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UNITED STATES CONSULATES.

Frequent application is made to the Bureau for the address of United States Consuls in the South and Central American Republics. Those desiring to correspond with any Consul can do so by addressing "The United States Consulate" at the point named. Letters thus addressed must be delivered to the proper person. It must be understood, however, that it is not the duty of Consuls to devote their time to private business, and that all such letters may properly be treated as personal, and any labor involved may be subject to charge therefor.

The following is a list of United States Consulates in the different Republics:

- Argentine Republic—
  - Buenos Ayres.
  - Cordoba.
  - Rosario.
- Bolivia—
  - La Paz.
- Brazil—
  - Bahia.
  - Para.
  - Pernambuco.
  - Rio de Janeiro.
  - Santos.
- Chile—
  - Antofagasta.
  - Arica.
  - Coquimbo.
  - Iquique.
  - Valparaiso.
- Colombia—
  - Barranquilla.
  - Bogotá.
  - Cartagena.
  - Colón (Aspinwall).
  - Medellin.
  - Panama.
- Costa Rica—
  - San José.
- Cuba—
  - Cienfuegas.
  - Havana.
  - Santiago.
- Dominican Republic—
  - Puerto Plata.
  - Samana.
  - Santo Domingo.
- Ecuador—
  - Guayaquil.
- Guatemala—
  - Guatemala.
- Haiti—
  - Cape Haitien.
  - Port au Prince.
- Honduras—
  - Tegucigalpa.
  - Utilla.
- Mexico—
  - Acapulco.
  - Chihuahua.
  - Ciudad Juarez.
  - Ciudad Porfirio Diaz.
  - Durango.
  - Ensenada.
  - La Paz.
  - Matamoros.
  - Mazatlan.
  - Mexico.
  - Monterey.
  - Nogales.
  - Nuevo Laredo.
  - Progreso.
  - Saltillo.
  - Tampico.
  - Tuxpan.
  - Vera Cruz.
- Nicaragua—
  - Managua.
  - San Juan del Norte.
- Paraguay—
  - Asunción.
- Peru—
  - Callao.
- Salvador—
  - San Salvador.
- Uruguay—
  - Colonia.
  - Montevideo.
  - Paysandu.
- Venezuela—
  - La Guayra.
  - Maracaibo.
  - Puerto Cabello.

CONSULATES OF THE LATIN-AMERICAN REPUBLICS IN THE UNITED STATES.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Alabama	Mobile.
California	San Francisco.
Florida	Apalachicola.
	Fernandina.
	Pensacola.
Georgia	Brunswick.
	Savannah.
Illinois	Chicago.
Louisiana	New Orleans.
Maine	Bangor.
	Portland.
Maryland	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Boston.
Mississippi	Pascagoula.
Missouri	St. Louis.
New York	New York City.
North Carolina	Wilmington.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Virginia	Norfolk.

BOLIVIA.

California	San Diego.
	San Francisco.
Missouri	Kansas City.
New York	New York City.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.

BRAZIL.

Alabama	Mobile.
California	San Francisco.
Georgia	Brunswick.
	Savannah.
Louisiana	New Orleans.
Maine	Calais.
Maryland	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Boston.
Mississippi	Pascagoula.
Missouri	St. Louis.
New York	New York City.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Virginia	Norfolk.
	Richmond.

CHILE.

California	San Francisco.
Georgia	Savannah.
Hawaii	Honolulu.
Illinois	Chicago.
Maryland	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Boston.
New York	New York City.
Oregon	Portland.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Philippine Islands	Manila.
Porto Rico	San Juan.
Washington	Port Townsend.
	Tacoma.

CHINA.

California	San Francisco.
Hawaii	Honolulu.
New York	New York City.
Philippine Islands	Manila.

COLOMBIA.

Alabama	Mobile.
California	San Francisco.
Illinois	Chicago.
Louisiana	New Orleans.
Maryland	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Boston.
Michigan	Detroit.
Missouri	St. Louis.
New York	New York City.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Porto Rico	San Juan.
Virginia	Norfolk.

COSTA RICA.

Alabama	Mobile.
California	San Francisco.
Colorado	Denver.
Illinois	Chicago.
Louisiana	New Orleans.
Maryland	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Boston.
Missouri	St. Louis.
New York	New York City.
Ohio	Cincinnati.
Oregon	Portland.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Texas	Galveston.
Virginia	Norfolk.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

Florida	Jacksonville.
Illinois	Chicago.
Maryland	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Boston.
New York	New York City.
North Carolina	Wilmington.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Porto Rico	Aguadilla.
	Arecibo.
	Humacao.
	Mayaguez.
	Ponce.
	San Juan.
	Vieques.

ECUADOR.

California	Los Angeles.
	San Francisco.
Illinois	Chicago.
Massachusetts	Boston.
Montana	Butte.
New York	New York City.
Ohio	Cincinnati.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Philippine Islands	Manila.
South Carolina	Charleston.
Tennessee	Nashville.
Virginia	Norfolk.

GUATEMALA.

Alabama	Mobile.
California	San Diego.
	San Francisco.
Florida	Pensacola.
Illinois	Chicago.
Kansas	Kansas City.
Kentucky	Louisville.
Louisiana	New Orleans.
Maryland	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Boston.
Missouri	St. Louis.
New York	New York City.
Porto Rico	San Juan.
Washington	Seattle.

HAITI.

Alabama	Mobile.
Georgia	Savannah.
Illinois	Chicago.
Maine	Bangor.
Massachusetts	Boston.
New York	New York City.
North Carolina	Wilmington.
Porto Rico	Mayaguez.

CONSULATES OF THE LATIN-AMERICAN REPUBLICS—Continued.

HONDURAS.

Alabama	Mobile.
California	Los Angeles.
	San Diego.
	San Francisco.
Illinois	Chicago.
Kansas	Kansas City.
Kentucky	Louisville.
Louisiana	New Orleans.
Maryland	Baltimore.
Michigan	Detroit.
Missouri	St. Louis.
New York	New York City.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Texas	Galveston.
Washington	Seattle.

MEXICO.

Alabama	Mobile.
Arizona	Naco.
	Nogales.
	Phoenix.
	Tucson.
	Yuma.
California	San Diego.
	San Francisco.
Colorado	Denver.
Florida	Pensacola.
Illinois	Chicago.
Louisiana	New Orleans.
Maryland	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Boston.
Mississippi	Pascagoula.
Missouri	Kansas City.
	St. Louis.
New York	New York City.
Ohio	Cincinnati.
Oregon	Portland.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Philippine Islands	Manila.
Porto Rico	San Juan.
Texas	Brownsville.
	Eagle Pass.
	El Paso.
	Galveston.
	Laredo.
	Rio Grande City.
	Sabine Pass.
	San Antonio.
Virginia	Norfolk.

NICARAGUA.

Alabama	Mobile.
California	Los Angeles.
	San Diego.
	San Francisco.
Illinois	Chicago.
Kansas	Kansas City.
Kentucky	Louisville.
Louisiana	New Orleans
Maryland	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Boston.
Michigan	Detroit.
Missouri	St. Louis.
New York	New York City.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Porto Rico	Ponce.
	San Juan.
Texas	Galveston.
Virginia	Norfolk.
	Newport News.
Washington	Seattle.

PARAGUAY.

Alabama	Mobile.
Delaware	Wilmington.
District of Columbia	Washington.
Georgia	Savannah.
Illinois	Chicago.
Indiana	Indianapolis.
Maryland	Baltimore.
Michigan	Detroit.
Missouri	Kansas City.
	St. Louis.
New Jersey	Newark.
	Trenton.
New York	Buffalo.
	New York City.
	Rochester.
Ohio	Cincinnati.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.

PERU.

Alabama	Mobile.
California	San Diego.
	San Francisco.
District of Columbia	Washington.
Hawaii	Honolulu.
Illinois	Chicago.
Louisiana	New Orleans.
Maryland	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Boston.
New York	New York City.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Porto Rico	San Juan.

SALVADOR.

California	San Diego.
	San Francisco.
New York	New York City.

URUGUAY.

Alabama	Mobile.
California	San Francisco.
Florida	Apalachicola.
	Fernandina.
	Pensacola.
	St. Augustine.
Georgia	Brunswick.
	Savannah.
Illinois	Chicago.
Louisiana	New Orleans.
Maine	Bangor.
	Calais.
	Portland.
Maryland	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Boston.
Mississippi	Scranton.
New York	New York City
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Philippine Islands	Manila.
South Carolina	Charleston.
Texas	Galveston.
Virginia	Norfolk.
	Richmond.

VENEZUELA.

California	Los Angeles.
	San Francisco.
Florida	Pensacola.
Illinois	Chicago.
Iowa	Des Moines.
Maryland	Baltimore.
Michigan	Detroit.
Minnesota	St. Paul.
New Jersey	Jersey City.
New York	New York City.
Ohio	Cincinnati.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Porto Rico	Arecibo.
	Mayaguez.
	Ponce.
	San Juan.
Texas	Galveston.
Virginia	Norfolk.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The following table gives the chief weights and measures in commercial use in Mexico and the Republics of Central and South America, and their equivalents in the United States.

Denomination.	Where used.	United States equivalents.
Are	Metric	0.02471 acre.
Arobe	Paraguay	25 pounds.
Arroba (dry)	Argentine Republic	25.3171 pounds.
Do	Brazil	32.38 pounds.
Do	Cuba	25.3664 pounds.
Do	Venezuela	25.4024 pounds.
Arroba (liquid)	Cuba and Venezuela	4.263 gallons.
Barril	Argentine Republic and Mexico	20.0787 gallons.
Carga	Mexico and Salvador	300 pounds.
Centaro	Central America	4.2631 gallons.
Cuadra	Argentine Republic	4.2 acres.
Do	Paraguay	78.9 yards.
Do	Paraguay (square)	8.077 square feet.
Do	Uruguay	2 acres (nearly).
Cubic meter	Metric	35.3 cubic feet.
Fanega (dry)	Central America	1.5745 bushels.
Do	Chile	2.575 bushels.
Do	Cuba	1.599 bushels.
Do	Mexico	1.54728 bushels.
Do	Uruguay (double)	7.776 bushels.
Do	Uruguay (single)	3.888 bushels.
Do	Venezuela	1.599 bushels.
Frasco	Argentine Republic	2.5096 quarts.
Do	Mexico	2.5 quarts.
Gram	Metric	15.432 grains.
Hectare	do	2.471 acres.
Hectoliter (dry)	do	2.838 bushels.
Hectoliter (liquid)	do	26.417 gallons.
Kilogram (kilo)	do	2.2046 pounds.
Kilometer	do	0.621376 mile.
League (land)	Paraguay	4,633 acres.
Libra	Argentine Republic	1.0127 pounds.
Do	Central America	1.043 pounds.
Do	Chile	1.014 pounds.
Do	Cuba	1.0161 pounds.
Do	Mexico	1.01465 pounds.
Do	Peru	1.0143 pounds.
Do	Uruguay	1.0143 pounds.
Do	Venezuela	1.0161 pounds.
Liter	Metric	1.0567 quarts.
Livre	Guiana	1.0791 pounds.
Manzana	Costa Rica	1.5-6 acres.
Marc	Bolivia	0.507 pound.
Meter	Metric	39.37 inches.
Pie	Argentine Republic	0.9478 foot.
Quintal	do	101.42 pounds.
Do	Brazil	130.06 pounds.
Do	Chile, Mexico, and Peru	101.61 pounds.
Do	Paraguay	100 pounds.
Do. (metric)	Metric	220.46 pounds.
Suerte	Uruguay	2,700 cuadras (*see* Cuadra).
Vara	Argentine Republic	34.1208 inches.
Do	Central America	33.874 inches.
Do	Chile and Peru	33.367 inches.
Do	Cuba	33.384 inches.
Do	Mexico	33 inches
Do	Paraguay	34 inches.
Do	Venezuela	33.384 inches.

METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

METRIC WEIGHTS.

Milligram (1/1000 gram) equals 0.0154 grain.
Centigram (1/100 gram) equals 0.1543 grain.
Decigram (1/10 gram) equals 1.5432 grains.
Gram equals 15.432 grains.
Decagram (10 grams) equals 0.3527 ounce.
Hectogram (100 grams) equals 3.5274 ounces.
Kilogram (1,000 grams) equals 2.2046 pounds.
Myriagram (10,000 grams) equals 22.046 pounds.
Quintal (100,000 grams) equals 220.46 pounds.
Millier or tonneau—ton (1,000,000 grams) equals 2,204.6 pounds.

METRIC DRY MEASURE.

Milliliter (1/1000 liter) equals 0.061 cubic inch.
Centiliter (1/100 liter) equals 0.6102 cubic inch.
Deciliter (1/10 liter) equals 6.1022 cubic inches.
Liter equals 0.908 quart.
Decaliter (10 liters) equals 9.08 quarts.
Hectoliter (100 liters) equals 2.838 bushels.
Kiloliter (1,000 liters) equals 1.308 cubic yards.

METRIC LIQUID MEASURE.

Milliliter (1/1000 liter) equals 0.27 fluid dram.
Centiliter (1/100 liter) equals 0.338 fluid ounce.
Deciliter (1/10 liter) equals 0.845 gill.
Liter equals 1.0567 quarts.
Decaliter (10 liters) equals 2.6417 gallons.
Hectoliter (100 liters) equals 26.417 gallons.
Kiloliter (1,000 liters) equals 264.17 gallons.

METRIC MEASURES OF LENGTH.

Millimeter (1/1000 meter) equals 0.0394 inch.
Centimeter (1/100 meter) equals 0.3937 inch.
Decimeter (1/10 meter) equals 3.937 inches.
Meter equals 39.37 inches.
Decameter (10 meters) equals 393.7 inches.
Hectometer (100 meters) equals 328 feet 1 inch.
Kilometer (1,000 meters) equals 0.62137 mile (3,280 feet 10 inches).
Myriameter (10,000 meters) equals 6.2137 miles.

METRIC SURFACE MEASURE.

Centare (1 square meter) equals 1,550 square inches.
Are (100 square meters) equals 119.6 square yards.
Hectare (10,000 square meters) equals 2.471 acres.

The metric system has been adopted by the following-named American countries: Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Honduras, Mexico, Paraguay, United States of America, and Venezuela.

PUBLICATIONS.

The International Bureau of the American Republics was established as the representative of the International Union entered into in 1890 by the independent States of this continent, for the publication in four languages of their tariff laws and all laws and provisions which might be enacted by them relating to trade and navigation, for the collection and publication of useful statistics and information, and for the promotion by these and other proper means of greater and closer commercial relations between the countries of the Union. In pursuance of this purpose, the Bureau has published for distribution a number of Handbooks, Reports, Codes of Commercial Nomenclature, a Commercial Directory of the American Republics, including the European dependencies in Central and South America and the West Indies, and a Monthly Bulletin, which is now in its tenth year and is the official organ of the Bureau. Many of these publications, especially the Handbooks, have naturally through the course of time become obsolete, and it is therefore necessary to bring them down to date. New editions have been published of the Handbooks of Guatemala, Venezuela, Mexico, Brazil, and Paraguay, but the work of revising the others has not as yet been completed. In the meantime, it has been deemed prudent to withdraw from circulation all those which need revision.

Payment is required to be made in cash, money orders, or by bank drafts on banks in New York City or Washington, D. C., payable to the order of the INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS. Individual checks on banks outside of New York or Washington, or postage stamps, can not be accepted.

Price List of Publications.

No.		Price.
3	Patent and Trade-mark Laws of America, 1891	$0.05
4	Money, Weights, and Measures of the American Republics, 1891	.05
68	Handbook of Guatemala, 1897. (Revised edition)	.25
73	Third Annual Report of the Director, 1893.	
74	Fourth Annual Report of the Director, 1894.	
75	Import Duties of United States, 1897 (English)	.10
76	Import Duties of United States, 1897 (Spanish)	.10
77	Import Duties of United States, 1897 (Portuguese)	.10
78	Import Duties of United States, 1897 (French)	.10
80	Fifth Annual Report of the Director, 1895.	
81	Sixth Annual Report of the Director, 1896.	
83	Seventh Annual Report of the Director, 1897.	
84	Handbook of Alaska, 1897	.25
87	Reciprocity and Trade, 1897	.05
88	Spanish-American Trade, 1897	.05
91	Commercial Directory of the American Republics, 1898 (Vols. 1 and 2)	5.00
92	Eighth Annual Report of the Director, 1898.	
93	Handbook of Venezuela, 1899 (English)	.25
	Handbook of Venezuela, 1899 (Spanish)	.25
94	Worthington Commercial Report, 1899 (Chile, Argentine Republic, Brazil, and Uruguay)	.35

PUBLICATIONS NOT NUMBERED.

	PRICE.
Handbook of Paraguay, 1902	$0.75
Mexico, Geographical Sketch, Economic Conditions, and Prospects of Future Development of (1900)	.75
Map of Mexico, Agricultural and General (1901)	1.00
Map of Guatemala, Agricultural and General (1902)	1.00
Brazil, Geographical Sketch, Economic Conditions, and Prospects of Future Development (1901)	.50
Bibliography of Brazil (1901)	1.00
Bibliography of Central America	.50
Report on Coffee, with special reference to the Costa Rican Product (1901)	.10
International American Conference Reports and Recommendations, 1890, including the Reports of the Plan of Arbitration, Reciprocity Treaties, Intercontinental Railway, Steamship Communication, Sanitary Regulations, Common Silver Coin, Patents and Trade-marks, Weights and Measures, Port Dues, International Law, Extradition Treaties, International Bank, Memorial Tablet, Columbian Exposition—	
Octavo, bound in paper	.25
Octavo, bound in half morocco	1.00
International American Conference Reports of Committees and Discussions thereon, 1890 (Revised under the direction of the Executive Committee by order of the Conference, adopted March 7, 1890), Vols. 1, 2, 3, and 4—	
Quarto edition, bound in cloth, 4 vols	3.00
Intercontinental Railway Report, 7 vols., three of maps and four of text (supply limited)	25.00
Code of Commercial Nomenclature, 1897, 670 pages, bound in cloth, in English, Spanish, and Portuguese	2.50
Code of Commercial Nomenclature, 1897, 645 pages, bound in cloth, in Spanish, English, and Portuguese	2.50
Code of Commercial Nomenclature, 1897, 640 pages, bound in cloth, in Portuguese, Spanish, and English	2.50
Annual Report of the Director, 1899.	
Annual Report of the Director, 1900.	
Bibliography of Central America (1902)	.50
Coffee, English	.50
Coffee, Spanish	.50

REPRINTS OF PUBLICATIONS, BOUND TOGETHER IN PAPER.

	PRICE.
Vol. 1, Part 1.—First Annual Report, Handbook No. 3, and Breadstuffs in Latin America	$0.55
THE MONTHLY BULLETIN—	
Yearly subscription	2.00
Yearly subscription, foreign	2.50
Single copies	.25

NOTE.—The publications of this Bureau are sent free of postage throughout the United States, Canada, and the Latin-American Republics, and in these countries the Bulletin will be furnished to subscribers at $2.00 per annum.

December 1, 1902.

VALUE OF LATIN-AMERICAN COINS.

The following table shows the value, in United States gold, of coins representing the monetary units of the Central and South American Republics and Mexico, estimated quarterly by the Director of the United States Mint, in pursuance of act of Congress:

ESTIMATE OCTOBER 1, 1902.

Countries.	Standard.	Unit.	Value in U. S. gold or silver.	Coins.
Argentine Republic	Gold	Peso	$0.965	Gold—Argentine ($4.824) and ½ Argentine. Silver—Peso and divisions.
Bolivia	Silver	Boliviano	.384	Silver—Boliviano and divisions.
Brazil	Gold	Milreis	.546	Gold—5, 10, and 20 milreis. Silver—½, 1, and 2 milreis.
Central American States—				
Costa Rica	Gold	Colon	.465	Gold—2, 5, 10, and 20 colons ($9.307). Silver—5, 10, 25, and 50 centimos.
British Honduras	Gold	Dollar	1.000	
Guatemala Honduras Nicaragua Salvador	Silver	Peso	.384	Silver—Peso and divisions.
Chile	Gold	Peso	.365	Gold—Escudo ($1.825), doubloo ($3.650), and condor ($7.300). Silver—Peso and divisions.
Colombia	Silver	Peso	.384	Gold—Condor ($9.647) and double condor. Silver—Peso and divisions.
Cuba	Gold	Peso	.926	Gold—Centen ($5.017) alphonse ($4.823). Silver—Peso.
Ecuador	Gold	Sucre	.487	Gold—10 sucres ($4.8665). Silver—Sucre and divisions.
Haiti	Gold	Gourde	.965	Gold—1, 2, 5, and 10 gourdes. Silver—Gourde and divisions.
Mexico	Silver	Dollar	.417	Gold—Dollar ($0.983), 2½, 5, 10, and 20 dollars. Silver—Dollar (or peso) and divisions.
Peru	Gold	Sol	.487	Gold—Libra ($4.8665). Silver—Sol and divisions.
Uruguay	Gold	Peso	1.034	Gold—Peso. Silver—Peso and divisions.
Venezuela	Gold	Bolivar	.193	Gold—5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 bolivars. Silver—5 bolivars.

Paraguay has no gold or silver coins of its own stamping. The silver peso of other South American Republics circulates there, and has the same value as in the countries that issue it.

Monthly Bulletin

OF THE

International Bureau

OF THE

American Republics.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

While the utmost care is taken to insure accuracy in the publications of the International Bureau of the American Republics, no responsibility is assumed on account of errors or inaccuracies which may occur therein.

JULY, 1902.

WASHINGTON, D. C., U. S. A.:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1902.

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RATES OF POSTAGE FROM THE UNITED STATES TO LATIN-AMERICAN COUNTRIES.

The rates of postage from the United States to all foreign countries and colonies (except Canada, Mexico and Cuba) are as follows:

		Cents.
Letters, per 15 grams (½ ounce)		5
Single postal cards, each		2
Double postal cards, each		4
Newspapers and other printed matter, per 2 ounces		1
Commercial papers	Packets not in excess of 10 ounces	5
	Packets in excess of 10 ounces, for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof	1
Samples of merchandise	Packets not in excess of 4 ounces	2
	Packets in excess of 4 ounces, for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof	1
Registration fee on letters and other articles		8

Ordinary letters for any foreign country (except Canada, Mexico, and Cuba) must be forwarded, whether any postage is prepaid on them or not. All other mailable matter must be prepaid, at least partially.

Matter mailed in the United States addressed to Mexico is subject to the same postage rates and conditions as it would be if it were addressed for delivery in the United States, except that articles of miscellaneous merchandise (fourth-class matter), not sent as *bona fide* trade samples, should be sent by "Parcels Post;" and that the following articles are *absolutely excluded* from the mails without regard to the amount of postage prepaid or the manner in which they are wrapped:

All sealed packages, other than letters in their usual and ordinary form; *all* packages (including packages of second-class matter) which weigh more than 4 pounds 6 ounces, except such as are sent by "Parcels Post;" publications which violate any copyright law of Mexico.

Single volumes of printed books *in unsealed packages* are transmissible to Mexico in the regular mails without limit as to weight.

Unsealed packages of mailable merchandise may be sent by "Parcels Post" to Bolivia, British Guiana, British Honduras, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Salvador, and Venezuela, at the rates named on page XV.

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PROHIBITED ARTICLES TO ALL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Poisons, explosives, and inflammable articles, live or dead animals, insects (especially the Colorado beetle), reptiles, fruits or vegetable matter liable to decomposition, and substances exhaling a bad odor, excluded from transmission in domestic mails as being in themselves, either from their form or nature, liable to destroy, deface, or otherwise injure the contents of the mail bags, or the persons of those engaged in the postal service; also obscene, lewd, or lascivious books, pamphlets, etc., and letters and circulars concerning lotteries, so-called gift concerts, etc. (also excluded from domestic mails); postal cards or letters addressed to go around the world; letters or packages (except those to Mexico) containing gold or silver substances, jewelry or precious articles; any packet whatever containing articles liable to customs duties in the countries addressed (except Cuba and Mexico); articles other than letters which are not prepaid at least partly; articles other than letters or postal cards containing writing in the nature of personal correspondence, unless fully prepaid at the rate of letter postage; articles of a nature likely to soil or injure the correspondence; packets of commercial papers and prints of all kinds, the weight of which exceeds 2 kilograms (4 pounds 6 ounces), or the size 18 inches in any direction, except *rolls* of prints, which may measure 30 inches in length by 4 inches in diameter; postal cards not of United States origin and United States postal cards of the largest ("C") size (except as letters), and except also the reply halves of double postal cards received from foreign countries.

There is, moreover, reserved to the Government of every country of the Postal Union the right to refuse to convey over its territory, or to deliver, as well, articles liable to the reduced rate in regard to which the laws, ordinances, or decrees which regulate the conditions of their publication or of their circulation in that country have not been complied with.

☞Full and complete information relative to all regulations can be obtained from the United States Postal Guide.

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Countries.	Letters, per 15 grams, equal to one-half ounce.		Single postal cards, each.*		Other articles, per 50 grams, equal to 2 ounces.		Charge for registration.	Charge for return receipt.
	Currency of country.	Centimes.	Currency of country.	Centimes.	Currency of country.	Centimes.		
Argentine Republic	15 centavos	35	6 centavos	15	3 centavos	10	24 centavos	12 centavos.
Bolivia via Panama	22 centavos	55	8 centavos	20	6 centavos	15	20 centavos	10 centavos.
Bolivia via other routes	20 centavos	50	6 centavos	15	4 centavos	10		
Brazil	300 reis	35	100 reis	10	50 reis	5	400 reis	200 reis.
Chile	10 centavos	50	3 centavos	15	2 centavos	10	10 centavos	5 centavos.
Colombia	20 centavos	50	4 centavos	10	2 centavos	5	10 centavos	5 centavos.
Costa Rica	10 centimos	25	3 centimos	7½	2 centimos	5	10 centimos	5 centimos.
Cuba †								
Dominican Republic (Santo Domingo)	10 centavos	25	3 centavos	10	2 centavos	5	10 centavos	5 centavos.
Ecuador	10 centavos	50	2 centavos	10				
Falkland Islands	4 pence	40	1 penny	15	1 penny	10	2 pence	2½ pence.
Guatemala	10 centavos	50	3 centavos	15	2 centavos		10 centavos	5 centavos.
Haiti	10 centièmes de gourde.	50	3 centièmes de gourde.	15	2 centièmes de gourde.	10	2 centièmes de gourde.	5 centièmes de gourde.
Honduras	10 centavos	50	3 centavos	15	2 centavos	10	10 centavos	5 centavos.
Honduras, British	5 cents	25	2 cents	10	2 cents	10	10 cents	6 cents.
Mexico	5 centavos		5 centavos		1 centavo		10 centavos	5 centavos.
Nicaragua	15 centavos	50	5 centavos	15	5 centavos	10	10 centavos	10 centavos.
Paraguay	40 centavos	50	8 centavos	15	8 centavos	10	40 centavos	20 centavos.
Peru via San Francisco	20 centavos	50	6 centavos	15	4 centavos	10	10 centavos	5 centavos.
Peru via Panama	22 centavos	55	8 centavos	20	6 centavos	15		
Porto Rico †								
Salvador via Panama	11 centavos	55	3 centavos	15	3 centavos	15	10 centavos	5 centavos.
Salvador via other routes	10 centavos	50	3 centavos	15	2 centavos	10		
Uruguay	10 centavos	50	3 centavos	15	2 centavos	10	10 centavos	5 centavos.
Venezuela	50 centimos	50	15 centimos	15	10 centimos	10	50 centimos	25 centimos.
British Guiana	5 cents	25	2 cents	10	1 cent	5		
Dutch Guiana	25 cents Dutch	50	7½ cents Dutch	15	5 cents Dutch	10	10 cents Dutch	10 cents Dutch.
French Guiana	25 centimes		10 centimes		5 centimes		25 centimes	10 centimes.

* The rate for a reply-paid (double) card is double the rate named in this column.
† United States domestic rates and conditions.

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PARCELS-POST REGULATIONS.

Table showing the Latin-American countries to which parcels may be sent from the United States; the dimensions, weight, and rates of postage applicable to parcels, and the exchange post-offices which may dispatch and receive parcels-post mails.

COUNTRIES.	ALLOWABLE DIMENSIONS AND WEIGHTS OF PARCELS.				POSTAGE.		EXCHANGE POST-OFFICES.	
	Greatest length.	Greatest length and girth combined.	Greatest girth.	Greatest weight.	For a parcel not exceeding 1 pound.	For every additional pound or fraction of a pound.	UNITED STATES.	LATIN AMERICA.
	Ft. In.	*Ft.*	*Ft.*	*Lbs.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*		
Bolivia	3 6	6	......	11	20	20	New York and San Francisco.	La Paz.
Chile	3 6	6	......	11	20	20	New York and San Francisco.	Valparaiso.
Colombia	2 0	......	4	11	12	12	All offices authorized to exchange mails between the two countries.	
Costa Rica	2 0	......	4	11	12	12		
Guatemala	3 6	6	......	11	12	12	New York, New Orleans, and San Francisco.	Guatemala City, Retalhuleu, and Puerto Barrios.
Guiana, British	3 6	6	......	11	12	12	All offices authorized to exchange mails.	
Honduras	3 6	6	......	11	12	12	New York, New Orleans, and San Francisco.	Tegucigalpa, Puerto Cortez, Amapala, and Trujillo.
Honduras, British	3 6	6	......	11	12	12	New Orleans	Belize.
Mexico	2 0	......	4	11	12	12	All offices authorized to exchange mails.	
Nicaragua	3 6	6	......	11	12	12	New York, New Orleans, and San Francisco.	Bluefields, San Juan del Norte, and Corinto.
Salvador	3 6	6	......	11	12	12	New York and San Francisco.	San Salvador.
Venezuela	3 6	6	......	11	12	12	All offices authorized to exchange mails.	

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afeita del mismo modo, sin el menor peligro de cortar la cara, tanto la barba más recia como la más suave. Es el instrumente de su clase más simple, más seguro y más perfecto que se haya nunca inventado. No se necesita práctica alguna para que el afeitado sea perfecto. El Asentador Automático (Automatic Stropping Machine) mantiene las hojas perfectamente afiladas en todo tiempo.

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Id. id. con Dos Hojas, en un Hermoso Estuche Forrado de Marroquın.	3.50
Asentador Automático	2.00

Se enviarán por el correo, sin costo alguno, catálogos de juegos completos. Ninguna de estas navajas debe comprarse en los establecimientos de cuchillería, si no tiene la anterior marca de fábrica.

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MONTHLY BULLETIN

OF THE

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS,

International Union of American Republics.

VOL. XIII. JULY, 1902. No. 1.

SANITARY CONVENTION.

Article V of the Resolution passed on the 29th of January, 1902, by the Second International Conference of American States held at the City of Mexico provided that within a year, to be counted from the above date, a General Convention of Representatives of the American Republics should meet at Washington for the purpose of discussing sanitary matters, recommending the negotiation of sanitary treaties, enacting rules which might be enforced in all countries for the common benefit, and suggesting whatever measures might in their opinion be conducive to the fulfillment of the purposes and intents of the Conference regarding these questions.

The text of this article is not reprinted here, because in the April number of the BULLETIN (pp. 874 in English and 989 and 1077 in Spanish and Portuguese, respectively) the Resolution of the Conference was given in full. But, in order that the ideas which the Conference entertained on this subject may be thoroughly appreciated, it has been deemed proper to publish the report which the committee intrusted by it with the study of this matter, a committee wherein the Republics of Uruguay, Chile, the United States of America, and Mexico were represented, submitted on the 27th of January, 1902.

On the other hand, the fact is to be noted that between the resolution as reported by the committee and as adopted by the Conference there is no other difference than the provision contained in the latter which places the duty of calling the convention together upon the Governing Board of the International Bureau of the American Republics. This was done by inserting in the proper place in the recommendations of the committee the words which are herein given in italics. In this way, by printing the report with the aforesaid amendment, the resolution as adopted is also printed.

The committee reported as follows:

COMMITTEE ON PAN-AMERICAN SANITARY REGULATIONS.

"The advance in medical science in America has rendered it necessary that aseptics or sanitation take the place of antiseptics or quarantine. In other words, it is more important to put cities in such sanitary conditions that diseases can not propagate than to be in the necessity of preventing infection by means of quarantine, which hinders traffic and brings obstacles to commerce.

"The constant increase of common interests in the American Republics renders it necessary for the present conference to adopt methods and make recommendations for the improvement of sanitary conditions, in order to attack contagious diseases, and that the restrictions of quarantine, so injurious to all, be substituted by precautions which may do away with the causes of quarantine itself. In this manner not only its consequences will be avoided, but the precious treasury of human life will also be efficaciously protected. A system of sanitation shall free merchant vessels and railroads from the large expenses which they have to incur on account of the inconveniences of quarantine.

"Strict quarantines, and sometimes prohibitory, have been adopted whenever contagious diseases have appeared in several ports of the Continent, and the losses suffered on that account, as well as the discredit resulting from the existence of such contagious diseases, cast upon the places where the disease has appeared, exceeds the amount of expenses which the sanitation of those same ports might have required. And the ports of embarkation suffer, not only for such reasons, but the evil is also felt by the producer and the consumer, whose dependence on each other is so manifest. In an essay published in the "Forum" corresponding to the month of February, 1899, Surgeon General WYMAN, of the Marine-Hospital Service of the United States, dealing on the subject of extirpation of yellow fever in the ports of this hemisphere, said:

"'It can scarcely be doubted that the dreadful yellow fever will disappear almost entirely; but something more than this must be done. Even if that great pestilent center called Habana should be purified and freed from the infection of yellow fever, it would remain liable to be infected again by contagion from other ports of Central and South America, which are in no better condition, and it is an important question, therefore, to promote whatever may be necessary in order to extirpate yellow fever from the American Continent, without losing sight of the fact that that disease belongs entirely to the Western Hemisphere.

"And it is not a deceitful optimism to believe in the possibility of an international sentiment inducing to consider the existence of yellow fever in a port and its bad sanitary conditions as a shame upon the government on which such port may depend. Each nation ought to be responsible for the conditions of its territory and dependencies contributing toward the propagation of epidemic diseases, to the great risk of other cities with which it intends to maintain friendly commercial relations. With regard to our cities being free from the fever, thanks to sanitation, the Government ought to solicit the cooperation of representatives from each of the other American Republics, in order to hold a convention to be composed of hygienists, civil engineers, and financiers, whose work would consist in preparing a treaty prescribing the inspection of ports—the principal focus of yellow fever—by a committee of representatives from the Republics interested. Each of the contracting countries would contract the obligation of putting into practice the precautions recommended by such committee, or any other which would seem most appropriate according to the opinion of said committee.'

"Every nation, almost, has adopted the new methods of sanitation, thus obtaining much good, and as a result of those methods progress has been realized by passing from the prohibitory quarantines to sanitary observations and a disinfection so complete that disease germs can not easily be reproduced.

"Dr. LICEAGA, President of the Board of Health of the Mexican Republic, refers in his project of resolutions submitted by the honorable Mexican delegation to the Second Pan-American Conference to the methods which were so successfully employed in France in 1890 to prevent the invasion of cholera, prevailing at that time in Spain, which methods consisted in the creation of disinfecting autoclaves for the baggage of passengers and of small lazarettoes for persons attacked or suspected to be attacked with the disease, without interrupting communications or disinfecting merchandise.

"Much good has been done by the several sanitary conventions held in different places, for they have served as links to facilitate to the nations the most adequate means to obtain the best systems of international sanitation. The two conventions of Rio Janeiro and Lima were the results of the six congresses which had taken place previously in different countries, and both were modeled on that of Rome, being so very similar that during the debates which took place at the International American Conference of Washington in 1890 the two were submitted for the approval of the Congress indiscriminately. From that time medical science has been able to demonstrate that quarantine can, up to a certain point, be an efficient method to prevent the invasion of contagious diseases; but that is not a competent method of prevention.

"Dr. FRANCISCO ROSAS, President of the Sanitary Congress of Lima in 1899, said the following:

"'Innumerable occasions have served to scientifically demonstrate that the closing of ports and frontiers does not prevent the invasion of epidemics, but rather that these penetrate and are rapidly propagated in the countries that observe isolation, because in the erroneous idea that they are free from all danger they become careless and do not adopt the proper measures to prevent the progress of the disease.'

"The unhealthy quarters of our towns and cities are the principal foci of propagation of the deseased germs; but let those quarters be cleaned and disinfected and those germs will die out. Cleanliness should be the principal care of cities, and in support of this truth Dr. JOHN BILLINGS, an eminent expert, made the following observations several years ago: 'A very considerable portion of the excess of deaths in a city is due to the poverty of the inhabitants of some of its suburbs. In some districts of all the great centers of population are to be found people insufficiently fed and clothed, who live so huddled together that cleanliness, decency, and morality are very difficult, if not impossible to obtain. In those places are gathered together the idle, the bad-intentioned, and the most corrupt of the district, and there the classes grow through heredity indolent and inclined to evil ways. Mixed among them and living under identical conditions are to be found honest and working people who live from hand to mouth, who if they are ill have to go to the hospital, and the indigent who are unable to provide for their own support. The death rate in those suburbs is from 50 to 150 per cent greater than that of the better classes of the population; the mean term of life is 10 or 15 per cent less on account of the poverty and misery; a large part of the sick have to be helped by public charity, and a third part of those who die have to be buried at the public expense.

"The problem to improve the sanitary conditions of those suburbs, to prevent the increase of unclean, damp, dark dwellings and the crowding together of neighbors, lessening the burden which weighs on the community, without impoverishing that town any more or attracting more vagrants and criminals, is one of the most arduous tasks for modern civilization and for municipal governments."

"It is easy to prove to any practical man that the high death rate and the diseases in the city cause heavy expenses to be incurred for the maintenance of hospitals and other benevolent institutions, and it is just as easy to demonstrate that an abundant supply of pure water, the cleanliness of the streets, a good drainage, and regulations for the construction of buildings, properly complied with, are the best methods to diminish the death rate and diseases.'"

"Surgeon-General WYMAN, treating on the same subject, had said that previous sanitary congresses and conventions have mistaken the cause for the effect by trying to prevent the latter leaving the former intact. In a paper read before the Third Pan-American Medical Congress of Havana, he said:

"'Let me be allowed to compare the methods of quarantine employed until now with the present ones and those which in the future will be used to exterminate epidemic diseases like the yellow fever. Under the ancient régimé, and as soon as the fever appeared in any locality, a strict quarantine was immediately observed for the neighboring or distant localities with which any communication was possible. The newspapers made it known that "Podunk," which surely was well satisfied with its vigilance, had decreed the quarantine for all the world, and its example was followed by other towns in order not to be outdone by "Podunk." And it is not intended to ridicule such precautions, but I only want to state how much better is the method now in use, and which consists in the concentration of the restrictive efforts in the neighborhood of the focus of infection, and how much more prudent those precautions will appear in a future not far distant, when it will be clearly seen that, thanks to them, the towns, on account of their better hygienic conditions, can behold with certain serenity the invasion or the breaking out of any infectious disease.'

"The diseased germs as well as other animals require food. The sources of nourishment being done away with, they can not live.

"In a report on sanitation and progress, presented at Habana in 1901, Surgeon-General Wyman says:

"'Another of the most powerful incentives for sanitation takes root in the prospect of being free from quarantine. It is now time to take into account the necessity to do away with those obstacles to commerce, to cause the detention of vessels with their valuable cargo and passengers in quarantine to cease, on account of any person of those on board having lived in any unclean suburb of a foreign port and who may have brought a contagious disease with him. It is precisely because those diseases generally emanate from too fully populated or unhealthy suburbs why they should claim our consideration by preference.

"'It would be worthy of interest to form a conjectural study of the effect that the suppression of unhealthy ways and dwellings of our cities would produce upon the permanence of contagious diseases. The fact that once an epidemic is declared it ravages the better quarter of the cities with the same violence does not bear on the question, and that in such an emergency cleanliness and sanitation are impotent to attack the disease, and the fact will always remain that in order that those diseases be propagated, it is indispensable that they find the proper conditions in the unhealthful and viciated atmosphere, and when it is considered that the increase of infection is very easy and natural in the social scale from the lowest to the highest, the direct and personal influence of the well-to-do and more enlightened classes of the community on the condition of the poor and ignorant is more apparent.'

"The same author, in an article in the "Forum" of February, 1899, refers to the advantages which would result from the establishment of an international committee to put into practice the recommendations that a Pan-American convention might make, requesting better conditions of salubrity in the ports of the American Republics, says that 'on behalf of this treaty it could be shown how beneficent it would be for each one of the nations that should sign it, thus freeing its commerce from the hardships and onerous restrictions of quarantine.'

"'Its results would be of inestimable value and would make an epoch in the matter of salubrity and sanitation, as the improvements in ports and cities to prevent yellow fever would obtain the prevention of the spread of other diseases, giving a considerable impulse to the municipal sanitation in all parts. It will also produce the effect of improving, both commercially and socially, the relations between the great cities on this side of the Atlantic, and one would arrive by the same means to a common and friendly feeling as to the necessity of freeing our ports and cities from an enemy common to all.'

"The committee, on commencing its labors, carefully studied the project of the Mexican delegation on International Sanitary Police, preceded by a complete and well-proved study of the question and which tends to establish the fact that the solution of the problem of the prevention of contagion of the principal epidemic diseases has undergone modifications, made necessary by the continued advance of science, and for that reason, as well as in view of the wonderful discoveries made during the time elapsed from the first Pan-American conference in 1890 until now, it appears indispensable to reconsider the recommendations that were approved on that occasion, in order to harmonize them with the requirements of maritime and terrestrial intercommunications and with the progress of science.

"The committee considers the foregoing observations as reasonable; but, with a view to reaching immediate results which unquestionably also call for immediate consideration, adhering substantially to the conclusions in the project of the honorable delegation of Mexico, proposes the adoption of the following recommendations which certainly will powerfully contribute to combat the plagues which have afflicted humanity, decimating it at the same time and always causing restrictions to commercial traffic, obstacles to the passing of passengers and on not a few occasions acts of true inhumanity, on account of the fear of infectious diseases and of an insufficient and capricious idea on the way in which they are propagated and on the prophylactic measures to combat them.

"The committee is pleased to be able to recognize the efficacious cooperation which it has obtained on the part of Dr. EDUARDO LICEAGA, president of the Superior Board of Health of the Mexican Republic, as also of those of Dr. WYMAN, Surgeon-General of the Service of the Marine Hospital of the United States, and of Dr. M. J. ROSENAU, Assistant Surgeon and Director of the Hygienic Laboratory of the Service of the Marine Hospital of the United States. It appears proper to state here that the reports presented at former conferences, and other works of the eminent Peruvian, Dr. D. FRANCISO ROSAS, have been made use of.

"The committee also desires to state that it duly appreciated the responsibility which it contracted in occupying itself on this most important question. Appreciating to their full value the conquests made by the civilized world through the knowledge which it has obtained of the invisible enemies of humanity, and knowing that that knowledge has been obtained at the cost of precious and heroic lives, it considers that it is in the company of the men yet alive or already dead, who so valiantly and with such self-denial gave themselves up to such mighty work.

"The committee flatters itself with the hope of contributing with its modest effort for the practical and concrete application of the teachings of the masters for the well-being of our Continent.

"PROJECT.

"The Second International Conference of American States earnestly recommends the early adoption by the Republics represented therein of the following resolutions:

"First. That all measures relating to the subjects of international quarantine, the prevention of the introduction of contagious diseases into a country, and the establishment and control of maritime and of international land detention or health stations shall be wholly within the control of the national governments.

"Second. That there shall be established in the ports of each country two kinds of detention, (*a*) that for inspection or observation, and (*b*) that for disinfection.

"Third. That prohibitive quarantine on manufactures and merchandise shall be abolished, and that merchandise proceeding from noninfected ports and places, and which passes through infected territory without being detained therein beyond the necessary time of transit, shall not be subject to detention or other sanitary measures beyond that of the inspection which may be considered necessary at its destination; and that such inspection and delay shall not exceed the time absolutely necessary therefor. Further, that this same regulation shall apply equally to international communication by railway, provided that live stock, hides, rags, and immigrants' effects be excepted from the above provisions.

"Fourth. That the Governments represented in this conference shall cooperate with each other and lend every possible aid to the municipal, provincial, and local authorities within their respective limits toward securing and maintaining efficient and modern sanitary conditions in all their respective ports and territories, to the end that quarantine restrictions may be reduced to a minimum and finally abolished. Further, that each and all of their respective health organizations shall be instructed to promptly notify the diplomatic or consular representatives of the Republics represented in this conference, stationed within their respective territories, of the existence or progress within their several respective territories of any of the following diseases: Cholera, yellow fever, bubonic plague, smallpox, and of any other serious pestilential outbreak, and that it shall be made the duty of the sanitary authorities in each port prior to the sailing of a vessel to note on the vessel's bill of health the transmissible diseases which may exist in such port at that time.

"Fifth. The Second International Conference of the American States further recommends, in the interest of the mutual benefit that would be derived therefrom by each of the American Republics, and that they may more readily and effectively cooperate one with the other in all matters appertaining to the subjects mentioned in the above resolutions, that a general convention of representatives of the health organizations of the different American Republics shall be called *by the Governing Board of the International Bureau of the same*, to meet at Washington, D. C., within one year from the date of the adoption of these resolutions by this conference; that each Government represented in this conference shall designate not less than two delegates to attend such convention; that authority shall be conferred by each Government upon its delegates to enable them to join delegates from the other Republics in the conclusion of such sanitary agreements and regulations as in the judgment of said convention may be in the best interests of all the Republics represented therein; that voting in said convention shall be by Republics, each Republic represented therein to have one vote; that said convention shall provide for the holding of subsequent sanitary conventions at such regular times and at such places as may be deemed best by the convention; and that it shall designate a permanent executive board of not less than five members, who shall hold office until the next subsequent convention, at which time the board shall be appointed, with a chairman to be elected by ballot by the convention; the said executive board to be known as the 'International Sanitary Bureau,' with permanent headquarters at Washington, D. C.

"Sixth. That in order that the International Sanitary Bureau thus provided for may render effective service to the different Republics represented in the convention, the said Republics shall promptly and regularly transmit to said Bureau all data of every character relative to the sanitary condition of their respective ports and territories and furnish said Bureau every opportunity and aid for a thorough and careful study and investigation of any outbreaks of pestilential diseases which may occur within the territory of any of the said Republics, to the end that said Bureau may by those means be enabled to lend its best aid and experience toward the widest possible protection of the public health of each of the said Republics, and that commerce between said Republics may be facilitated.

"Seventh. That the salaries and expenses of the Delegates to the Convention and of the members of the International Sanitary Bureau, herein referred to and recommended, shall be paid by their respective Governments, but that the office expenses of the International Sanitary Bureau, herein recommended, and the expenses of special investigations it may make, together with those for the translation, publication, and distribution of reports, shall be paid from a special fund to be created by annual appropriations by the Republics represented in such Conventions, on the same basis now in force between the American Republics for the maintenance of the Bureau of American Republics. Further, that in the interest of economy the said Bureau of American Republics shall be utilized by the Conventions herein referred to, and by the International Sanitary Bureau herein recommended, to the fullest extent possible, for the correspondence, accounting, disbursing, and preservation of the records incident to the work comprised within these resolutions.

"JUAN CUESTAS.
"J. WALKER MARTINEZ.
"VOLNEY W. FOSTER.
"EMILIO PARDO, Jr.
"RAFAEL REYES ANGULO,
"*Secretary.*

"MEXICO, *January 27, 1902.*"

ACTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

In pursuance of the authority granted it by the Governing Board, the International Bureau of the American Republics placed itself in communication with Dr. WALTER WYMAN, Supervising Surgeon-General of the Marine-Hospital Service of the United States, who kindly has suggested the following

PLAN OF ORGANIZATION AND TENTATIVE PROGRAMME.

"The object of this convention, as stated in the resolutions, is to encourage friendly cooperation between the health organizations of the several Republics in the matter of quarantine and sanitation.

"With regard to quarantine, the deliberations of the convention will be with a view to making quarantine an adequate protection against the introduction of disease from one country to another, at the same time making the quarantine restraints reasonable to prevent unnecessary interference with commerce.

"With regard to sanitation, the deliberations of the convention will be with a view to bringing about such sanitation of seaports as will cause epidemic diseases to disappear therein or become readily manageable in the event of their chance introduction.

SUGGESTED PROGRAMME.

1. Calling convention to order.
2. Election of temporary chairman.
3. Address of welcome.
4. Appointment of committee on organization by temporary chairman.
5. Election of officers and appointment of committees by the President of the Convention.
6. Reports from the Delegates of each Republic. Each report should contain:
    (*a*) A summary of the sanitary and quarantine laws and organizations of the Republic.
    (*b*) Descriptive account of the quarantine stations and their management.
    (*c*) Prevailing diseases, past and present, with special mention of yellow fever, malaria, plague, cholera, smallpox, typhus, typhoid, and tuberculosis.
    (*d*) Special dangers to which each Republic is subjected from neighboring Republics.
    (*e*) Special sanitary work now in progress and proposed.
7. Discussion of quarantine:
    (*a*) International notification of epidemic diseases.
    (*b*) Principles of quarantine with reference to special diseases.
    (*c*) Principles of inspection.
    (*d*) Quarantine stations and appliances.
    (*e*) Disinfection.
8. Discussion on sanitation of seaports:
    (*a*) Sanitary improvement of harbors.
    (*b*) Sewerage.
    (*c*) Soil and drainage.
    (*d*) Paving.
    (*e*) Elimination of infection from buildings.
    (*f*) Sanitation of dwellings; light, air, water, and prevention of overcrowding.
9. Yellow fever. Is the mosquito the sole agent of transmission?

10. Report from each Republic upon recent progress in scientific investigation of communicable diseases.

11. Election of Executive Board, to be known as the International Sanitary Bureau.

12. Report of committee on time and place for next Sanitary Convention of American Republics.

SANITARY LAWS OF CHILE.

The Minister of Chile to the United States has furnished the MONTHLY BULLETIN with a copy of the sanitary law of the Republic, promulgated December 30, 1886, a translation of which is as follows:

"LAW OF SANITARY POLICE.

(December 30, 1886.)

"ARTICLE 1. When there is a contagious epidemic in a foreign country, the President of the Republic may declare closed the maritime and land ports, or subject to quarantine or to processes of disinfection, the ships, persons, and cargoes proceeding from the infested countries.

"He may also establish sanitary cordons that shall entirely prevent the ingress of persons or merchandise coming from infested countries.

"ART. 2. The maritime ports being closed, the President of the Republic shall designate the islands of Juan Fernandez, or other islands in Chilian territory, supplying them with coal, provisions, and medicines, in order that they may serve as places of refuge for said persons.

"The land ports being closed, the President of the Republic may designate places in the Republic that are susceptible to isolation, for the purpose of enforcing the provisions expressed in the preceding paragraph.

"ART. 3. Any person who shall break through the sanitary cordon or the established quarantine shall be detained in special places, for such time as the President of the Republic shall name, in order that it may be determined, by medical reports, that he is free from contagion.

"This being accomplished, or the period of detention having expired, the person shall be placed at the disposal of the regular courts for trial.

"ART. 4. Animals and other things brought in in contravention of the foregoing provisions, may, by order of the respective governor, be destroyed, should it not be possible or easy to disinfect, preserve, or transport them without endangering the public health.

"Said destruction shall be decreed by virtue of a judicial sentence rendered upon verbal testimony, and shall not give rise to a claim for indemnity. Against said judgment there shall not be interposed any legal appeal.

"ART. 5. The resolutions that the President of the Republic may dictate regarding the closing of ports and the establishment of quarantines shall be immediately published and communicated to the foreign diplomatic representatives and consuls of foreign nations residing in Chili, as well as to the ministers and consuls of the Republic residing in the infested countries.

"ART. 6. If cases of a contagious epidemic should occur within the national territory, the President of the Republic may declare infested the places in which said cases occur, embodying in the decree the epidemic that caused the same.

"Said declaration having been made, the persons attacked with the epidemic, and who lack a suitable dwelling or abode, shall be examined by a doctor appointed by the governor of the department, and the latter, guided by the report of said physician, may order such precautionary measures and isolation as shall be necessary to prevent contagion in the place referred to. The steps toward isolation shall not prevent the patients from being attended by their families and individuals chosen by them.

"Said persons who have no suitable habitation or abode shall be transferred, with the consent of the owner of the house, to the quarantine courts or hospitals.

"ART. 7. The President of the Republic having made some of the declarations referred to in articles 1 and 6, the owners of the house or public or private establishment, or their representatives, shall advise the governor of the department, or the nearest subdelegate, as quickly as possible, of each case of the sickness that occurs which may have caused the declaration of the President of the Republic.

"ART. 8. In case of a contagious epidemic covered by this law the President of the Republic shall formulate such general rules, as to the cleanliness and disinfection of the towns, as may be necessary, imposing fines of from one to fifty *pesos* for the infraction of the same.

"ART. 9. The penalties imposed in conformity with the preceding article, and those that may be prescribed in the municipal ordinances relating to the cleanliness and healthfulness of the towns, shall be enforced administratively as long as the declarations authorized by articles 1 and 6 govern.

"All of which is to be understood without prejudice to the right that the interested parties have for a new trial, within the period of thirty days, for fines unjustly collected.

"ART. 10. To perform the duties imposed upon him by articles 1 and 6, the President of the Republic shall obtain the consent of the Senate, and in case the latter is not in session, that of the Permanent Commission (*Comisión Conservadora*). The body that gives this consent or permission shall fix the time that it shall remain in force.

"The resolutions enacted in this manner may be revoked by the President of the Republic or by order of the Senate, and if the Senate is not in session the Permanent Commission shall have this authority.

To perform the other duties prescribed by this law the President of the Republic shall act in conformity with the advice of the Council of State.

"ART. 11. This law shall be in force from the date of its publication in the official newspaper."

SANITARY LAWS OF VENEZUELA.

JOSÉ TADEO MANAGAS, President of the Republic, etc., considering—

1. That it is necessary to establish general and efficacious rules to preserve the inhabitants of the Republic from the contagion that may be brought them by ships which enter her ports proceeding from infested ports; 2, that it is also necessary to prescribe the rules that must be observed in the sanitary inspection of said vessels, and in the quarantine to which those who come from infested places, or who have not complied with the requisites that shall hereafter be established, must submit; and, 3, that the various rulings that have been made upon the subject are contained in different orders, many of which refer only to special cases, and there having been other cases not covered by the same, decrees:

ARTICLE 1. In order for a vessel of any kind to be admitted to the ports of the Republic there must be presented to the chief civil authority, to the captain of the port or the person acting for him, and to the sanitary inspector at the time of making his visit, and which shall be described later on, a certificate issued by the proper authority in the port of clearance, which document shall be certified by the consul or consular agent of Venezuela, stating that there was no epidemic whatever on the date on which it was issued, which, at most, must not be later than the day before sailing.

ART. 2. In ports having no consul or consular agent of Venezuela the consul or consular agent of a friendly nation shall certify the bill of health, and in case there is no consul or consular agent of a friendly nation the bill of health shall be certified to by the sanitary inspector or by the person to whom the power of issuing bills of health is attributed. These requisites being complied with, the bill of health shall be considered clean.

ART. 3. When there are no consuls in the port from whence the vessel clears this fact must be stated in the bill of health, and unless this is done it shall not be considered a clean bill.

ART. 4. When a ship has to stop in other ports before reaching those of Venezuela it shall bring a clean bill of health from the port from whence it cleared and from the port or ports where it may have stopped. Without these requisites it shall be subject to quarantine.

ART. 5. If in a port at which it stops the ship's bill of health should be taken up and not returned to it, it shall be sufficient to present a clean bill of health from the second port, stating that entrance was made into said port with a clean bill of health from the first port. Without these requisites it shall be subject to quarantine.

ART. 6. Ships whose period of navigation extends in excess of forty days before touching at a port on their routes shall present clean bills of health from the latter, stating in the same the fact of having presented bills of health more than forty days old. Without these requisites they shall be subject to quarantine.

ART. 7. Ships desirous of communicating with a port before entering the same shall remain outside of the port or harbor and shall dispatch from there a boat carrying a white flag, and said boat, until it has been inspected, shall anchor at a distance from the other ships. They shall bring in it their bill of health, and if in conformity with the foregoing requirements it shall be permitted to communicate with the port; but if the bill of health should not be presented, or should be found unclean, communication shall be refused and the ship shall not be permitted to enter without undergoing quarantine.

ART. 8. If a ship, subject to quarantine on account of some of the provisions already noted, should prove with authentic documents that neither in the port of clearance nor in that where the stoppage was made there exists no epidemic whatever, and that because of the loss of the bill of health, or for any other sufficient reason, the same was not brought, then the quarantine may be raised.

ART. 9. On anchoring a ship in the ports of the Republic, the captain of the port, or the person acting for him, together with the health officer, if there should be one, shall proceed within speaking distance of the ship and shall investigate as follows: (1) The origin of the ship; (2) the number of days at sea; (3) whether on leaving the port there was any epidemic in same; (4) whether it brings a bill of health; (5) whether there has been sickness or death during the passage. The foregoing questions being answered satisfactorily, they shall proceed alongside the ship and go on board in order to verify the correctness of the same and to examine the crew and passengers. If the bill of health is not clean, or if during the voyage any epidemic should have been declared aboard, and if any person has died or has become ill, the ship shall be incommunicated until the board of health reports on the case and determines whether the ship shall be subject to quarantine and for what time.

ART. 10. After the visit of the health officer in the manner prescribed, if it should be found that there had been no deaths or sickness and that the ship brings a clean bill of health, she shall be allowed to enter.

ART. 11. If the bill of health should state that the ship comes from a place where there is no epidemic whatever, or if deaths or sickness should have occurred during the voyage, or if it should not bring any bill of health, or if the same should lack some of the requisites provided for in this decree, it shall be subject to quarantine during the time designated by the board of health, bearing in mind the contagious nature of the disease, if such should be the case, or any other circumstances that may be noted, a decision being given as quickly as possible in order to prevent any damage to commerce.

ART. 12. The quarantine shall not last longer than 40 days from the date on which any individual shall die on board attacked by a deadly contagious epidemic.

ART. 13. Quarantines shall be confined to the place designated by the board of health, to the leeward of the towns, and a mile distant from the coast.

ART. 14. The mayors, or in their absence the chief political authority of the respective ports, shall carefully see that the quarantine is stringent, to which end they shall establish observation boats that shall prevent all communication from the quarantined ship with other ships and with the land. The crew of the observation boat shall in no case go on board the ship, nor shall the crew of the ship go on board the boat.

ART. 15. A ship placed in quarantine shall disembark its papers and correspondence by means of an observation boat in the following manner: It shall come close to the ship's side and to the windward of the same, and without touching the ship shall present to it a pole on the end of which there shall be a lead or copper box into which the ship's papers shall be placed. After the boat receives the mails they shall be duly fumigated thereon and sent to the post-office. The board of health shall designate the cases in which it shall be necessary to fumigate the mails.

ART. 16. If a ship under quarantine needs any aid it shall raise a white flag, which on being seen shall be approached by the observation boat, and after taking the precautions mentioned in the preceding article, shall receive the communication specifying the help asked for, and after fumigating the same as already provided for, it shall be placed in the hands of the mayor so that he may take charge of and give the help asked for.

ART. 17. If during the quarantine any person should die the corpse shall be thrown into the water, observing the precautions which in such cases may be required.

ART. 18. It is the duty of the captain of the ship during the quarantine to shift the goods of his cargo so that they may be purified by the air, and to repeatedly fumigate his ship.

ART. 19. No ship is permitted to communicate in any way whatever with the port before the visit of the health officer takes place; consequently any person who lands before said visit is made shall be immediately reembarked by the mayor, imposing upon said person and upon the captain the punishment they deserve for the infraction of the sanitary laws.

ART. 20. All communication of ships with the territory of Venezuela, before the same shall have been inspected by the authorities and permission obtained for anchoring, is prohibited by this decree, as is also the landing of any person along the coast or in any places where there are no towns. Any person infringing this provision is subject to be reembarked by the local authorities, in addition to the penalties imposed on those who disobey the orders of the sanitary police.

ART. 21. Cases of imminent danger to the ship or of shipwreck are excepted from the penalties provided for in the two preceding articles.

ART. 22. The infraction of the articles of this decree shall be punished according to the laws now in force.

ART. 23. All previous laws regarding bills of health and sanitary inspection are hereby repealed.

ART. 24. The Secretary of Interior and Justice is charged with the execution of this decree.

Given, signed by my hand, sealed with the seal of the executive power, and countersigned by the Secretary of Interior and Justice, at Caracas, August 11, 1847, 18th year of the law and 37th of the independence.

(Signed) JOSÉ T. MONAGAS.

For His Excellency:

TOMÁS J. SANAVRIA.

ACTION OF THE FIRST INTERNATIONAL AMERICAN CONFERENCE, HELD AT WASHINGTON FROM 1889 TO 1890.

The subject of sanitary regulations was carefully studied by the First International American Conference, which was held at Washington from 1889 to 1890.

The committee which had the matter in charge reported as follows:

"*To the honorable the International American Conference:*

The committee appointed to "consider and report upon the best methods of establishing and maintaining sanitary regulations in commerce between the several countries represented in this Conference" has finished its task and, as the result thereof, has the honor to submit to your distinguished consideration a resolution for your adoption, to which is attached, as accompanying appendices, the full text of the proceedings of the International Sanitary Convention of Rio de Janeiro, of 1887, and the draft of convention agreed upon by the Sanitary Congress of Lima, of 1889.

"One of the most important subjects submitted to the honorable International Conference is, without doubt, to decide upon methods tending to prevent the conflict which may arise at the time of epidemic invasions between the diverse sanitary regulations which the American nations have seen fit to adopt in order to shield themselves from such invasions.

"If the regulations of sanitary police have in view the harmonizing of the exigencies of public health with the principal of free communication between countries, it is evident that international sanitary conventions are called to put that harmony into practice by means of uniform and impartial regulations, which shall consult the general interests of the countries in their commercial relations.

"The committee has carefully examined the work of special conferences and congresses which have met at different times in several parts of the world and has reached the conclusion that it has duly discharged its duty by making a selection from among those works which are the result of exhaustive studies made by men eminent in the science of medicine in Europe as well as in America.

"Complete isolation, which theoretically appears to be the most effective prophylactic against the invasions of epidemic diseases, does not afford in practice satisfactory results as a sanitary measure, but tends, on the other hand, to notably injure the commercial interests of the countries. The distinguished professor, Dr. FRANCISCO ROSAS, president of the Sanitary Congress of Lima, thus expresses himself on this point:

"'It is scientifically demonstrated by innumerable facts that the closing of ports and frontiers does not prevent the invasion of epidemics; that these enter and develope with greater violence in the countries which pretend to isolate themselves, because, under the mistaken belief that they are free of all danger, they disregard the proper means to restrain the development of the epidemic and, above all, to lessen its severity.'"

"But if absolute isolation as a prophylactic is nothing more than an illusion, the same may not be said of the sanitary means that modern science has placed within our reach for the disinfection of infected localities, as well as to prevent the introduction and development of contagion in those which have remained in a state of health.

"The committee did not enter deeply into this branch of the subject, because the Rio de Janeiro Convention, as well as the draft of the Lima Congress, the adoption of which is recommended, start with the fundamental principle that the absolute closing of ports and frontiers should be renounced, for the reason that if this were put in practice international sanitary conventions would be unnecessary.

"The Rio de Janeiro Convention and the draft of the Congress of Lima are works which have exhausted, so to speak, the subject which engages our attention, and because of the accuracy, clearness, and care with which they have been edited they may serve as a model, with respect to form and general idea, for sanitary conventions. Therefore the committee thinks it should recommend them to the consideration of the honorable International American Conference.

"THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE CONFERENCE AS ADOPTED.

"The International American Conference, considering:

"That under the existing state of the relations between the nations of America it is practicable and advisable, for the promotion of these relations, to establish perfect accord with respect to sanitary regulations;

"That the greater part of the ports of South America on the Atlantic are guided and governed by the decisions of the International Sanitary Convention of Rio de Janeiro, of 1887;

"That although it does not appear that the plans of the Sanitary Congress of Lima, in 1888, have passed into the category of international compacts, it is to be hoped that they will be accepted by the Governments that participated in the said congress, because those plans were discussed and approved by medical men of acknowledged ability;

"That the Sanitary Convention of Rio de Janeiro, of 1887, and the draft of the Congress of Lima, of 1888, agree in their essential provisions to such an extent that it may be said they constitute one set of rules and regulations;

"That if these were duly observed in all America, they would prevent under any circumstances the conflict which usually arises between the obligation to care for the public health and the principle of freedom of communication between countries;

"That the nations of Central and North America were not represented either in the Sanitary Convention of Rio de Janeiro or the Congress of Lima; but that they might easily accept and apply to their respective ports on both oceans the sanitary regulations before cited;

"Recommends to the nations represented in this Conference the adoption of the provisions of the International Sanitary Convention of Rio de Janeiro, 1887, or the draft of the Sanitary Convention of the Congress of Lima, of 1888."

APPENDIX.

CONVENTION OF RIO DE JANEIRO.

We, Maximo Tajes, Lieutenant-General, President of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, to all to whom these presents shall come, hereby announce:

That on the 25th and 26th days of November, of the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, there were agreed upon and signed between our plenipotentiary and those of the Argentine Republic and the Empire of Brazil, duly authorized by the appropriate full powers, an international sanitary convention and corresponding ordinance, of which the literal tenor is as follows:

His Excellency the President of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, Her Highness the Princess Imperial Regent, in the name of His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, and His Excellency the President of the Argentine Republic, having resolved to join in a sanitary convention, named for the purpose as their plenipotentiaries the following:

His Excellency the President of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay (named) Don Carlos Maria Ramirez, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary upon special mission to His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil.

Her Highness the Princess Imperial Regent (named) the Baron of Cotegipe, of the council of His Majesty the Emperor, senator, and grandee of the Empire, dignitary of the Imperial Order of the Crozier, commander of the Order of the Rose, Grand Cross of that of our Lady of the Concepcion of Villa Viçosa, of Isabel the Catholic, of Leopold of Belgium, and of the Crown of Italy, president of the Council of Ministers, and minister and secretary of state for foreign affairs and of the interior for those of the Empire.

His Excellency the President of the Argentine Republic (named) Don Enrique B. Moreno, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, who, having mutually presented their full powers, which were found to be in good and proper form, agreed upon the following articles:

Article 1.

The three high contracting parties agree to adopt the following definitions:

Exotic contagious diseases.—The yellow fever, cholera morbus, and oriental plague.

Infected port.—One in which any of the diseases mentioned prevails in epidemic form.

Suspected port.—1st, one in which there shall have occurred some isolated cases of any of the contagious diseases; 2d, one which has easy and frequent communication with infected places; 3d, one which does not adequately guard itself against infected ports, with reference to the principles of this convention.

The designation of a port as infected or suspected shall be made by each Government, in the proper case, on the report of the chief of the maritime sanitary service, and officially published.

Infected vessel.—One in which there shall have occurred any case of a contagious disease.

Suspected vessel.—1st, one which, while proceeding from an infected or a suspected port, shall not have had during the voyage any case of contagious disease; 2d, one which, while proceeding from a clean port, shall have touched at an infected or suspected port, excepting in the case excepted under paragraph 10 of article 8; 3d, one which, during the voyage or on arrival, communicates with another ship hailing from a port which is unknown, infected, or suspected; 4th, one in which deaths shall have occurred from unknown causes, or in which there shall have been several cases of any disease; 5th, one which shall not have brought a clean bill of health from the port of departure, as also from intermediate ports, duly viséed by the consuls of the country of destination in those ports; 6th, one which, having been quarantined or subjected to special sanitary treatment in any of the quarantine stations of the three contracting States, shall not come provided with the international certificates of admission to free intercourse.

Suspected objects, or objects deemed capable of retaining or transmitting contagion.—Clothing, cloths, rags, mattresses, and all articles of personal use and service, as well as bags, trunks, or boxes, used for the keeping of these objects, and also untanned hides. Other articles not before specified, as well as animals on the hoof, shall not be deemed suspected.

Article 2.

The Governments of the three high contracting parties shall establish their respective sanitary services in such manner as to enable them to carry out and comply with the stipulations of the present convention.

The chiefs of the said sanitary services shall communicate with one another whenever it may be necessary, and each of them shall be at liberty to make to the others such suggestions as he shall deem desirable with reference to the exercise of their functions.

For the administration of the sanitary services there shall be issued an international ordinance making uniform the general or special provisions applicable to the three States.

Article 3.

The high contracting parties undertake: 1st, to establish the necessary quarantine stations, it being desirable that land quarantines shall be established upon islands; 2d, to establish and maintain, during the prevalence of epidemics, at least one floating quarantine station; 3d, to establish, in connection with the land quarantine, floating hospitals for the treatment of persons attacked by exotic contagious diseases in ships arriving, in those already at anchor, and in the quarantine stations; 4th, to deem valid, for the purposes of this convention, in any of their ports, the quarantines and sanitary measures resorted to in any of the quarantine stations of the three States, provided they shall be officially authorized in an authentic manner; 5th, to abstain from closing their respective ports, and from excluding any vessel, whatever may be the sanitary condition on board thereof.

ARTICLE 4.

No vessel, proceeding from foreign parts, shall be admitted to free intercourse in the Brazilian, Argentine, or Uruguayan ports without having first been subjected to a sanitary visit by the proper authorities, save in the case excepted from paragraph 10 of article 8. In such visit the said authorities shall carry on the investigations necessary for the complete ascertainment of the sanitary condition on board, and shall determine the treatment to which the vessel must be subjected, the captain being notified in writing.

ARTICLE 5.

For the execution of the provisions of the foregoing article the high contracting parties agree to distinguish three kinds of vessels: 1st, steamers carrying less than one hundred steerage passengers; 2d, immigrant transports; that is, steamers which, whether they carry the mails or not, carry more than one hundred steerage passengers; 3d, sailing vessels.

1. Vessels of the 1st and 2d classes must carry a physician on board and be provided with—

A steam disinfecting stove.

A supply of disinfectants and disinfecting utensils, in accordance with the international sanitary ordinance.

A drug schedule book, in which shall be entered the quantity and kind of drugs or medicines on board at the moment of exit from the port of departure, as also the additional supplies which it may have received at the intermediate ports.

A book for the registration of medical prescriptions.

A clinical record in which shall be noted in fullest detail all cases of sickness occurring on board and the treatment adopted in such cases, respectively.

A passenger list indicating the number, age, sex, nationality, profession, and residence.

The list of the officers and crew.

The manifest of the cargo.

2. The books mentioned in the foregoing paragraph shall be opened and marked ("rubricados") and their leaves stamped by the consul of one of the contracting States in the port of departure; and the leaves referring to each voyage shall be closed by the sanitary authorities of the port of destination.

The commanders of vessels shall not pay any charges for the official handling ("habilitacion") of said books.

3. All the vessel's papers shall be submitted for examination to the consular authority in the port of departure, and to the sanitary authority in the port of arrival, it being incumbent upon the former to note upon the bills of health, on viséing them, the presence or absence, total or partial, of the books and lists named in paragraph 1 of this article.

Article 6.

All vessels destined to any one of the three countries must bring a bill of health issued by the sanitary authority of the port of departure, viséed by the consuls of the countries to which they are destined at the port of departure and at intermediate ports. Said bill of health shall be presented to the sanitary authorities of the ports of the three States to be viséed, and shall be delivered to the sanitary authorities of the last port to which the vessel shall proceed.

1. The sanitary certificate heretofore issued by consuls shall hereafter be dispensed with, there being substituted therefor the viséing of the bill of health, for which service the consuls shall collect the proper fees.

2. The consular visé shall be written on the back of the bill and authenticated with the seal of the consulate.

3. When, in the light of the information obtained and of the accurate ascertainment of the facts, the consul shall have no comment to make upon the statements of the bill of health, the visé shall be a simple one; in other cases the consul himself shall note, in continuation of the visé, such statements as he may deem proper for the correction of the statements of the bill of health.

Bills of health which shall have been corrected on being viséed in the first port of any of the three countries at which the vessel shall touch, shall be accompanied by a sanitary certificate ("billette sanitario") signed by the authorities of said port, and in which shall be set forth the treatment to which the vessel shall have been subjected. At the end of the visé shall be noted the issuing of the certificate.

4. The consuls in the ports of departure shall try to secure information in the local sanitary districts, or in the best manner open to them, of the sanitary condition of the said ports, and must immediately communicate, in case of a correction of a bill of health, with the sanitary authorities of their own countries, which will communicate to those of the other contracting States the reasons and occasion for the correction.

5. Vessels touching at ports of the three countries must take out in each of them a bill of health. These bills shall be delivered by the commander to the authorities of the last port into which the vessel shall go.

6. The high contracting parties recognize two kinds of bill of health—the clean and the unclean; a clean bill of health being one which records no case of exotic contagious disease in the port of departure or at intermediate ports, and an unclean bill being one which records an epidemic, or isolated cases of any of the diseases mentioned.

7. The ships of war of friendly nations shall receive bills of health gratuitously.

Article 7.

Each of the high contracting parties undertakes to establish in due constitutional form in its territory a corps of *sanitary inspectors of vessels*, composed of physicians specially charged with the supervision, on board, of the vessels on which they shall have embarked, the compliance with of the rules adopted for the promotion of the health of passengers and crew; to observe what occurs during the voyage and report the same to the sanitary authorities of the port of destination.

1. The sanitary inspectors of vessels shall be officials of the maritime sanitary districts of the countries to which they belong.

2. The sanitary inspectors of vessels shall be named by the governments after competition, it being incumbent upon the chiefs of the corresponding sanitary service to designate the inspectors who are to embark.

3. The international sanitary ordinance shall formulate the program and objects of the competition, as also the duties and powers with which the sanitary inspectors of vessels are to be invested.

Article 8.

In the ports of each of the contracting states there shall be established two kinds of quarantine, the quarantine of observation and the strict quarantine.

1. The quarantine of observation shall consist of the detention of the vessel during the time necessary for the making of a searching sanitary visit thereto.

2. The strict quarantine shall have two objects: (1) To ascertain whether, among the passengers coming from any infected or suspected port, there is any one suffering from a contagious disease in process of maturation; (2) to subject to disinfection articles supposed to retain or transmit contagion.

3. The strict quarantine shall be applied: (1) To infected vessels; (2) to vessels on board of which there shall have occurred cases of a disease not identified or which could not be properly investigated by a sanitary visit.

4. The duration of the strict quarantine shall be determined by the maximum period of incubation of the contagious disease which is

sought to prevent, that is, ten days for the yellow fever, eight for the cholera, and twenty for the oriental plague. This term may be computed in one of two ways: (1) Counting from the date of the last case occurring during the voyage, and (2) counting from the date of the landing of the passengers at the quarantine station.

5. The strict quarantine shall begin with the date of the last case occurring during the voyage, when the following three conditions shall be presented: (1) That the vessel shall comply with the requirements of paragraphs 1, 2, and 3, of article 5; (2) that it shall have carried on board thereof a sanitary inspector of vessels who shall certify the exact date of the termination of the last case, the compliance with all the measures for disinfecting indicated in the instructions which such inspector shall have received from the chief of the sanitary service, in accordance with the international ordinance and the perfect present condition of health on board; (3) that the local sanitary authorities confirm the correctness of the report made.

6. If, under the conditions specified in the foregoing paragraph, the time elapsed between the last case and the arrival of the vessel be equal to or greater than the maximum incubating period of the contagious disease, the passengers shall be admitted to free intercourse, as shall also the vessel, provided that the latter does not bring suspected articles.

If the vessel brings suspected articles that need disinfecting and which have not been disinfected, the admission of the vessel to free intercourse shall take place only after the disinfection of said articles shall have been completed.

In other cases, the vessel and passengers shall be subjected to a strict quarantine.

7. If the time elapsed since the last case of contagious disease should be less than the maximum period allowed for incubation, and if the vessel be in the case described in paragraph 5, the passengers shall be subjected to an additional quarantine for the number of days lacking to make up the said maximum period of incubation. Such additional quarantine shall be undergone at the quarantine station save when there shall not be at said station available room for the purpose, in which case the quarantine may be undergone on board.

8. If the vessel, at the time of its arrival, has on board persons suffering from contagious disease, these shall be lodged in the floating hospital, and the passengers subjected to quarantine in the floating station. The quarantine in such case shall be computed from the date of the transfer of the passengers to such station.

The vessel shall be dealt with as may have been provided for such emergencies by the international ordinance.

9. The provisions of the foregoing paragraph shall apply likewise to vessels in which there shall have occurred cases of contagious dis-

case, though these no longer exist at the time of arrival, if such vessel, notwithstanding, shall not have satisfied the conditions set forth in paragraph 5 of this article.

10. Suspected vessels which shall have made the voyage from an infected or suspected port to the port of arrival in a period of time shorter than the maximum period of incubation of the contagious disease which it is sought to prevent shall also be subjected to the additional quarantine according to the provisions of paragraph 7.

There shall be excepted from this quarantine any vessel of the 2d class which, proceeding from a port recognized as clean and with satisfactory sanitary conditions on board, certified to by the sanitary inspector of vessels, shall touch at Montevideo, Rio de Janeiro, or Buenos Ayres during the prevalence of an epidemic, but shall restrict itself to discharging her merchandise, landing passengers, and leaving and taking up the mails; provided that these operations shall be performed by means of a ponton designated for the purpose by the sanitary authorities, conveniently situated, free from all infection, and under satisfactory conditions as to isolation, so that it shall not receive on board, nor undergo contact with, any person or article from said ports. These facts shall be certified to by a document duly authenticated, signed by the sanitary authorities of the port at which the vessel shall touch, viséed by the consul of the country of destination, and attested by a sanitary inspector of such country of destination.

11. A suspected vessel which shall have made the voyage in a period longer than the aforesaid maximum period of incubation shall undergo the quarantine of observation, in the course of which there shall be made the investigations prescribed in the international ordinance; and only after it shall have been ascertained that no case of contagious disease has occurred on board shall such vessel be admitted to free intercourse.

It is understood that if such vessel brings suspected articles which have not been disinfected, but which can not have infected the passengers or crew, such vessel shall undergo a strict quarantine for the purpose of disinfecting the said articles, such disinfection to be made after the landing of the passengers brought, who must be admitted to free intercourse.

In case infection may have occurred, the case shall be governed by the provisions of the last part of paragraph 6 of this present article.

12. The foregoing provisions concerning vessels of the 1st class described in article 5 shall hold good, even though there be on board no sanitary inspector of vessels, provided there shall have been strict compliance with the requirements of the international ordinance as to the responsibility assumed by the ship's physician to the sanitary authorities of the port of arrival in respect of the certificates which he is to give under his professional oath, and provided that there shall

have been exact compliance, during the voyage, with the provisions contained in the instructions as to the duties of the sanitary inspector of vessels.

13. The provisions of the foregoing paragraphs, in so far as they allow some modification of the strict quarantine, shall apply to such vessels of the 2d class as, 1, shall receive on board and give a first-class passage going and coming to the sanitary inspector of vessels; 2, shall act upon the recommendations of the sanitary inspector looking to sanitary conditions on board ship, both at the time of departure and during the voyage.

In other cases the period of strict quarantine shall not be computable as provided in alternative No. 1 of paragraph 4. in respect of either the passengers or the vessel itself.

Article 9.

The requirements of paragraph 1 of article 5 are binding upon all such vessels as, in any of the three countries, enjoy the privileges of a mail transport, and to this end the contracting Governments undertake to withdraw such privileges from all vessels which, four months from the date at which this convention shall have gone into effect, shall not have strictly complied with the said requirements.

Article 10.

The high contracting parties agree that they will grant the privileges of a mail transport only to such vessels as shall conform to this convention and shall furthermore prove to the proper sanitary authorities that they have complied with the requirements of paragraph 1 of article 5, and declared their acceptance of conditions 1 and 2 of paragraph 13 of article 8.

Article 11.

The sanitary precautions which the high contracting parties may have to take on land and within their own territories form no part of the subject-matter of this convention, but it is understood that such precautions are never to amount to an absolute suspension of intercommunication by land. The Governments concerned will, upon occasion, agree with one another upon the places through which communication is to be allowed, and upon the most efficacious means to prevent all danger of the introduction of epidemics.

Article 12.

The present convention shall last four years, dated from the day on which ratifications shall be exchanged, and shall continue in force until one of the high contracting parties shall notify the others of its intention to terminate it, its operation ceasing twelve months after the date of such notification. Such ratifications shall be exchanged at the city of Montevideo at as early a date as possible.

In testimony whereof the said plenipotentiaries respectfully sign and seal these presents. Done at the city of Rio de Janeiro on the 25th day of the month of November, in the year of the nativity of our Lord Jesus Christ one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven.

[L. S.] CARLOS MARIA RAMIREZ.
[L. S.] BARON DE COTEGIPE.
[L. S.] ENRIQUE B. MORENO.

CONVENTION OF LIMA.

Plan of an international sanitary convention formulated by the American Sanitary Congress of Lima of 1888.

ARTICLE 1.

The contracting countries agree to adopt the following definitions:

(*a*) *Pestilent exotic diseases.*—The yellow fever, the Asiatic cholera, and the eastern plague.

(*b*) *Infected port.*—That in which any of the above diseases may exist in an epidemic form.

(*c*) *Suspected port.*—1. That in which an isolated case of the three pestilential diseases may appear occasionally;

2. That which has easy and frequent intercourse with infected localities; and

3. That which is not sufficiently protected against infected ports.

The declaration of infected or suspected, as applied to a port, shall be made by the Government of the country to which that port belongs, upon the recommendation of the chief of the maritime sanitary service, and shall be published officially.

(*d*) *Infected vessel.*—That in which some case of pestilential disease may have occurred.

(*e*) *Suspected vessel.*—1. That which, coming from an infected or a suspected port, may not have had during the voyage any case of pestilential disease;

2. That which, though proceeding from a healthy port, may have touched at an infected or suspected port;

3. That which during the voyage or on arrival should communicate with another vessel coming from an unknown infected or suspected port;

4. That in which deaths may have occurred from causes not specified or from repeated cases of any disease;

5. That which does not bring a clean bill of health from the port of departure or from those at which it may have touched, duly certified by the consul of the country it is bound for; and

6. That which, although having been quarantined or been subjected to special sanitary treatment in any of the contracting countries, comes unprovided with the international permit for free intercourse.

Article 2.

The contracting countries shall establish the sanitary services so that they may carry out and cause to be carried out the provisions of this convention.

The chiefs of the aforementioned sanitary services shall communicate with each other whenever necessary, and each of them may make to the others such suggestions as they may think proper in the exercise of their duties. International regulations shall be issued for the performance of sanitary service, giving uniformity to the general and special measures applicable in other countries.

Article 3.

The contracting countries shall bind themselves—

1. To establish the quarantine hospitals which may be necessary, and those of a permanent character shall be located on islands;
2. To establish floating hospitals, annexed to the permanent quarantine hospitals, for the treatment of persons attacked by exotic pestilential diseases on the vessels which may arrive or be already at anchor;
3. To consider valid at any of the ports, for the effect of this convention, the quarantine and sanitary measures resorted to in any of the quarantine hospitals of the contracting countries, provided that they shall be officially authorized in an authentic manner; and
4. Not to resort to the closing of ports.

Article 4.

The consul of the country for which the vessel is bound shall have the right to attend the sanitary inspections which the agents of the territorial authorities may make of the vessels.

Article 5.

At the port of departure the vessels shall take the following prophylactic measures:

1. The storage of the cargo shall not commence until the cleansing of the vessel shall have been performed either by ordinary methods or by a special process of disinfection, in case the latter shall be deemed necessary. For this purpose the vessel shall be visited by the captain and the ship surgeon, and the result of the visit shall be recorded on the ship's register.
2. The surgeon shall examine the passengers which may come on board, and who hail from a port where any of the exotic pestilential maladies exist, and shall reject such as he may suspect of having contracted any of them.

3. In regard to those who may appear to him as being under good conditions, he will vigilantly prevent their taking on board white linen clothes, or bedding, stained or suspicious.

4. The wearing apparel and bedding used by such as may have died of exotic pestilential diseases shall never be received.

5. Whenever any of the exotic pestilential diseases shall show itself on a vessel while lying in an infected port, the patients in whom the first symptoms of these affections may be noticed shall be put ashore immediately, and all their effects, as well the bedding they may have used, shall be destroyed or disinfected.

ARTICLE 6.

During the voyage vessels will observe the following prophylactic measures:

1. The soiled underwear of the passengers and crew shall be washed on the same day, after being immersed in boiling water or a disinfectant solution.

2. The water-closets shall be scoured and disinfected at least twice a day.

3. During the voyage the most rigorous cleanliness and a thorough ventilation shall be observed on board of suspected vessels.

4. As soon as the first symptoms of an exotic pestilential disease are confirmed, the necessary steps shall be taken to isolate the patient.

5. The localities occupied by such patients shall be immediately disinfected.

6. So far as possible the localities so infected shall remain wide open and isolated, and shall not be occupied by any other passenger during the voyage.

ARTICLE 7.

No vessel proceeding from foreign ports shall be admitted to free intercourse at the ports of the contracting countries, without the previous sanitary visit made by the proper authorities. During this visit the official shall proceed to make all the inquiries necessary to ascertain thoroughly the sanitary condition on board; in times of epidemic they will satisfy themselves that all measures of sanitation and disinfection have been rigorously complied with, as well at the point of departure as during the course of the voyage, and shall determine the treatment to which the vessel must be subjected, and will notify in writing the captain thereof.

ARTICLE 8.

For the proper enforcement of the provisions of the preceding article the contracting countries agree to recognize two classes of vessels; a first and second class.

1. Vessels of the first class are those which have a surgeon on board and are provided with:

(*a*) A disinfecting stove worked by steam under pressure;

(*b*) A supply of disinfectants and appliances for disinfection in compliance with the suggestions of the international sanitary regulations;

(*c*) A book showing the stock of drugs, wherein shall be inscribed the quantity and kind of the drugs or medicines on board at the moment of sailing from the port of departure, as well as the supplementary acquisitions received at the port of relay;

(*d*) A record book of medical prescriptions;

(*e*) A clinic book, in which shall be most minutely described all the cases of disease occurring on board, and their respective treatment;

(*f*) A list of passengers, giving their name, age, sex, nationality, profession, and place of residence;

(*g*) A list of the crew; and

(*h*) A manifest of the cargo.

2. The books referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be opened and signed by the consul of some one of the contracting countries at the port of sailing, and the leaves having reference to each voyage shall be closed by the sanitary authority at the port of destination.

Commanders of vessels will pay no fee whatever for the supply of these books.

3. All the papers on board shall be submitted for inspection to the sanitary authority at the port of destination and to the consular authority at the port of departure, it being the duty of the latter to indicate on the bills of health, when viséed or certified to, the existence or total or partial absence of the books, and the list and roll alluded to in the first paragraph of this article.

4. Vessels of the second class are those which do not possess the requirements stated in the first paragraph of this article.

ARTICLE 9.

The vessels engaged in the transportation of passengers, belonging to any of the contracting countries, are obliged to comply with the conditions of vessels of the first class, and likewise such foreign vessels as may be engaged in the same traffic upon the coasts of the contracting countries.

ARTICLE 10.

All vessels bound to any of the ports of the contracting countries must be provided with a clean bill of health from the port of sailing, certified to by the consuls of the countries to which they are bound and of those at which they may touch. When the vessels sail from ports belonging to any of the contracting countries, the bill of health shall be granted by the sanitary authority of the port of departure and must always be certified to as above specified.

This bill of health shall be presented to the sanitary authority of the ports of the contracting countries at which the vessel may touch, for his certification, and shall be delivered to that of the last port of destination.

1. Consuls shall charge the proper fees for the certification of bills of health.

2. The consular visé or certification shall be entered on the back of the bill of health and authenticated with the seal of the consulate.

§3. When, by reason of acquired information and a thorough knowledge of the facts, the consul shall have no remarks to make as to the asseverations of the bill of health, its certification will be simple; when otherwise, the consul himself shall write down after the visé what he may deem proper to rectify the asseverations of the bill of health.

The bills of health which may be rectified, after being certified to at the first port of any of the contracting countries at which the vessel may touch, shall be accompanied by a sanitary bill, signed by the authority of the same port, in which shall be stated the treatment to which the vessel may have been subjected. The remittance of the bill shall be stated after the visé.

4. The consuls of the contracting countries at the ports of departure shall endeavor to ascertain through the local sanitary authorities, or as best they may, the sanitary condition of those ports, and in case of rectifying a bill of health, shall inform at once the sanitary authority of their country, who will forward to that of the other contracting countries the reason for the rectification.

5. If the rectifications mentioned in paragraph 3 should be made by the consuls of more than one of the contracting parties, the bill of health shall be forwarded by the sanitary authority of the first port reached by the vessel to that of the first port of the next nation, and by the corresponding authority of the latter to that of the following ports, always accompanied by the sanitary bill.

6. Vessels bound to ports of more than one of the contracting countries shall successively, at each of these, provide themselves with bills of health, and the captain must deliver all these bills to the authority of the last port of arrival.

7. The contracting countries recognize two kinds of bills of health, clean and unclean, that being clean which does not state any case of exotic pestilential disease at the port of departure or at those of relay, and unclean, that which should mention epidemics or isolated cases of the diseases referred to.

8. Men-of-war of friendly nations shall be granted bills of health without paying fees.

ARTICLE 11.

The contracting countries agree to appoint a corps of vessel inspectors composed of physicians paid by the respective Governments. It will be their special mission on board the vessels assigned to them to see to the compliance with the measures prescribed in behalf of the health of passengers and crews; they will also notice what may occur during the voyage, and report thereon to the sanitary authority at the port of destination.

1. Vessel inspectors shall be officials of the sections of marine sanitary of their respective countries and be subordinate to their respective chiefs, whose orders and instructions they shall obey implicitly.

2. Vessel inspectors shall compete for their appointment by the Government, and it shall be the duty of the chiefs of the respective sanitary services to designate the inspectors to be placed on board.

3. The programme and purpose of the competition shall be determined by the international sanitary regulations, as well as the duties and powers assigned to vessel inspectors.

ARTICLE 12.

It is agreed by the contracting countries that two kinds of quarantine shall be established at their respective ports:

(*a*) A strict quarantine; and

(*b*) A quarantine of observation.

1. The strict quarantine shall consist of the absolute isolation of the vessel during the time required for the sanitation and disinfection of the articles infested with cholera, yellow fever, or Eastern plague, and for the lapse of the maximum period of incubation of the pestilential disease.

2. The quarantine of observation shall consist of the absolute isolation of the vessel during the time required to make on board a visit of sanitary inspection, and for the lapse of the maximum period of incubation of the pestilential exotic disease, in case that the vessel has been at sea less than eight days for cholera, less than ten for yellow fever, and less than twenty for the Eastern plague.

3. The strict quarantine shall be applied—

(1) To infected vessels;

(2) To vessels on board of which cases of diseases not specified may have occurred which the sanitary visit has not made known; and

(3) To vessels hailing from ports where one of the pestilential diseases exists, if they have not complied with the sanitary regulations required at the port of departure, and during the voyage, even should they not have had on board a case of pestilential disease, either real or suspicious.

4. The duration of the strict quarantine shall be determined by the

maximum incubation of the pestilential disease guarded against, eight days being assigned for Asiatic cholera, ten days for yellow fever, and twenty days for the Eastern plague.

This duration may be computed in two ways:

(1) Counting from the date of the termination by death or cure of the last case which has occurred on board during the voyage; and

(2) Counting from the date of the landing of the passengers at the quarantine hospital.

5. The strict quarantine shall begin from the date by death or cure of the last case occurring on board during the voyage, when—

(*a*) The vessels belongs to the first class.

(*b*) A vessel sanitary inspector coming on board should certify to the precise date of the last case, to the compliance with all the measures for disinfection prescribed in the instructions which the same inspector may have received from the chief of the sanitary service, and to the present perfect state of health on board.

In either case that which is prescribed in this paragraph can not take place unless the sanitary authority shall verify the correctness of the information furnished.

6. If, after the termination of the last case occurring on board, the duration of the voyage should be equal to or greater than the maximum incubation of the pestilential disease, the vessel shall be subjected to a quarantine of observation of 48 hours.

7. If the time elapsed since the last case of pestilential disease should be less than that assigned to the maximum incubation and the vessel should belong to the first class the latter shall not be admitted to free intercourse until after a quarantine of observation, which shall last as many days as may be required to complete the aforesaid term of maximum incubation. If the voyage, after the termination of the last case, should have lasted until the day before the last of the maximum incubation of the pestilential disease which it is desired to guard against, the vessel shall not be allowed free intercourse until 48 hours shall have elapsed after the expiration of the said maximum incubation. This quarantine shall be kept by the passengers at the quarantine hospital, unless there should be no accommodation in the latter, in which case it may be allowed on board.

8. If, at the time of its arrival, there should be in the vessel cases of pestilential disease they shall be transferred to the floating hospital and the passengers subjected to a quarantine at the quarantine hospital. In this case the quarantine will commence the day of the admission of the passengers to the quarantine hospital.

The vessel and the cargo shall be ventilated and disinfected in conformity with the rules to be prescribed by the international sanitary regulations.

9. Vessels of the second class shall be subjected to the requirements

of the preceding paragraph when they shall have had cases of pestilential diseases, even when they do not exist at the time of their arrival.

10. Suspicious vessels the voyage of which may have lasted a period of time shorter than that of the maximum incubation of the pestilential disease to be guarded against shall not be admitted to free intercourse until they shall have passed a quarantine of observation, which must last as many days as may be required to complete the term of maximum incubation. If the voyage should have lasted until the day before the last of the maximum incubation of the pestilential disease, they shall not be admitted to free intercourse until after 48 hours after having completed the aforesaid term in case they should hail from an infected port, and after 24 hours in other cases.

11. Suspicious vessels which may perform their voyage in a period of time longer than the maximum incubation of the pestilential disease to be guarded against shall be admitted to free intercourse after a quarantine of observation of 48 hours, if they proceed from infected ports, and of 24 hours in other cases.

During this quarantine the investigations prescribed by the international sanitary regulations shall be carried out.

Article 13.

The declaration of infected, as applied to a port, shall cause the sanitary interdiction of vessels hailing therefrom which may have sailed during the period immediately preceding the date of said declaration, being twenty days for the Eastern plague, ten for the yellow fever, and eight for the Asiatic cholera.

Article 14.

The declaration of the termination of the epidemic at the port shall not cause the sanitary interdiction of the vessels hailing from it to be dispensed with until twenty days shall have elapsed for the Eastern plague, ten for the yellow fever, and eight for Asiatic cholera.

Article 15.

The rules prescribed for maritime ports shall apply to river ports harboring seagoing vessels.

Article 16.

The sanitary measures which the contracting countries may adopt within their own territory do not come within the scope of the present convention.

ARTICLE 17.

Should the contracting countries decide to establish international sanitary cordons, they bind themselves not to detain passengers for any longer period than that of the maximum incubation of the pestilential disease to be guarded against, and to establish the quarantine hospitals which may be required in order that the quarantines may be kept therein, the latter being governed by the same regulations prescribed for maritime quarantines so far as they may be applicable thereto.

JULIO RODRIGUEZ,
Delegate from Bolivia.
ANDRÉS S. MUÑOZ,
Delegate from Bolivia.
FREDERICO PUGA BORNE,
Delegate from Chile.
CELSO BAMBARÉN,
Delegate from Ecuador.
FRANCISCO ROSAS,
Delegate from Peru.
J. LINO ALARCO,
Delegate from Peru.
JOSÉ MARIANO MACEDO,
Delegate from Peru.

LIMA, *March 12, 1888.*

Correct:

ANDRÉS S. MUÑOZ,
Secretary to the Congress.

THE ISTHMIAN CANAL LAW.

The following is the text of the law of the United States providing for the construction of an isthmian canal connecting the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans:

"*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to acquire, for and on behalf of the United States, at a cost not exceeding forty millions of dollars, the rights, privileges, franchises, concessions, grants of land, right of way, unfinished work, plants, and other property, real, personal, and mixed, of every name and nature, owned by the New Panama Canal Company, of France, on the Isthmus of Panama, and all its maps, plans, drawings, records on the Isthmus of Panama and in Paris including all the capital stock, not less, however, than sixty-eight thousand eight hundred and sixty-three shares of the Panama Railroad Company, owned by or held for the use of said canal company, provided a satisfactory title to all of said property can be obtained.

"SEC. 2. That the President is hereby authorized to acquire from the Republic of Colombia, for and on behalf of the United States, upon such terms as he may deem reasonable, perpetual control of a strip of land, the territory of the Republic of Colombia, not less than six miles in width, extending from the Caribbean Sea to the Pacific Ocean, and the right to use and dispose of the waters thereon, and to excavate, construct, and to perpetually maintain, operate, and protect thereon a canal, of such depth and capacity as will afford convenient passage of ships of the greatest tonnage and draft now in use, from the Caribbean Sea to the Pacific Ocean, which control shall include the right to perpetually maintain and operate the Panama Railroad, if the ownership thereof, or a controlling interest therein, shall have been acquired by the United States, and also jurisdiction over said strip and the ports at the ends thereof to make such police and sanitary rules and regulations as shall be necessary to preserve order and preserve the public health thereon, and to establish such judicial tribunals as may be agreed upon thereon as may be necessary to enforce such rules and regulations.

"The President may acquire such additional territory and rights from Colombia as in his judgment will facilitate the general purpose hereof.

"SEC. 3. That when the President shall have arranged to secure a satisfactory title to the property of the New Panama Canal Company, as provided in section one hereof, and shall have obtained by treaty control of the necessary territory from the Republic of Colombia, as provided in section two hereof, he is authorized to pay for the property of the New Panama Canal Company forty millions of dollars and to the Republic of Colombia such sum as shall have been agreed upon, and a sum sufficient for both said purposes is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be paid on warrant or warrants drawn by the President.

"The President shall then through the Isthmian Canal Commission hereinafter authorized cause to be excavated, constructed, and completed, utilizing to that end as far as practicable the work heretofore done by the New Panama Canal Company, of France, and its predecessor company, a ship canal from the Caribbean Sea to the Pacific Ocean. Such canal shall be of sufficient capacity and depth as shall afford convenient passage for vessels of the largest tonnage and greatest draft now in use, and such as may be reasonably anticipated, and shall be supplied with all necessary locks and other appliances to meet the necessities of vessels passing through the same from ocean to ocean; and he shall also cause to be constructed such safe and commodious harbors at the termini of said canal, and make such provisions for defense as may be necessary for the safety and protection of said canal and harbors. That the President is authorized for the purposes aforesaid to employ such persons as he may deem necessary, and to fix their compensation.

"SEC. 4. That should the President be unable to obtain for the United States a satisfactory title to the property of the New Panama Canal Company and the control of the necessary territory of the Republic of Colombia and the rights mentioned in sections one and two of this act, within a reasonable time and upon reasonable terms, then the President, having first obtained for the United States perpetual control by treaty of the necessary territory from Costa Rica and Nicaragua, upon terms which he may consider reasonable, for the construction, perpetual maintenance, operation, and protection of a canal connecting the Caribbean Sea with the Pacific Ocean by what is commonly known as the Nicaragua route, shall through the said Isthmian Canal Commission cause to be excavated and constructed a ship canal and waterway from a point on the shore of the Caribbean Sea near Greytown, by way of Lake Nicaragua, to a point near Brito on the Pacific Ocean. Said canal shall be of sufficient capacity and depth to afford convenient passage for vessels of the largest tonnage and greatest draft now in use, and such as may be reasonably anticipated, and shall be supplied with all necessary locks and other appliances to meet the necessities of vessels passing through the same from ocean to ocean; and he shall also construct such safe and commodious harbors at the termini of said canal as shall be necessary for the safe and convenient use thereof, and shall make such provisions for defense as may be necessary for the safety and protection of said harbors and canal; and such sum or sums of money as may be agreed upon by such treaty as compensation to be paid to Nicaragua and Costa Rica for the concessions and rights hereunder provided to be acquired by the United States, are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be paid on warrant or warrants drawn by the President.

"The President shall cause the said Isthmian Canal Commission to make such surveys as may be necessary for said canal and harbors to be made, and in making such surveys and in the construction of said canal may employ such persons as he may deem necessary, and may fix their compensation.

"In the excavation and construction of said canal the San Juan River and Lake Nicaragua, or such parts of each as may be made available, shall be used.

"SEC. 5. That the sum of ten million dollars is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, toward the project herein contemplated by either route so selected.

"And the President is hereby authorized to cause to be entered into such contract or contracts as may be deemed necessary for the proper excavation, construction, completion, and defense of said canal, harbors, and defenses, by the route finally determined upon under the provisions of this Act. Appropriations therefor shall from time to time be hereafter made, not to exceed in the aggregate the additional sum of one hundred and thirty-five millions of dollars should the Panama route be adopted, or one hundred and eighty millions of dollars should the Nicaragua route be adopted.

"SEC. 6. That in any agreement with the Republic of Colombia, or with the States of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, the President is authorized to guarantee to said Republic or to said States the use of said canal and harbors, upon such terms as may be agreed upon, for all vessels owned by said States or by citizens thereof.

"SEC. 7. That to enable the President to construct the canal and works appurtenant thereto as provided in this Act, there is hereby created the Isthmian Canal Commission, the same to be composed of seven members, who shall be nominated and appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and who shall serve until the completion of said canal unless sooner removed by the President, and one of whom shall be named as the chairman of said Commission. Of the seven members of said Commission at least four of them shall be persons learned and skilled in the science of engineering, and of the four at least one shall be an officer of the United States Army, and at least one other shall be an officer of the United States Navy, the said officers respectively being either upon the active or the retired list of the Army or of the Navy. Said commissioners shall each receive such compensation as the President shall prescribe until the same shall have been otherwise fixed by the Congress. In addition to the members of said Isthmian Canal Commission, the President is hereby authorized through said Commission to employ in said service any of the engineers of the United States Army at his discretion, and likewise to employ any engineers in civil life, at his discretion, and any other persons necessary for the proper and expeditious prosecution of said work. The compensation of all such engineers and other persons employed under this Act shall be fixed by said Commission, subject to the approval of the President. The official salary of any officer appointed or employed under this Act shall be deducted from the amount of salary or compensation provided by or which shall be fixed under the terms of this Act. Said Commission shall in all matters be subject to the direction and control of the President, and shall make to the President annually and at such other periods as may be required, either by law or by the order of the President, full and complete reports of all their actings and doings and of all moneys received and expended in the construction of said work and in the performance of their duties in connection therewith, which said reports shall be by the President transmitted to Congress. And the said Commission shall furthermore give to Congress, or either House of Congress, such information as may at any time be required either by Act of Congress or by the order of either House of Congress. The President shall cause to be provided and assigned for the use of the Commission such offices as may, with the suitable equipment of the same, be necessary and proper, in his discretion, for the proper discharge of the duties thereof.

"SEC. 8. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to borrow on the credit of the United States from time to time, as the proceeds may be required to defray expenditures authorized by this Act (such proceeds when received to be used only for the purpose of meeting such expenditures), the sum of one hundred and thirty million dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, and to prepare and issue therefor coupon or registered bonds of the United States in such form as he may prescribe, and in denominations of twenty dollars or some multiple of that sum, redeemable in gold coin at the pleasure of the United States after ten years from the date of their issue, and payable thirty years from such date, and bearing interest payable quarterly in gold coin at the rate of two per centum per annum; and the bonds herein authorized shall be exempt from all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority: *Provided*, That said bonds may be disposed of by the Secretary of the Treasury at not less than par, under such regulations as he may prescribe, giving to all citizens of the United States an equal opportunity to subscribe therefor, but no commissions shall be allowed or paid thereon; and a sum not exceeding one-tenth of one per centum of the amount of the bonds herein authorized is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay the expense of preparing, advertising, and issuing the same.

"Approved, June 28, 1902."

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT ROCA.

The forty-first parliamentary session of the Argentine Republic was opened in May, 1902, with the accustomed ceremonies by the President of the Republic, who was accompanied by his ministers and by numerous functionaries of the Administration.

The deputies assembled under the presidency of Dr. VILLANUEVA.

The minutes of the preliminary sitting having been read Deputy VARELA ORTIZ said that he desired to rectify his intervention in the debate on the election of deputies for the capital, to the effect that his opposition related to the limitation of the mandates of deputies ROMERO and CERNADAS, and he asked that this might be recorded in the minutes. The President and Secretary promised that this should be done.

Dr. VILLANUEVA then said that the only object of the sitting was that the new deputies who had not taken the oath should do so.

Deputy VARELA, after a long speech extolling the public virtues of the late Dr. ALCORTA, moved that as an act of homage to the deceased the members should rise to their feet. This was agreed to unanimously and acted upon.

Several deputies then took the oath and their seats.

Shortly afterwards the Senators and Deputies met in assembly. Dr. QUIRNO COSTA presiding.

A committee, consisting of Senators VICTORICA and FIGUEROA ALCORTA and Deputies VILLANUEVA, VEDIA, and PALACIOS was nominated to receive the President of the Republic at the entrance to Congress, and another committee, consisting of Senators MORON and DEL CAMPILLO and Deputies ASTRADA, LAGOS, and PIÑERO was named for the Interior.

President ROCA entered a few minutes afterwards, accompanied by the two committees, and, taking his seat at the right of Dr. QUIRNO COSTA, proceeded to read his message:

"SENATORS AND DEPUTIES: I come to open your ordinary session under the sorrowful impression caused by the unexpected death of Dr. AMANCIO ALCORTA, Minister of Foreign Affairs, whose disappearance from amongst us has profoundly afflicted the whole country, which loses in him one of its noblest, most constant, and most disinterested servants.

"The Republic is at peace with all sovereign States. The boundary questions have been already settled, or are in the way of being so, in the regular course established for the purpose in the respective conventions.

"In order to draw closer our relations with the civilized world, and especially with the countries of America, we have celebrated several arbitration treaties, which will, in due course, be submitted to you for consideration; and we have assisted at the second International Congress, held in Mexico, all the States of the Continent being there represented, and where the delegates of this country faithfully represented our international policy.

"We have, in fact, a foreign policy sanctioned by a long tradition, in accordance with which we have invariably sought, either by direct agreement or by arbitration, a friendly settlement of all our differences, and this policy has never been altered, even by the extreme exigencies of war or victory.

"This invariable course of conduct should also have its influence in the pacific termination of all other differences, although they may arise from incidents or complications which, by arousing national sentiment and awakening natural distrust, force us to increase our military strength, as happened on several occasions, putting the patriotism and vigor of the country to the test. No State has a right to consider this course in the light of hostility or offense, as it is simply dictated by self-defense, considering the precedents on record, our respect for the independence of others, and the sentiments of justice and international fraternity which we have always endeavored to diffuse in this part of America.

"We can thus consider at an end the last boundary question which we had with Chile, which was submitted by both sides to His Britannic Majesty for arbitration; a distinguished expert sent by him is now surveying the territory in dispute, and his report will precede the award on this last territorial question bequeathed to us by the colonial régime.

"The just expectations of the two peoples directly interested in this long boundary dispute, and those of the nations that have large commercial interests at stake in them, will be sorely defrauded if, once the award is given, all distrust and uncertainty do not vanish, and we can not have full enjoyment of the benefits of peace, thus reestablishing between the two countries the cordial and frank relations that should never be interrupted.

"FINANCE.

"The financial situation at the beginning of the presidential period toward the end of 1898 was difficult and complicated. At that time Congress passed a law authorizing the Executive to contract a loan of $30,000,000 gold, guaranteed by the proceeds of the alcohol tax and without specified limits of interest and amortization, voting a lump sum of $4,000,000 gold per annum to cover the service. The product of the loan was to cancel the floating debt.

"The loan, however, was not carried through because the proposals did not satisfy the Government. Meantime as it was indispensable to meet heavy obligations a plan of unification of the public debt was laid before Congress, but I deemed it advisable to withdraw it, even after the sanction of the Senate had been obtained, in view of the opposition on the part of the public.

"This plan having been replaced by the projects submitted to and approved of by you in the same year, the Executive has availed itself discreetly of the resources which accrued, thereby vanquishing the difficulties and attending to obligations which had their origin either in the past or proceeded from extraordinary circumstances. In order to appreciate with exactitude the actual situation, it is necessary to consider the difficulties with which it was surrounded.

"The revenue has been greater than in other years and greater than the estimates. The latter, according to the budget, were calculated at $62,300,000 paper and $37,991,718 gold, whereas the revenue returns were $62,341,306 paper and $39,244,638 gold, giving a surplus of $600,000 paper over the estimates and of $850,000 paper over the revenue of 1900.

"The gold revenue for years past has shown almost a constant increase, but the paper revenue has fluctuated. The latter in 1897 stood at $61,000,000 dropped to $50,000,000 in 1898, only to expand again to $61,420,000 in 1899, which figure has been exceeded in the last two years.

"The budget fixed the expenditure for 1901 at $92,466,605 paper and $26,025,175 gold, and the expenditure effected was $23,835,847 gold and $91,160,225 paper.

"The surplus of gold revenue over the gold expenditure was sufficient to cover the deficit in paper and leave a net surplus revenue of about $4,000,000 paper.

"By decrees of the Executive $380,327 paper was spent on post-office and telegraph service and on the Sociedad de Beneficencia de la Capital.

"In the finance report you will find other data relating to sums paid in virtue of special laws.

"The home consolidated debt on December 31, 1901, stood at $89,610,983 paper and $17,863,000 gold. But in the paper debt is included $8,200,000 served by the National Bank ($7,000,000) and by the province of Tucuman ($1,200,000). The gold debt is almost purely nominal, comprising $12,698,400 of the free banks law, which, held by the Banco Nacional, return neither interest nor amortization. As the Banco Nacional in liquidation is debtor of the National Government to a much larger amount, the Government can withdraw and burn these bonds; and it is advisable that this be done. In the gold debt also figures $1,514,500 served by the National Mortgage Bank.

"It is shown, therefore, that the home debt of the nation really amounts to $81,410,983 paper and $3,268,000 gold.

"The amortization effected during the year amounted to $7,689,500 paper and $74,500 gold, but as some bonds were omitted corresponding to withdrawal of national bank shares and consolidation of floating debt, the reduction really on the year only amounts to $3,853,000 paper and $74,500 gold.

"The foreign debt apparently on December 31, 1901, stood at $386,451,295 gold, In reality it is much smaller. In the above sum is included $46,487,468 gold of which the service is paid by Provinces of Buenos Ayres and Santa Fe and by the Banco Nacional. Furthermore there is included $29,858,371 gold in bonds, the property of the Nation. Besides this, the Provinces of Cordoba and Entre Rios contribute with the amounts specified by the budget to the service of their debts.

"Discarding, therefore, these partial amounts which do not properly constitute a debt or National burden, it can be said that the total foreign debt of the Nation is in round figures $300,000,000, which will be constantly reduced by regular amortization.

"The Executive has spared no effort to prepare and assure better credit for the Nation, neglecting no economy which could be conciliated with proper administration and the exigencies of military organization. The service of our public debt has been most punctually attended to, and will be continued as one of the most sacred compromises of the country. There are certain extraordinary items of expenditure which will require extraordinary appropriations, and the Minister of Finance will, in due course, lay before you the projects which have been prepared to this end. Every plan in this respect must be based upon the reduction, to utmost possible extent, of our ordinary expenditure. Our rule should be to suppress what is not necessary, to reduce even what is useful, and postpone what is not urgent and indispensable, until the pressing difficulties of the moment pass.

"IMMIGRATION.

"In spite of the crisis through which we passed last year and which continues to the present moment, the number of arrivals at the ports of Buenos Ayres and La Plata was during the year 160,582, and the departures 112,675, thus leaving a balance of 48,000 souls. This favorable balance is a proof of the vitality and capacity of the country, and gives us the measure of the immigration we may expect as soon as the causes disappear that have impeded the stream. For this purpose we must remove several obstacles, reduce the cost of production and living, and always bear in mind that agriculture and cattle industry are our main sources of wealth. The movement now afoot for settling in the south, ever since greater facilities have been given for communication, has induced the Government to encourage it by gratuitously transporting families desirous of settling in the National colonies in the south. Already we are beginning to note the satisfactory results of this measure. The founding of the Sarmiento Colony in the Santa Cruz territory and that in Nahuel-Huapi, the subdivision of lands in the Neuquen and the colonization of the island of Choele-Choel will greatly contribute to develop settlements in those parts. It has also been decided to found colonies in Formosa and Misiones.

"FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE.

"In consequence of the closing of the British ports to our live stock, an inquiry was made which has led to the conclusion that the foot-and-mouth disease that was observed in our herds in 1900 has completely disappeared.

"COMMERCE.

"Every day sees our commercial and industrial action extending, in spite of various calamities. Our production in all its branches is increasing considerably, and the sources of public wealth are intact. The balance of our commercial and industrial movement is always favorable. Our imports and exports in 1900 totaled $268,000,000 gold, and in 1901 they were $281,675,000 gold—say, a round increase of $14,000,000 gold. In 1900 our exports were $41,000,000 more than our imports, and last year the difference was $53,700,000. Our exports in 1900 amounted to $154,600,000. Last year they were $167,700,000, an increase of $13,000,000.

"In the $167,700,000 are included our estancia products—more than $90,000,000; that is, $20,000,000 more than in the preceding year; and this increase is all the more remarkable since the exportation of live stock was necessarily reduced in consequence of this closing of British ports. On the other hand, frozen and preserved meat exports rose, and the export of wool shows an increase of $16,675,000 gold over the figures of the preceding year.

"The decrease in agricultural products is insignificant when compared with these figures. It is only $5,800,000.

"If our wheat exports show a considerable falling off, the exportation of other grain shows an increase that almost makes up for the falling off in question. Our total exports were $71,596,000.

"The returns for the first quarter of this year are not less favorable. Our exports and imports total $84,296,000, our exports being $29,000,000 more than our imports. In 1901 the surplus for the same period was not more than $17,000,000. It is noticeable in this first period of the year that our cattle products more than make up for the passing falling off in our agricultural products, and principally wheat, owing to the bad harvests in Cordoba, Santa Fe, and Entre Rios. Notwithstanding, there has been a very perceptible improvement in the value of other agricultural products, particularly linseed.

"Our inland, fluvial, and coasting trade shows a healthy increase. In 1900 it was $50,221,000 gold. Last year this figure was $64,621,000 gold. The increase of our trade with the South is deserving of special notice, for this trade was in 1901 $4,160,000, that is, double the figures of the preceding year.

"All these figures go to prove that the country possesses, in its sources of expansion and development, ample means to overcome those unavoidable crises to which young nations are exposed, owing to their over-confidence in the vigor of their force and natural riches.

"EDUCATION.

"With regard to education. * * * If the faculties do not succeed in establishing a strict régime of inflexible severity for the examinations, in discipline and even in their system of instruction, these figures (attendance at the universities of Buenos Ayres and Cordoba) may constitute a serious danger for society and our institutions, for, instead of useful and exemplary men, we shall find ourselves besieged by an army of office seekers and scientific charlatans, incapable of the noble struggle of labor and civic life.

"ARMY.

"The exigencies of the defense and security of our territory and of the organization and improvement of our armed forces rendered necessary the sanction of the law voted by you for compulsory military service. This law will be carried out in the course of the present year, and the first drawing of the 1881 class will take place in accordance with the law, since in 1900 the citizens of the 1880 class were called out in accordance with the previous law, the Executive confining itself to calling out the balance of the class up to April 6, 1902, in obedience to exigencies of a different order. * * * For the better housing of the troops, we have begun to construct large and commodious barracks and enlarge and improve existing ones. * * * In case of war we could put our whole army ready within ten days. On the 1st day of January of this year the army numbered 18,273 men. This figure was reduced in April by the disbandment of the conscripts of the 1880 class. These forces have had in service 252 pieces of ordnance, 9,812 horses, and 3,416 mules. The recent maneuvers in the Campo de Mayo have proved the excellence of compulsory service, the success of which is beyond all question. * * *

"NAVY.

Our marine has shared with the army the preferential attention of the Government, and the entire country has watched with pride the great progress and importance of our fleet, as evidenced in the recent evolutions. Seventy vessels, from battle ships to torpedo boats, and manned by 7,000 men, have gone through a complete programme of evolutions without the slightest accident or mishap. The calling out of the naval reserves for the first time was attended with the greatest success. This trial has convinced us that the fleet may absolutely count upon the reserves, and that at any moment it may be got in readiness to take to sea with complete crews

"In order to increase our naval strength, and in obedience to the will and desire of the people, we have ordered new battle ships. * * * San Blas has been definitely recognized as a port, and a light-house has been put up on Isla de los Estados. Surveys are being made for a new buoying of the River Plate and the port of Bahia Blanca.

"RAILWAYS AND PORTS.

"We have at present 17,663 kilometers of railway, an increase of 570 kilometers upon the preceding year. The number of passengers carried was 19,572,315, and 14,266,410 tons of goods, with a gross return of $44,180,901 gold, say $2,245,578 gold more than in the preceding year, the expenses being $24,227,737 gold, say $215,473 gold more than in 1900.

"The State railways have produced $1,945,856 gold—that is, $226,947 more than in 1900—while the expenses show a diminution of $46,224 gold compared with 1900. It will be thus seen that, although all the railways show an increase of gross returns, it is only the State railways that have reduced their working expenses.

"We have decided to intrust to a private company the construction of the railway to Bolivia, and I may here say that the line will be ready for traffic in the first half of 1904. The union of the Argentine Northern with the Famatina by means of a wire railway will be accomplished within a year.

"Our national telegraphic network is now 20,000 kilometers.

"The projects for the enlargement of the port in accordance with the recent law for the construction of depots for inflammables are now finished, and tenders will be called for their execution. We are studying the means of protecting the North Channel, which is to be deepened and extended to deep water, with a view to economizing in the cost of preservation, and also to facilitate the entrance of vessels of deeper draft than those which now do our ocean trade.

"The question of a port for Rosario has at last been solved, and before you close this session the works will have been commenced. They will be concluded within five years. It will not be difficult to obtain a depth of 21 feet from the Plate to Rosario.

"CHILEAN DIFFICULTY.

"Gentlemen, Senators, and Deputies, of late years the Republic has been put to the severest tests in economic and financial matters and in affairs of an international character, and it has denominated them all, or is doing so, with prudence and energy.

"The Nation now rests on firm foundations, and is easily recovering from the profound crises through which it passed, having acquired in them painful but useful experience for the future, for there is no evil nor public misfortune that does not teach an advantageous lesson. It was thought that the Argentine people had given itself up exclusively to commercial speculation, to the desire of lucre and gain, and that it had become enervated in those noble moral faculties that constitute the soul of a nation; but the threat or suspicion of a danger from abroad was sufficient to rouse it and to make it reveal all the energy and military strength which it is capable of displaying.

"The economy of the country has not suffered from the great efforts made to acquire the armaments demanded by the circumstances.

"Happily, it appears that a better and more cordial understanding will be established in our relations with the Chilean Republic, negotiations having been opened in Santiago, through the friendly mediation of the British Government, for the rational limitation of the armaments, which are pressing on both countries, with great prejudice to their credit and well-being.

"The vigor of a people can be best appreciated in difficult moments, and as we have never weakened or retroceded in adverse circumstances, we ought to have more confidence than ever in the future destinies of the Republic.

"With this conviction, and invoking the favors of Divine Providence for your deliberations, I declare open the legislative period of 1902.

"JULIO A. ROCA."

RAILROAD TO BOLIVIA.

On August 31, 1902, the Department of Public Works at Buenos Ayres will receive bids for the building of a railway from Jujuy to La Quiaca, on the Bolivian frontier, said bids to include the making of the roadbed, laying of the track, construction works, buildings, rolling stock and motive power, telegraph lines, etc.

Each bidder is required to make a deposit of 50,000 *pesos* in the Banco de La Nación, Buenos Ayres, subject to the order of the Department of Public Works, which sum shall be returned if the bid is not accepted. Within three days after the successful bidder has been notified by the Government of the acceptance of his bid he shall increase the deposit named to 100,000 *pesos*, and the failure to do so will cause the forfeiture of the deposit and all rights relating to the bid. The bids must contain a complete list of the prices, in gold, of the work to be executed and of the materials to be employed. The railroad must be built in accordance with the plans furnished by the Government, and the Government has the right to inspect the materials employed and the work done. Materials, etc., for use in the construction of the railway will be admitted free of duty.

The railroad will be received by the Government in completed sections, as follows:

	Kilometers.
Section 1, Jujuy to Volcan	43
Section 2, Volcan to Telcara	43
Section 3, Telcara to Humahuaca	44
Section 4, Humahuaca to Abra de Tres Cruces	62
Section 5, Abra de Tres Cruces to Puerto del Marquéz	51
Section 6, Puerto del Marquez to La Quiaca	48

The work of construction must be commenced within three months from the acceptance of the bid, and the railroad must be completed and delivered to the Argentine Government ready to be opened for public traffic on September 1, 1904, and a failure to comply with this requisite will cause the deposits made as a guaranty to be forfeited to the Government.

The payment for the construction and equipment of this railway will be made in 4½ per cent interest-bearing Government bonds, secured by the Northern Central Railway from San Cristobal to Tucuman, the section from Patquia to Rioja, and the Andine Railway from Villa Mercedes to Toma.

NAVIGATION IN 1901.

The "Revista Mensual" (Monthly Review) of Buenos Ayres states that 51,284 vessels of all kinds, with a tonnage of 12,629,329 tons, entered the ports of the Republic in 1901, while 51,422 vessels, with a carrying capacity of 13,283,272 tons, cleared from Argentine ports during the same period. Of the large steamships, 434 carried the English flag, 146 the German, 96 the Italian, 74 the French, and 56 the Spanish.

STOCK INDUSTRY OF THE REPUBLIC.

Mr. CARLOS LIX KLETT, president of the Board of Trade of Buenos Ayres, has recently published in the "Revista Mensual de la Cámara Mercantil" (Monthly Review of the Board of Trade) an interesting article concerning the increase in the quantity and value of the stock industry of the country, in which he states that there are in the Argentine Republic 120,000,000 head of sheep of different breeds, 20 per cent of which are merinos, and 80 per cent are crosses of the Lincoln, Leicester, and other hardy breeds, including the creole breed of the country, of which latter class there is a very small number in the Republic. The following figures show the development in the exports of wool from the Argentine Republic since 1832:

Year.	Quantity.	Year.	Quantity.
	Kilos.		*Kilos.*
1832	42,480	1899	237,111,000
1862	29,347,200	1900	101,113,000
1872	92,426,137	1901	228,358,000
1882	111,300,796	1902 (estimated)	200,000,000
1892	154,635,000		

As will be seen from the foregoing table, the greatest quantity exported was in 1899, during which year it reached the enormous amount of 237,111,000 kilos. Although these figures do not include the small exportations made during the first few years in which wool was exported, it may be conservatively estimated that the exports of Argentine wool up to December 31, 1899, do not exceed 4,445,105,670 kilograms. At the present time the principal shipments are made to France, Germany occupying the second place, and Belgium the third. The principal part of the wool production of 1901–2 will be shipped to Dunkirk, France, it being probable that some 260,000 bales will be sent there destined to the manufacturing centers of northern France. The shipments intended for the manufacturing districts of Germany are sent to Hamburg and Bremen, and those for Belgium are consigned to the port of Antwerp. The exports to the United States and Europe are unimportant.

The principal commercial and manufacturing establishments of Europe have branch offices in the Argentine Republic for the purchase of wool, and issue in payment therefor ninety-day sight drafts on European bankers. The wool is shipped in from the interior of the country by rail and river routes, there having been received from different parts of the Republic at the great Central Fruit Market up to April 22, 1902, 124,787,773 kilos of this year's clip, as compared with 82,923,620 kilos received during the same period of last year. The stock on hand on the same day last year was 12,366,153 kilos, as compared with 1,828,667 kilos on hand at the present time. The sales this year have been very brisk, and there will be no stock left over at the beginning of the clip corresponding to the year 1902. Bahia Blanca, Rosario, Concordia, San Nicolas, and other points on the coast have also exported some wool, but the principal transactions occurred at the Central Fruit Market and Bahia Blanca.

France buys annually from the Argentine Republic wool and sheepskins to the amount of 200,000,000 francs, both these articles coming in free of duty. Germany, Belgium, Italy, and England also admit wool free of duty, but the United States imposes a duty of 11 cents a pound on wools. Of the present clip there have been exported to the United States markets about 15,000,000 kilograms, principally wool from the Lincoln cross-breeds. Argentine merino wools from the south and east of the Province of Buenos Ayres produce 44 per cent of washed wool, those from the western part of the Republic 40 per cent, and those from the northern part 38 per cent. The best Lincoln crosses are found to the south of Buenos Ayres, in the Department of Chascomus, where the production has been as high as 75 per cent of washed wool. This year the wool coming from the Department of Magdalena, east of the Province of Buenos Ayres, produced 70 per cent of washed wool. About 500 buyers of national products visit the

Republic yearly, and the commercial transactions of the country increase from year to year, the amount invested annually in agricultural and stock industries, according to official figures, for exportation reaching the enormous sum of $167,716,102.

The Argentine Republic exported to Europe and the United States in 1901 26,647 tons of hides, valued at $8,848,438. The larger part of this exportation goes to the United States. The hides from the Province of Buenos Ayres are preferred. In 1901 this province exported 28,155 tons of salted ox hides, valued at $5,281,756. Horse hides are shipped principally to Germany, and in 1901 the salted hides exported numbered 136,901, valued at $390,826, while the dry hides shipped numbered 181,027, valued at $293,405. The exportation of sheepskins in 1901 rose to 41,120 tons, valued at $7,339,811. This product goes principally to France, but some are forwarded to England, Italy, Belgium, and Germany. The prices vary according to the condition and quality of the skins. The Province of Buenos Ayres produces a great quantity of sheepskins, as do also Entre Rios and Corrientes. In 1901 the Republic exported the skins of wild animals to the amount of $940,141, the most important article of this class being otter skins, which were exported to the value of $675,722. Ostrich feathers were exported to the value of $121,122 during the same year. The exportation of bristles in 1901 amounted to 2,563 tons, valued at $1,004,777.

FOREIGN COMMERCE, FIRST QUARTER OF 1902.

An analysis of the trade returns of the Argentine Republic for the first quarter of 1902 (January-March, 1902) as published by the Buenos Ayres "Standard" for May 11, 1902, shows a total valuation in imports of $27,584,275, as compared with $30,030,603 in the corresponding quarter of 1901. The exports show a total value of $56,711,948 and $47,788,284 in the two quarters under comparison, so that while a decrease of about 8 per cent is indicated in import valuation, exports show an increase of about 20 per cent. The specie imports for the first three months of 1901 and 1902 were $897,872 and $5,358, respectively, while the exports during the same periods were $296,034 and $866,660.

The following items of import give increased valuations in 1902, as compared with 1901, first quarter:

Vegetable and cereal products and seeds, $25,954; spirits and liquors, $58,144; mineral waters, beer, etc., $12,217; cotton goods, $97,199; lumber, $425,714; paper, manufactured, $24,097; iron, crude or relatively unwrought, $307,271; stone and glass, unwrought or relatively so, $153,499.

Decreases are shown in the following items:

Live animals, $9,001; meat, preserved, $143,133; vegetables and fruits, fresh and preserved, $40,094; spices, sauces, pickels, etc., $27,932; tea, coffee, yerba maté, etc., $71,040; biscuits, confectionery, etc., $10,757; tobacco, $209,572; wines, $493,858; silk goods, $145,736; woolen goods, $1,175,730; other textiles, $161,780; oils, $44,939; chemicals, $160,696; paints, inks, $48,100; wooden manufactures, $85,369; paper, unmanufactured, $20,399; hides, skins, and leather manufactures, $59,329; agricultural machinery, $131,361; other iron manufactures, $182,645; metals, crude or partially manufactured, $40,381; metal manufactures, $168,135; stone and glass manufactures, $48,048; other manufactures, $71,858.

The exports for the first quarter of 1902 covered the following items: Live stock, embracing 13,177 cattle, 8,982 sheep, 5,229 horses, and 9,332 mules; frozen meat, which showed an increase, as compared with the corresponding period of 1901, of 3,560 tons of beef, and a decrease of 2,869 tons of mutton; wool, 103,518 tons, being an increase of 35,058 tons, as compared with the first three months of 1901; sheepskins, 8,270 tons, a decrease of 1,707 tons; dry cow hides, 4,458 tons, a decrease of 129 tons; salted cow hides, 8,377 tons, an increase of 3,956 tons; jerked beef, 7,693 tons, an increase of 5,292 tons; butter, 972 tons, with 50 per cent increase; tallow, 11,006 tons, an increase of 4,636 tons; wheat, 281,837 tons, a decrease of 57,908 tons; maize, 33,676 tons, a decrease of 25,191 tons; linseed, 246,129 tons, a decrease of 340 tons; hay, 27,799 tons, an increase of 12,218 tons; oats, 9,659 tons, an increase of 8,127 tons; sugar, 16,057 tons, an increase of 5,418 tons. The export valuations of the leading items were as follows: Frozen beef, $100 per ton; mutton, $80; wool, $212; sheepskins, $190; salted hides, $196; dry hides, $322; butter, $250; tallow, $123; oats, $24; linseed, $52; maize, $24; wheat, $28; sugar, $80; hay, $10.

The United Kingdom took 122 horses, 14,116 tons of frozen mutton, 11,831 tons of frozen beef, 447 tons of sheepskins, 564 tons of salted cowhides, 42 tons of dry cowhides, 6,010 tons of wool, 279 tons of jerked beef, 6,040 tons of tallow, 747 tons of bones, 46,664 tons of linseed, 9,572 tons of maize, 39 tons of hay, 31,579 tons of wheat, 14,348 tons of sugar, 641 tons of flour, 3,715 tons of bran, 256 tons of quebracho extract, and 17½ tons of nutria skins.

Germany took 227 tons of sheepskins, 3,202 tons of salted hides, 129 tons of dry hides, 59,951 horsehides, 29,163 tons of wool, 229 tons of tallow, 1,054 tons of bones, 24,794 tons of linseed, 3,541 tons of wheat, 14,402 tons of bran, 569 tons of quebracho extract, 1,800 tons quebracho logs, 80 tons of nutria skins.

The United States took 100 tons of hair, 182 tons of goatskins, 11 tons of sheepskins, 1,064 tons of salted hides, 2,031 tons of dry hides, 3,698 horsehides, 8,507 tons of wool, 123 tons of jerked beef, 1,428 tons of bones, 14,113 tons of linseed, 966 tons of wheat, 127 tons of hay, 340 tons of quebracho extract 88 tons of nutria skins 1½ tons of ostrich feathers.

France took 123 tons of goatskins, 5,396 tons of sheepskins, 725 tons of salted hides, 124 tons of dry hides, 37,968 tons of wool, 1,162 tons of tallow, 247 tons of bones, 19,558 tons of linseed, 4,019 tons of wheat, 88 tons of nutria skins, and 40 tons of ostrich feathers.

Belgium took 1,670 tons of salted hides, 13,707 tons of wool, 234 tons of bones, 19,471 tons of linseed, and 32,249 tons of wheat.

The customs revenues for the first quarter of 1902 are reported as follows (gold):

Imports	$7,309,887
Exports	1,077,076
Port dues, etc	696,530
Total	9,083,493

The revenue from customs, including paper to the amount of $180,330, showed a total of $9,263,823 for the first quarter of 1902, as compared with $10,666,380 (gold) and $211,580 (paper) for the corresponding quarter of the previons year.

CEREAL CROP CONDITIONS.

The Department of Agriculture has published the following data concerning the crops in the Province of Buenos Ayres:

"The 1901-2 crops of wheat and linseed in the Province of Buenos Ayres can be considered the best the country has ever had. Some samples exist in the museum of the 'Camara Mercantil' of Barletta wheats from Puan, in the south of the province, which gives 85½ kilograms per hectoliter; from Tres Arroyos, 82 to 83½ kilograms; from Saladillo, 84, and in the west of the province, from the Department of Carlos Casares, 83 to 84 kilograms, while from Chubut the samples are as high as 86 kilograms per hectoliter. Some Hungary seed in Saladillo has given 85½, and French wheat 80 to 82 kilograms. As in the west of the Province of Buenos Ayres, the cultivation of French wheat predominates and this class is lighter than the others, the 'Camara Mercantil' is of the opinion that the general average for the province of the 1901-2 crop was 78 kilograms per hectoliter. The linseed yield averaged 75 kilograms per hectoliter."

WOOL STATISTICS.

The "Camara Mercantil" in its wool report states that the exports of wool for 1902 are estimated at 200,000,000 kilograms. In 1899 the clip was 237,111,000 kilograms; in 1900, only 101,113,000 kilograms were exported and a large stock left over for the ensuing year. In 1901 the exports reached 228,358,000 kilograms, including 30,000,000 kilograms from the previous crop. On April 19, 1901, there was a stock of 12,352,962 kilograms in the Central Produce Market, and on the same date in 1902 the stock was only 1,794,722 kilograms. The movement of River Plate wools in the European markets during the years 1899, 1900, and 1901 was as follows:

	Imports.		
	1899.	1900.	1901.
	Kilos.	*Kilos.*	*Kilos.*
Antwerp	94,036	86,130	88,795
Havre	22,749	11,319	26,454
Dunkirk	259,569	161,679	233,300
Bremen	90,567	68,545	60,852
Hamburg	99,318	61,832	89,800
Marseilles	7,215	1,992	3,638
Bordeaux	976	1,824	4,069
London	2,754	1,593	3,457
Liverpool	14,734	18,614	47,761
Genoa	8,390	8,187	7,698
Total	600,308	421,715	565,824

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

The personnel of the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce of Barracas al Sur, according to a communication received from Señor Carlos Lix Klett by the International Bureau of the American Republics, is as follows: President, Carlos Lix Klett; Vice-President, José Poggio; Secretary, Enrique C. Crotto; Treasurer, José Bidart; Alternates, Fernando Dardie, Guillermo H. Hallett, José Ruiz, Francisco de Souza Martínez, and Carlos Schussler.

The "Boletin Oficial" of the Argentine Republic reports that the surveys made for the prolongation of the Central Northern Railway from the station of Jujuy to the frontier of the Republic of Bolivia have been approved by the President, and instructions have been given to the "Dirección General de Vias de Comunicación" to draw up a statement of conditions for the construction of the line by private contract. The same Bureau has been instructed to study the conditions of the Yala and Reyes rivers and others which drain into the Humahuaca Basin, in order to ascertain if sufficient water power can be obtained to render the application of electricity practical in the service of the line.

A British consular report from the Rosario district states that hardware, agricultural machinery and implements, galvanized iron for roofing, ordinary and barbed wire for fencing purposes, lumber, sanitary materials, drugs, whisky, oils and paints, perfumery, coal, bicycles, carpets, stationery, Hessian cloth for bags, rope, twine, tar, cement, textiles, sewing machines, sheep dip, etc., usually find a ready market in that section.

BOLIVIA.

COMMERCE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The Consul-General of Bolivia at New York has furnished the Bolivian Government with some interesting data concerning the commerce of exportation from various ports of the United States to the Republic of Bolivia. The value of the merchandise shipped from the ports of New York, San Francisco, and Philadelphia to Bolivia was in 1896, $234,012.43; in 1897, $151,524.93; in 1898, $179,206.99, and in 1899, $177,696.45. The following table shows the value of the merchandise shipped from San Francisco to Bolivia in 1900:

Month.	Value.	Month.	Value.
January	$3,684.32	October	$4,014.00
February	3,704.00	November	13,763.59
April	7,584.56		
May	5,903.42	Total	49,982.31
June	11,328.42		

The table inserted below gives the value of the merchandise shipped from New York to Bolivia during the years 1900 and 1901:

Month.	1900.	1901.	Month.	1900.	1901.
January	$19,251.69	$26,646.77	August	$41,304.06	$22,741.53
February	34,242.63	30,921.75	September	20,634.51	16,642.51
March	32,287.95	21,482.15	October	29,241.40	24,477.98
April	8,541.68	40,931.25	November	34,706.02	33,739.04
May	31,133.21	9,110.45	December	57,742.86	34,228.32
June	34,649.54	28,122.51			
July	35,754.70	19,772.66	Total	379,490.25	308,826.92

BRAZIL.

THE RUBBER OUTPUT.

The shipments of rubber from the Amazon Valley, according to a report published in the advance sheets of the Consular Reports of the State Department of the United States on June 6, 1902, were, up to April 30, 1902, several hundred kilograms in excess of the entire crop of the season of 1900–1901, it being estimated that the entire crop will aggregate about 30,000 tons for the season of 1902. A press report from the same district states that large areas of rubber lands in the far interior which until recently had never contributed to the supply are beginning to augment the annual yield of the Amazon basin. As an example of the increasing productiveness of these inland districts, it is stated that during the year 1900 the shipments from Iquitos to the Atlantic coast amounted to 920 tons. A year later the shipments had increased to 1,391 tons, or a gain of 50 per cent, and it is predicted that the present year will show a still further increase. At the end of December last the quantity of raw rubber brought into the port of Pará from the caoutchouc gathering grounds was nearly one-third greater than in any preceding year, and the quantity shipped direct to foreign countries from the port of Manaos in 1901 was nearly double that of any previous season. It is further reported that in February last thirty small steamers left Pará and Manaos for the far inland tributaries of the Amazon, where a large force of collectors have been busy preparing the year's crop from that part of the field.

STEAMSHIP COMMUNICATION WITH NEW YORK.

A new steamship service between New York and Northern Brazil will be inaugurated under the direction of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company on July 3, 1902. At first the sailings will be monthly, but additional boats will be put into service as soon as the freights shall justify such a course. The trips made are entirely distinct from the present service in operation between Hamburg and the northern Brazilian ports, and the steamers will return to New York. A considerable part of the north-bound cargo will naturally be crude rubber, while flour, provisions, and food products and manufactures will, it is expected, comprise the great bulk of the south-bound freights. The steamers will touch at St. Thomas for coal and will then proceed to Pará and Manaos. Connection will be made with the company's own steamer for Iquitos. The service will probably include the ports of Maranhão and Ceará. The vessels to be engaged in this traffic are of 1,991 tons net register, with a carrying capacity of 3,150 tons; of 2,860 tons net register and 4,270 tons carrying capacity, and of 2,543 tons net register and about 4,000 tons carrying capacity, respectively. In its agreement with the Morgan syndicate the Hamburg-American line reserved the right to start new South American lines.

FOREIGN TRADE IN 1901.

The "South American Journal" for June 7, 1902, reports that the imports of Brazil, in 1901, represented a value of 416,996 *contos* (approximately £19,861,472), and the exports for the same year were 860,826 *contos* (approximately £40,621,993). The excess in favor of export values is thus shown to be £20,760,521.

RICE CULTIVATION IN RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

The "Gazeta Commercial e Financeira," in a recent issue, states that rice cultivation has been introduced with great success in the State of Rio Grande do Sul. In the experiments recently made on the Palmeira plantation a yield of from 50 to 75 bags of rice for each bag of rice sown was obtained. In the municipal district of San

Jeronymo a crop of 8,000 bags of rice has already been harvested. Plantations in other districts are being prepared for the planting of this cereal, and it is predicted that this industry will have a rapid development and that rice will shortly disappear from the list of products imported into that State.

THE GREAT WESTERN OF BRAZIL RAILWAY COMPANY.

The annual report of The Great Western of Brazil Railway Company was presented to the stockholders of that company at their regular meeting held on the 22d of April. The report states that during the year the company acquired a number of new lines, making a total for the company, including the line from Guarabira to Nova Cruz, of over 521 miles. This change was affceted at a small increase in the capital of the company, which at the present time amounts to £872,250.

In accordance with the terms of the contract between the company and the Brazilian Government, which was signed on the 13th of last August, the company came into possession of the Recife and San Francisco Railway on the 16th of August, 1901; of the Pernambuco Southern on the 24th of the same month, and on the 1st of January, 1902, of the Conde d'Eu and Natal and Nova Cruz railways. When the line from Guarabira to Nova Cruz, now in process of construction, is completed, the three States of Pernambuco, Parahyba, and Rio Grande do Norte will be connected by a continuous line of railway.

The earnings of the company in Brazilian money were 15 per cent less than those for the preceding year. The amount of the earnings, however, when converted into pounds sterling, at the present rate of exchange, showed an increase of 12½ per cent compared with the preceding year.

The company paid a provisional dividend of 3 per cent, and will distribute another dividend, making 6 per cent per year.

TRADE FOR THE FIRST TEN MONTHS OF 1901.

According to statistics compiled by the Bureau of Commercial Statistics of Rio de Janeiro, the total imports of Brazil during the first ten months of 1901 (January to October) amounted to 346,228,077 milreis. The imports from the different countries were as follows:

	Milreis.
Argentine Republic	48,785,798
Austria-Hungary	6,181,343
Belgium	7,456,661
France	26,511,967
Germany	31,476,510
Great Britain and possessions	113,352,619
Holland	2,050,022
Italy	12,915,218
Portugal	22,428,135
Spain	1,925,398
Sweden and Norway	3,886,577
Switzerland	2,256,309
United States	41,471,843
Uruguay	22,428,065
Other countries	3,101,612
Total	346,228,077

The exports of Brazil for the same period amounted to 679,647,206 *milreis.*

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

The "Diario do Rio Grande," in a recent issue, calls the attention of capitalists to the extensive calcareous deposits which are found in the municipal district of Cachoeira, in the State of Rio Grande do Sul. The rock from these deposits consists of silica, aluminum, iron peroxide, lime, magnesia, and sulphureous acid, and is particularly adapted to the manufacture of cement.

During the first eight months of 1901 the State of Minas Geraes produced 2,794,372 grams of gold, worth 6,583,199 *milreis*, of which 2,641,588 grams, worth 6,227,222 milreis, were sent to England. During the same period 44,611 tons of manganese were mined, worth 1,210,746 *milreis*. This mineral was exported to England, France, Germany, and the United States.

An agreement has been entered into between the Minister of the Treasury of Brazil and the President of the State of Matto Grosso for the suppression of smuggling on the frontier of this State. By the terms of the agreement the State of Matto Grosso will contribute 50 contos annually to defray the expenses of the service. The agreement went into effect June 1, 1902.

It is reported that a mining company will shortly be organized in Brazil for the purpose of working the auriferous deposits of the Ribeirão do Carmo, State of Minas Geraes.

The Academy of Sciences of Vienna has decided to send a special mission, under the direction of Dr. STEINDACHNER, to study the zoology of Brazil.

The number of immigrants to the State of São Paulo in 1901 was 71,782, while the number of those leaving the State was 36,099.

CHILE.

MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT RIESCO.

On June 1, 1902, President RIESCO read an interesting message to the National Congress at the opening of its session, in which he said, referring to the questions pending with the Argentine Republic, that all the pleadings and evidence had been presented to the Arbitrator, and that the recent agreements with the Argentine Republic will be submitted to the Congress for legislative sanction.

The first of these agreements provides for the arbitration of all questions not affecting constitutional precepts or that can not be settled by direct negotiations which may arise between the two countries. The Arbitrator in the first place is Great Britain, and in the second place the Swiss Confederation. The second agreement provides for the limitation of naval armaments and an equilibrium in the naval forces of the two countries. It has been agreed, also, that His Brittanic Majesty shall be asked to appoint commissions to erect boundary marks in the territory submitted to arbitration.

In connection with these matters the President recommends the termination of the Transandine Railway via Uspalatta, the celebration of a treaty of commerce with Argentina, and the construction of railways and telegraph lines.

The advisability of settling the questions with Peru and Bolivia is dwelt upon briefly, and a passing reference is made to the Mexico Conference, the documents relating to which and to the part taken by the Chilean Delegates will be submitted to Congress.

The next reference is to the Lausanne award, which is favorable to Chile; and then colonization is touched upon. A project on a grand scale to promote immigration is to be submitted to Congress; and the Government has under consideration a plan for the sale of land, authorized by an act of January of this year, in Magellan Territory, in the beginning of 1903.

Several electoral matters are next referred to in a general way.

A bill for the construction of a cable to Punta Arenas is to be presented to Congress.

A comprehensive bill for the creation of a general police force is being prepared for presentation to Congress.

Some statistics relating to the post-office and telegraphs are given. Five years ago the income from the telegraph service was 450,000 *pesos*, whilst the expenditure was 950,000 *pesos*. In 1901 the expenditure amounted to 1,016,000 *pesos*, and the income to 730,000 *pesos*. In 1897 the income of the post-office was 970,000 *pesos*, and the expenditure was 1,105,000 *pesos*, whilst in 1901 the income was 1,296,000 *pesos*, and the expenditure was 1,262,000 *pesos*.

A well-merited tribute is paid to the charities boards, which, in spite of occasional internal dissensions, form a splendid organization for the supervision of charitable institutions.

Congress is asked to give its attention to the dispatch of the new Codes of Civil and Penal Procedure, and to a bill for the removal of judges for causes specified in the measure.

A reform in the administration of justice in the petty courts is insisted upon; and then criminality and the prisons are referred to briefly. During 1899, 1900, and 1901 the number of prison inmates has remained more or less stationary at 34,200. The insecurity of the jails in general and the necessity for erecting new and modern penal institutions is insisted upon; and a project for a penal colony is being studied by the Government.

Some interesting statistics on education are given. In 1901 there were 1,700 public schools, with 124,265 scholars on the books and an average attendance of 79,666. In 1900 the respective numbers were 1,547, 113,865, and 72,760. In the present year 88 new schools and 3 new lyceums have been opened.

Although many of the figures relating to the public income and expenditure have been given several times in ministerial statements, they will stand repeating. The revenue, ordinary and extraordinary, in 1901 amounted to 110,059,496.97 *pesos*. On December 31, 1900, there remained a surplus of 18,576,829.43 *pesos*. These two sums make a total of 128,913,989.40 *pesos*. The expenditure in 1901, including the sum carried to the Conversion Fund, amounted to 130,913,989.94 *pesos*. There was consequently a deficit of 2,277,663.54 *pesos*, which sum, when certain outstanding payments are added, will be increased in reality to 2,809,337.66 *pesos*. In this year the portion of the nitrate duty payable in bills will be sufficient to cover the obligations of the country, ordinary and extraordinary, abroad. Home requirements, including the deficits of last year, will demand an expenditure of 90,329,339.54 *pesos*. The estimated revenue amounts to 60,610,000 *pesos*. Consequently there is a deficit of 29,719,339.31 *pesos*, which may be reduced by three millions by certain reductions in expenditure, and may be almost totally met by the twenty million in gold taken from the Conversion Fund and the premium obtained upon this sum. The Conversion Fund will be made up again out of the sales of land in Magellan Territory and of nitrate grounds. The estimated revenue for 1903 amounts to 107,000,000 *pesos*, and the estimated expenditure, including 5,000,000 *pesos* for the Conversion Fund, to 105,665,545.79 *pesos*. Legislators are recommended to pay due attention to economy in the passage of the Budget.

Congress is next informed that the foreign trade on the Republic in 1901 amounted to 300,383,118 gold *pesos*, which is the largest sum on record. Imports figured for 139,300,766 gold *pesos*, an increase of 10,762,624 gold *pesos* over 1900. This increase was largely due to imports of wheat and flour, owing to the failure of the Chilean wheat crop. The exports figured for 171,844,976 gold *pesos*, an increase of 10,223,079 gold *pesos*.

The exportation of nitrate and iodine in 1901 amounted to 27,691,301 quintals of the former and 269,108 kilograms of the latter, the duty recovered on both amounting to 44,062,212.55 *pesos*. The exports of nitrate in the current year are estimated at not less than 30,500,000 quintals.

The receipts of the custom-house in 1901 amounted to 71,998,955 gold *pesos*, of which sum 27,872,696 gold *pesos* corresponded to imports and 44,126,259 gold *pesos* to exports. The custom-house collects about 80 per cent of the revenues. Bills for the reform of the Customs Service will be presented to Congress.

The new liquor law requires alterations in some parts. It is expected that in the present year it will produce a revenue of 1,500,000 *pesos*, and next year 5,000,000 *pesos*.

A bill to levy a tax on tobacco will be presented as soon as the prizes for the best essays on the subject, which have been called for, shall have been awarded.

In a general way port improvements are referred to, and a bill for harbor improvements in Valparaiso is promised.

The bill for the establishment of savings banks which has passed the Senate is recommended to the attention of the Chamber. It is mentioned incidentally that the Santiago Bank, which now holds deposits for 3,600,000 *pesos* spent its first three years, 1884–1887, in getting together 600,000 *pesos*.

The sister services of the Army and Navy are reported to be in satisfactory condition. In 1901 there went through a course of military training 11,500 conscripts, and through a course of naval training 500. The same number of this year's conscripts have been called out.

The bill to protect the mercantile marine is recommended to the attention of the Chamber, and mention is made of the intention of the Government to employ the two transports, recently acquired, in the coasting trade.

The bill for the construction of railways to be paid in bonds is recommended to the preferent attention of Congress.

Under the head of Public Works it is mentioned that the sum of 200,000 *pesos* has been spent on defenses of 17 riverine towns, and 15 more projects of a similar nature are being studied. In Santiago 400,000 *pesos* are being spent. Eight towns have been provided with a water supply, and plans for 9 more are being prepared. During last year 78,000 *pesos* were spent on new roads and 1,000,000 *pesos* on the repair of those already existing.

Finally, in the matter of State Railways the President says that in the decade 1891–1901, 737 kilometers of new road were opened. At this time 373 kilometers were in course of construction, and 2,500 kilometers are being studied. In 1901 the passenger traffic showed an increase of 9 per cent and the freight traffic 5 per cent. The income amounted to 16,244,812.74 *pesos*, while this year it is calculated that it will not be under 17,000,000.

FOREIGN COMMERCE IN 1901.

The Bureau of Statistics of the Government of Chile has recently published a summary of the foreign commerce of the Republic for the year 1901. The following interesting data regarding the importation and exportation of the principal Chilean products, as compared with the imports and exports of the same products during the five preceding years, have been taken from this valuable publication:

The entire foreign commerce of the Republic in 1901, expressed in *pesos* of 18d. ($0.365 United States currency) was $311,145,742, made up of $139,300,766 worth of imports and $171,844,976 worth of exports, while the same commerce in 1900 consisted of imports to the value of $128,538,142 and exports amounting to $161,642,548, or a total trade during that year of $290,180,690. A comparison of the commerce of these two years shows an increase in 1901 of $20,965,052, the increase in the importations being $10,762,624, and in the exportations $10,202,428.

The receipts of the Government from import duties, storage, exports of nitrate and iodine, etc., rose in 1900 to $78,496,874, and in 1901 amounted to $71,998,956, or a decrease during that year of $6,497,918. The ports collecting the largest amount of export duties in 1901 were the following:

Valparaiso	$19, 598, 112. 50
Talcahuano	3, 845, 419. 92
Iquique	1, 695, 750. 63

A comparative synopsis of the exports of the Republic in 1900 and 1901 is shown in the following table:

	1900.	1901.
Mineral products	$147, 783, 276	$158, 944, 207
Agricultural products	5, 829, 073	4, 481, 008
Manufactured products	3, 297, 902	3, 462, 137
Animals and animal products	3, 989, 659	4, 340, 191
Wines, liquors, alcohols, etc	216, 489	161, 382
Sundry products	503, 473	252, 741
Corn	2, 025	203, 310
Total	161, 621, 897	171 844, 976

One of the principal exports was nitrate, the quantity and value of which has steadily increased during the last five years, as is shown by the following figures:

Year.	Quantity.	Value in *pesos* of 18d.
	Kilos.	
1897	1, 057, 639, 549	79, 043, 889
1898	1, 294, 227, 396	90, 675, 297
1899	1, 380, 718, 323	96, 650, 282
1900	1, 465, 935, 419	109, 945, 156
1901	1, 291, 957, 943	118, 860, 131

The principal markets for nitrate during the period mentioned were England, Germany, and the United States. During this period copper bullion was also exported in considerable quantities, and the value of the product has increased yearly, as will be seen from the table inserted below:

Years.	Quantity.	Value in *pesos* of 18d.
	Kilos.	
1897	19,011,005	5,226,199
1898	20,600,103	13,759,493
1899	17,311,133	14,928,273
1900	20,340,000	17,899,200
1901	24,479,922	19,627,114

England, France, and Germany, respectively, were the countries purchasing the largest quantities of copper bullion.

A decrease is noted in the exportation of wheat, flour, and barley during the last five years, as will be seen from the following table:

Years.	Wheat.		Flour.		Barley.	
	Quantity.	Value in *pesos* of 18d.	Quantity.	Value in *pesos* of 18d.	Quantity.	Value in *pesos* of 18d.
	Kilos.		*Kilos.*		*Kilos.*	
1897	72,394,139	2,599,640	5,239,350	661,409	18,486,830	1,872,779
1898	76,964,606	7,696,460	6,072,096	961,515	17,961,986	1,616,759
1899	45,841,073	4,584,107	7,124,152	996,979	24,969,646	2,246,866
1900	9,440,752	944,075	1,493,134	223,969	22,902,896	1,379,574
1901	1,560,810	156,081	351,942	52,790	9,079,755	726,117

The principal wheat markets were Peru, England, and Germany, the two latter countries taking less of the product than Peru. The greatest quantity of flour was shipped to England, Peru and Ecuador following next in the order named. England was also the greatest consumer of Chilean barley, Germany and the Argentine Republic occupying the next places in the order of importance.

Only a small quantity of Chilean wines has been shipped to Europe, the exportation of this product having been confined for the present to Ecuador and Peru and recently to Central America. The quantities and values of the exports of Chilean wines from 1897 to 1901 are shown in the following table:

Years.	Red wines.		White wines.	
	Quantity.	Value in *pesos* of 18d.	Quantity.	Value in *pesos* of 18d.
1897 .... liters	270,825	85,463	15,149	5,635
1898 .... do	248,769	109,398	35,874	25,652
1899 .... do	476,565	222,510	12,810	8,566
1900 .... do	290,815	123,957	49,684	32,866
1901 .... do	139,552	39,269	23,192	11,595
1901 .... dozens	2,080	16,640	84	840

The demand for Chilean honey and beeswax grows daily. These products are held in high esteem in the European markets, and especially is this true of Germany, France, and England. There has been, however, but a slight increase in the production of these articles, as the following table will indicate:

Years.	Honey.		Beeswax.	
	Quantity.	Value in *pesos* of 18d.	Quantity.	Value in *pesos* of 18d.
	Kilos.		*Kilos.*	
1897	2,074,697	207,465	244,476	361,203
1898	2,812,728	561,545	271,370	407,058
1899	3,279,098	855,819	267,734	401,599
1900	2,530,717	509,617	287,763	503,413
1901	2,614,324	1,034,088	337,675	582,045

One of the principal products of exportation was hay, the chief markets for which were Peru and England, and recently some of the nations of the Pacific coast have purchased considerable quantities of this forage. As will be seen from the following table, the production of this article in 1901 was more than double that of the previous year:

Year.	Quantity.	Value in *pesos* of 18d.
	Kilos.	
1897	3,724,471	156,252
1898	3,282,883	66,180
1899	3,445,596	68,952
1900	2,159,851	86,391
1901	6,520,172	260,815

Gold and silver coin were principally exported to England and Germany. The following table shows the values of these exports for the last five years:

Year.	Value in *pesos* of 18d.
GOLD.	
1897	212,504
1898	9,902,928
1899	2,178,114
1900	2,205
1901	190,160
SILVER.	
1897	210,397
1898	4,138,838
1899	417,463
1900	....
1901	13,150

In 1898 Chile imported wheat to the extent of 2,376,564 kilos, valued at $190,124; in 1900 these imports amounted to 20,419,277 kilos, worth $1,603,792, and in 1901 the imports of this article rose to 88,994,233 kilos, valued at 7,120,699 *pesos* of 18d.

The following table shows the imports of refined sugar from 1897 to 1901, inclusive:

Year.	Value in *pesos* of 18d.
1897	4,017,573
1898	1,278,728
1899	916,174
1900	732,345
1901	847,633

NEW CABINET.

The International Bureau of the American Republics was informed, under date of June 13, 1902, through the Department of State of the United States, of the formation of a new Chilean Cabinet as follows:

Minister of the Interior, Señor Don RAMÓN BARROS LUCO.

Minister of Finance, Señor Don GUILLERMO BARROS.

Minister of War and Marine, Señor Don VICTOR M. LAMAS.

Minister of Industry and Public Works, Señor Don JOAQUIN VILLARINO.

Minister of Foreign Relations, Señor Don J. FRANCISCO VERGARA.

Minister of Justice and Education, Señor Don RAFAEL BALMACEDA.

REPORT OF THE NITRATE ASSOCIATION.

The report of the Nitrate Association of Chile, covering the last quarter of 1901 and the first three months of 1902, was recently issued and contained an interesting résumé of the conditions governing the industry in question. According to the statistical figures given in the report and published in the "Chilean Times" for May 17, 1902, the year 1901 opened with a stock of 5,942,645 quintals, and the production for the year amounted to 28,221,345 quintals, making a total for the year of 34,163,990 quintals. Of this total, 503,832 quintals were consumed by the nitrate works in the Republic for powder and other purposes, so that the quantity available for export was 33,650,158 quintals. The report states that 27,385,228 quintals were shipped from Chile in the course of the year, thus leaving on the coast 6,274,930 quintals of the year's output.

Besides the 5,942,685 quintals on hand in Chile at the opening of the year 1901, there also existed on shore in the United States and Europe and afloat on December 31, 1900, a total of 19,094,486 quintals, making the available total on that date amount to 25,037,131. If to this amount is added the 27,385,228 quintals reported as shipped from the coast in 1901, a total is obtained of 52,422,359 quintals. Deducting from this amount the 6,274,930 quintals remaining on the coast on December 31, 1901, there remains a total of 46,147,429, which represents the quantity placed by producers at the disposal of consumers in

1901. Consumption throughout the year was estimated at 31,337,872 quintals; thus there results a surplus of 14,809,557 quintals. This is made up of the quantities on shore and afloat for Europe and the United States.

The Association is at present in a very satisfactory condition, but it is feared that the plan to sell more nitrate properties and the consequent erection of more works will operate against the present prosperity, as the productive power will be enormously increased.

In addition to the foregoing figures data are also published concerning the condition of stock in Europe during the first quarter of 1902 as compared with the corresponding three months of 1901, as follows:

Years.	Jan. 1.	Feb. 1.	Mar. 1.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
1902	233, 840	245, 520	220, 600
1901	218, 940	260, 520	188, 660

The result of the excessive advance in the price was a falling off in the world's consumption in the quarter of 1,567,531 quintals as compared with the same period in 1901.

TELEGRAPH SERVICE IN 1901.

The Director-General of Telegraph, in his report to the Government covering the year 1901, states that expenditures in the course of the year for telegraphic installations amounted to $29,881, and for telegraph wires $76,329.51. The total length of new wires put in place was 169 kilometers.

The number of telegrams dispatched in 1901 is detailed as follows: Private telegrams, 1,231; words, 16,974,413; value, $581,004.12; official telegrams, 140,146; words, 4,681,633; value, $148,009.57.

The cost to the State of the telegraph line to the Argentine Republic is given as follows:

Special line from Valparaiso to Los Andes	$26, 610. 00
Special double line from Los Andes to Rio Blanco	8, 551. 00
Subterranean double cable from Rio Blanco to the top of the Cordillera	91, 171.23
Total	126, 332. 23

POSTAL SERVICE AT VALPARAISO.

The "Chilian Times" for May 7, 1902, publishes an extract from the report of the Portmaster at Valparaiso on the business of the office under his jurisdiction during the year 1901, as follows:

"Correspondence received from the interior (letters, etc.), 3,123,629, valued at $106,436.85; correspondence received from the interior and destined for foreign offices, 440,987; value, $36,367.12; correspondence received from abroad and destined for Valparaiso, 1,694,236 pieces; received from abroad and destined for foreign countries, 54,649 pieces; correspondence dispatched to the interior of the Republic, 3,988,673 pieces, with a value of $120,625.82; ordinary correspondence dispatched for foreign countries by the offices of Valparaiso, 783,446 pieces, with a value of $63,484.94. The postal order offices transacted business amounting to $3,951,553.26 in orders received and sent. Postal orders on foreign countries to the value of $119,625.43 were issued on account of the offices of the Republic, and orders to pay from foreign countries to the value of $80,238.67 were received."

COSTA RICA.

MODIFICATION OF THE TARIFF.

On June 6, 1902, President Esquivel promulgated the following decree:

"The Constitutional Congress of the Republic of Costa Rica, with the object of protecting national production and of stimulating the agriculturists and producers, decrees:

"Article 1. Sections 83, 84, and 85, class 9, of the customs tariff now in force are modified in the following terms:

"Beans, from January 1, 1903, 8 cents per kilogram.

"Lard and bacon, on January 1, 1903, 10 cents; 15 cents on January 1, 1904, and 20 cents per kilogram on and after January 1, 1905.

"Tallow, 30 cents per kilogram on and after January 1, 1903.

"The classification here established includes not only genuine lard and tallow, but also the articles sold in commerce under those names made from substances either in whole or in part distinct from those imitated, or of lard or tallow that have lost their primitive form.

"Cheese, 20 cents per kilogram on and after January 1, 1903.

"Rice, 5 cents per kilogram on and after January 1, 1903, and 8 cents per kilogram on and after January 1, 1904.

"Salt, 6 cents per kilogram on and after January 1, 1903.

"Rock salt, especially for cattle brought in through the port of Limon and for exclusive use of that vicinity, shall be classified in conformity with the tariff now in force.

"Art. 2. The Executive Power is authorized to import from the United States of North America or from Europe hogs of both sexes for reproduction purposes of the best breeds, and of the number that he may consider desirable, with the object of auctioning them to the highest bidder among the agriculturists."

EXPORTS OF COFFEE.

The Bureau of Statistics of Costa Rica has collected data showing that of the coffee crop corresponding to the year 1901–2 there have been exported 8,105,444 kilos of coffee in parchment, and 4,744,255 kilos of clean coffee, or a total of 12,849,699 kilos. Of this quantity 1,991,568 kilos were shipped to the United States, 718 kilos to Chile, and the remainder to Europe. The ports through which the exportations of this product were made were Limon and Punta Arenas, 11,298,029 kilos being shipped from the former and 1,551,670 kilos from the latter.

CUBA.

ADMISSION INTO THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, July 8, 1902.

WILLIAM W. ROCKHILL, Esq.,
Director of the Bureau of American Republics.

SIR: I have to advise you that the Department is in receipt of a cablegram, dated the 3d instant, from the United States Minister to Cuba, stating that the Government of Cuba accepts the invitation to become a member of the International Union of American Republics, provided the Congress will make the necessary appropriation.

They expect to send delegates to the approaching conference in New York.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

DAVID J. HILL,
Assistant Secretary.

RECEPTION OF THE FIRST CUBAN MINISTER TO THE UNITED STATES.

On the 16th of June, 1902, the President of the United States received Señor Don GONSALO DE QUESADA, the first Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Cuba accredited to the United States.

The speeches interchanged in this solemn act were as follows:

Señor QUESADA said:

"MR. PRESIDENT: I have the high honor of handing you the letter which accredits me near your Government as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Cuba.

"It gives me pleasure to transmit to Your Excellency the most cordial greeting of the President, TOMAS ESTRADA PALMA, and his fervent vows for the continued welfare and prosperity of the United States.

"Faithfully interpreting the sentiments of the Cuban people, it is his desire that the relations between the two countries, strengthened by new ties of mutual commercial interests, shall be every day closer and friendlier as they should be, in any case, by reason of the noble and disinterested conduct of the American people.

"My constant aim, Mr. President, will be to do all that is possible, in order that the harmony and fraternity between the greatest nation of America and the youngest shall be as lasting as eternal will be the cult for the memory of those who shed their blood that Cuba might be, as she is to-day, a free and independent nation."

The President replied:

"Mr. MINISTER: It is with great pleasure that I receive from your hands the letter of His Excellency the President of Cuba, accrediting you as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Cuba to the United States, and acknowledge the President's cordial greetings.

"You may assure him that I shall omit no opportunity to draw closer the special ties of friendship and association which already unite the peoples of the United States and of the Republic of Cuba.

"I cordially welcome you, Mr. Minister, to this capital, and am confident that your residence here will materially contribute to the good relations which both Governments are anxious to maintain."

EXPORTS OF TOBACCO TO CHILE DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1902.

Señor Don EMILIO L. DE SERPA, Consul of Chile at Havana, states that during the second quarter of the present year the exports of manufactured tobacco to the Republic of Chile were valued at $18,092.78, Spanish gold, which amount added to the exports of the first quarter makes a total of $58,034.18, Spanish gold, value of the tobacco exported during the first half of 1902. The shipments of tobacco to Chile during the second quarter were made by the following houses:

Viuda of J. Gener	$6,208.51
Cif. Fér. & Co	4,046.04
Hav. Comm. Co	3,665.00
Bridat, Mont' Ros & Co	3,457.68
Federico Bauridelt	689.05
George Pearson (samples)	26.50
Total, in Spanish gold	18,092.78

For the quarter ending June 30, 1902, the shipments diminished considerably, due to the fact that Chilean importers were waiting to receive this year's crop.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

REPEAL OF EXPORT DUTIES ON SUGAR.

The "International Customs Journal," of Brussels, publishes as third supplement to No. 5 (second edition) the following:

"LAW OF MARCH 1, 1902, REPEALING THE EXPORT DUTIES ON SUGAR.

["Gaceta Oficial" No. 1438, of March 8, 1902.]

"The differential duty of 3 *centavos* chargeable on exports of sugar is repealed. Accordingly the exportation of this product through all the ports of the Republic will be absolutely exempt from duty."

ECUADOR.

TRADE CONDITIONS IN 1901.

The report of the Chamber of Commerce of Guayaquil for the year 1901, recently issued, contains much useful data with regard to the affairs of that city and of the general trade aspect of the Republic. As is well known, Ecuador is the largest producer of cacao in the world, and the consumption of cocoa and chocolate has been increasing so constantly and rapidly of late years that cacao (as the unmanufactured product is called) has obtained a new rank in the markets of the world. The total export of cacao from Ecuador in 1901 was 23,179,095 kilos, as against 18,825,898 in 1900, but owing to the fall in prices the total value of the 1901 crop was only 9,232,100 *sucres* as against 9,086,700 *sucres* in 1900. France is by far the largest consumer, having taken 10,217,257 kilos in 1901, while Spain took 2,309,389 kilos; Great Britain, 2,697,251 kilos; the United States, 2,270,150 kilos, and Germany, 1,359,196 kilos.

The total exports from Ecuador in 1901 were valued at 16,392,333 *sucres*, as against 16,260,413 *sucres* in 1900. The total imports for the year were valued at 15,126,281 *sucres*, as compared with 13,416,878 *sucres* in 1900. The United States supplied the largest share of the imports, followed in order by the United Kingdom and Germany.

The financial position of the Government is stated to be on a very satisfactory basis, the estimated revenue for the year under consideration being 13,418,504 *sucres*, an increase of 5,281,343 *sucres* as compared with 1900.

The country abounds in great natural resources, both in minerals and vegetable products, ranging from those of the tropical regions of the coast to those of the temperate zones on the high table-land of the interior. The construction of the Guayaquil to Quito railway, now making rapid headway, is certain to give great impetus to the development of the country, as it will undoubtedly open up many districts hitherto inaccessible.

The cash deposits in the Guayaquil banks on December 31, 1901, amounted to 3,502,136 *sucres*, and for the year 1900–1901 dividends of 16 and 10 per cent were paid by the Bank of Ecuador and *Banco Comercial y Agricola*, respectively.

GUATEMALA.

BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 1902–3.

"El Guatemalteco," the official organ of the Republic of Guatemala, in its issue of May 19, 1902, states that the budget for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1902, and terminating June 30, 1903, has been fixed by the Congress at $14,547,246.72 and has been duly approved by the President.

ORDER FOR POSTAGE STAMPS.

The President of the Republic has authorized the purchase of 680,000 postage stamps of the following denominations:

Denomination.	Quantity.	Denomination.	Quantity.
1-cent	250,000	10-cent	50,000
2-cent	200,000	20-cent	10,000
5-cent	10,000	25-cent	10,000
6-cent	150,000		

IMPORT DUTIES PAYABLE IN GOLD.

From June 1, 1902, the import duties at the ports of the Republic of Guatemala are to be paid to the extent of 30 per cent of their valuation in American gold coin, or drafts representing said coin, and not as heretofore in local currency at an official rate of exchange. Cotton yarn, agricultural implements, flour, wheat, and salted meats will, however, continue to pay duty as hitherto—that is to say, 10 per cent of the duty will be paid at the current rate of premium on gold.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF PUBLIC WORKS TO CONGRESS IN 1902.

The Secretary of Public Works, in a recent report to the National Legislative Assembly, gives some interesting information regarding the progress of the country during the year 1901.

Referring to the Northern Railway, the report states that the company had already completed the 20 miles of grading that it had contracted to have ready in August of the present year, the roadbed being ready for the placing of the ties and the laying of the rails, all the masonry and other preliminary work having been finished. The clearing of the way had advanced toward the capital to a point within 8 miles of Sanarate, and the telegraph line had been extended to the latter place and opened to the service of the railway company. Engineers were at that time surveying the line between the village of Los Platanos and the capital of the Republic, and expected to conclude their work within thirty days. The railroad company had on hand 1,000 tons of rails, and had ordered from the United States a sufficient quantity to complete the laying of the 20 miles of track referred to. The preliminary work of the "Los Altos" Railway, a road which is of vital importance to the development of the western portion of the Republic, is already far advanced, and it is to be hoped that the construction of this great iron highway will soon be an accomplished fact. Construction of the Ocos Railway will, it is thought, soon be resumed, and the indications are that this line will be carried forward to a successful termination.

The National Telegraph System is shown to be in a flourishing condition, and was not only self-sustaining in 1901 but left a profit to the Government. The number of telegrams forwarded in 1901 was 929,616, as compared with 909,759 transmitted in 1900, or an increase of 19,864 in 1901. The telegraph receipts in 1901 were $634,630.88, as compared with $499,478.88 in 1900, or an increase in favor of the former year of $135,152. The telegraph system of the Republic consists of 4,801 kilometers and 157 telegraph offices, while the telephone system covers 400 kilometers and has 77 telephone stations.

The business of the Post-Office in 1901 was as follows: Number of pieces received and distributed locally at the central office was 687,119. The number of pieces received in the interior service of the Republic was 4,137,379, and the number dispatched amounted to 3,943,324. The central office dispatched 103,685 registered pieces of mail, and received 62,114 pieces. In the international service 916,773 pieces were received, and 339,330 were dispatched. The postal packages received amounted to 1,929, and those dispatched to 101. The total receipts of the Post-Office Department in 1901 were $109,501.22.

In 1901 there were 66,728 births and 35,618 deaths in Guatemala, which makes a net increase during that period of 31,110 persons. The males born numbered 34,820, and the females 31,908. The number of marriages during the year were 4,574.

In 1901 there were 1,030 schools in the Republic, 455 being for males, 379 for females, 146 mixed, and 50 night schools.

The Government has taken great interest in the promotion of agriculture. Cotton seed, corn, tobacco plants, etc., have been imported from abroad and freely distributed. The cultivation of coffee has increased about 50 per cent since 1888, and the number of coffee plantations rose from 572 in that year to 775 in 1900.

During the year 1901 two important concessions were granted by the Government for the cutting of timbers, the extraction of rubber and resinous gums, the exploitation of forests, and the gathering of sarsaparilla.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

In reporting on the railroad development of the Republic, the United States Consul-General at Guatemala City states that the work of constructing the Northern Railway from El Rancho to that point is progressing in an encouraging manner. The grading has been completed to Sanarate, and it is anticipated that within six months from the date of the report (May 9, 1902) trains will be running between Puerto Barrios and Sanarate. From the latter place to Guatemala City a stage line will be established. The completion of the Northern Railway will greatly shorten the time of communication with New Orleans, six days being the anticipated time limit for the trip. Freight rates will also be reduced. The Consul-General adds that the road was not affected by the recent earthquakes, and that work is progressing in a businesslike way.

THE COFFEE CROP.

In consequence of the earthquakes which totally destroyed Quezaltenango, the second city of Guatemala, and many of the neighboring small communities, it is reported that many of the prosperous coffee plantations of the Republic were disastrously affected. While the coffee trees themselves suffered little damage, the dwellings, storehouses, electric installations, coffee machinery, and other improvements on nearly all the estates were seriously injured. Consul-General James C. McNally, writing to the Department of State of the United States on the subject, says that the yield of the coffee plantations will not be one-half of what was expected.

HONDURAS.

TREATY OF COMMERCE WITH FRANCE.

The President of the Republic of France and the President of the Republic of Honduras being equally desirous of promoting the development of commercial relations between the two countries have resolved to conclude a convention for that purpose, and have appointed as their respective plenipotentiaries:

The President of the Republic of France, Count of Pourtales Gorgier, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the

Republic of France near the President of the Republic of Honduras. Knight of the Legion of Honor, etc.,

And the President of the Republic of Honduras, Señor Don César Bonilla, Secretary of State and of the Department of Foreign Relations, etc.

Who, having communicated to each other their respective full powers, which were found to be in due and proper form, have agreed as follows:

Article 1. Articles of consumption originating in the Republic of Honduras shall, on being imported into France, Algeria, the colonies, and French possessions, the countries under the Indo-China Protectorate, and Tunis, pay the lowest customs duties applicable to similar products of any other foreign origin.

Art. 2. Conversely, the natural and manufactured products originating in France, Algeria, the colonies, and French possessions, the countries under the Indo-China Protectorate, and Tunis shall not be subject, on being imported into the Republic of Honduras, to greater customs duties than those applicable to similar products of any other foreign origin except the Central American Republics.

Art. 3. The certificates of origin that may be required for the admission of merchandise, so that the same may enjoy the favorable rates prescribed by the present Convention, shall be certified to by the French and Hondurian consuls free from the payment of consular fees.

Art. 4. The present Convention shall be ratified by the two Governments as soon as possible, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in Paris.

Said Convention shall become operative immediately after the exchange of the ratifications, and shall remain in force until the expiration of one year from the date on which one of the High Contracting Parties shall have signified its intention to withdraw therefrom.

Signed in duplicate at Tegucigalpa (Republic of Honduras), February 11, 1902.

The above Convention was ratified by the Congress of Honduras on the 3d of March, 1902, and was approved by President Sierra on the 6th of the same month and duly promulgated.

MEXICO.

COMMERCIAL TREATY WITH AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The "Diario Oficial" of Mexico of June 7, 1902, publishes in full the treaty celebrated between the Republic of Mexico and Austria-Hungary on May 31, 1902, a translation of which is as follows:

"Porfirio Diaz, *President of the United Mexican States, to its inhabitants, greeting:*

"Whereas on September 17, 1901, there was concluded and signed in this capital, through the intervention of plenipotentiaries authorized for that purpose, a convention to adjust the economic relations existing between the Republic of Mexico and Austria-Hungary, the form and tenor of which are as follows:

"The undersigned, duly authorized for that purpose, have covenanted that Mexican citizens in Austria and in Hungary, and conversely, Austrian and Hungarian subjects in Mexico, shall enjoy the treatment of the most favored nation not only with respect to importation, exportation, transit, and in general all that appertains to commercial operations and to navigation, but also with respect to the privileges of commerce and of industries and for the payment of the taxes in connection therewith.

"The treatment upon the basis of the most favored nation is likewise granted by each of the parties in so far as concerns the admission of consular officers and the prerogatives and immunities that belong to them, as well as the rights connected with the performance of their duties in general, and especially with regard to matters of succession.

"The present agreement shall be valid for a period of six months from the date on which it is signed. Should neither of the parties, within the period mentioned, give notice of its intention to terminate the agreement, the same shall continue in force for six months longer, counting from the date on which either of the parties advises its intention to withdraw therefrom.

"Signed in duplicate, one in each language, on September 17, 1901.

"[SEAL.] IGNACIO MARISCAL.
"[SEAL.] G. HOENWART.

"NATIONAL PALACE, *Mexico, May 31, 1902.*

"Whereas the foregoing agreement was ratified by the Senate of the United Mexican States on October 7 of the same year, and was likewise ratified by the Parliaments of Austria and Hungary, and approved by His Majesty the Emperor and Apostolic King, the character of same being such as not to require an exchange of ratifications, I therefore order it printed, published, circulated, and duly observed.

"[SEAL.] PORFIRIO DIAZ."

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS DURING FIRST HALF OF FISCAL YEAR 1901-2.

During the first half of the fiscal year 1901-2 the Department of Public Works sold 144,817 hectares (357,698 acres) of public lands for the sum of $150,990.39 Mexican silver, and issued 78 titles therefor. These lands are situated in the Territory of Lower California and the States of Coahuila, Chiapas, Chihuahua, Durango, Sinaloa, Sonora, Tabasco, and Veracruz. The laws of July, 1863, and March, 1894, make certain lands termed "Baldíos" subject to denouncement, and during the period referred to 61,842 (152,75L acres) were assigned to the respective owners upon the payment to the Government of the sum of $65,543.50 Mexican silver.

TRADE WITH CALIFORNIA.

The Consul-General of Mexico at San Francisco, California, in a report made to the Mexican Government, states that the German steamship company Kosmos has increased the number of ships plying between San Francisco and Central and South American ports, and that the Chiléan line, called the South American Steamship Company, has also increased the number of its ships engaged in this commerce. At the time this report was made the Pacific Steam Navigation Company had nearing completion six new ships which will be used in the Central and South American trade, touching at points between San Francisco and Valparaiso, and a new American company had established regular trips between San Francisco and the port of Callao, Peru, stopping at a number of intermediate ports on the Pacific coast.

The Consul states that trade between Mexico and the United States rapidly increased in 1901, due in a large measure to increased transportation facilities. The exports from San Francisco to Mexico in 1896 amounted to $1,347,000; in 1898 to $1,484,806; in 1899, $1,485,810; in 1900, $1,700,740, and in 1901, $1,751,375. The principal articles exported were flour, wines, salmon, lumber, iron, machinery, and sundry merchandise.

Mexico exported to the United States various products amounting in 1899 to $440,139, in 1900 $405,892, and in 1901 $540,063. The exports in silver and gold coin from Mexico to San Francisco in 1901 amounted to $3,868,546. The exports of Mexican dollars from San Francisco to Hongkong during the same year rose to 6,361,468. The west coast of Mexico exported in 1901 coffee to San Francisco to the extent of 44,400 kilograms, valued at $112,245.

In 1901 86 steamships with a net tonnage of 147,907 tons, and 15 sailing vessels with a net tonnage of 10,704 tons, entered the port of San Francisco proceeding from Mexican ports, and 85 steamships with a capacity of 141,978 tons, and 23 sailing vessels with a capacity of 8,456 tons, cleared from San Francisco destined to Mexican ports.

FREE IMPORTATION OF ARTICLES CONSIGNED TO THE TERRITORY OF QUINTANA ROO.

The "Diario Oficial" of June 7, 1902, publishes the following decree:

"ARTICLE 1. Foreign goods included in the following sections of the customs tariff imported through the custom-houses established on the eastern coast of the Peninsula of Yucatan, and which are to be used exclusively in places situated within the proposed Territory of Quintana Roo are excepted for a period of one year from July 1, 1902, from the payment of import duties and surtaxes, as well as from the payment of port dues and the 7 per cent internal-revenue tax.

"Section 4. Swine and sucking pigs.

"Section 5. Cattle and young cattle.

"Section 6. Sheep and goats.

"Section 8. Asses.

"Section 9. The suckling young of the animals above named.

"Section 10. Fresh meat and poultry.

"Section 11. Fresh fish, or preserved in ice.

"Section 12. Meats, smoked or salted.

"Section 13. Fish and shell fish, dried, salted, smoked, or pickled.

"Section 41. Sausages and ham.

"Section 42. Meat, fish, and shell fish, preserved.

"Section 45. Condensed milk.

"Section 46. Lard.

"Section 47. Butter.

"Section 49. Cheese of all kinds.

"Section 64. Cod-liver oil put up in bottles.

"Section 64a. Cod-liver oil in tin cans or wooden vessels.

"Section 76. Harness of all kinds.

"Section 91. Leather or cloth gaiters of all kinds and materials except those which contain metal trimmings of not more than 12 centimeters in length.

"Section 92. Leather or cloth gaiters of all kinds and material, except those that contain metal trimmings, of more than 12 and up to 20 centimeters in length.

"Section 93. Leather or cloth gaiters of all kinds and materials, except those that contain metal trimmings, of more than 20 centimeters in length.

"Section 99. Leather shoes of all kinds and materials, provided they do not contain fine metal trimmings, up to 12 centimeters in length.

"Section 100. Leather and cloth shoes of all kinds and materials, provided they do not have fine metal trimmings, of from 12 to 20 centimeters long.

"Section 101. Leather or cloth shoes of all kinds and materials, provided they do not have fine metal trimmings, of more than 20 centimeters in length.

"Section 122. Candles or stearine tapers.

"Section 123. Tallow candles or tapers, pressed or unpressed.

"Section 135. Coffee in the berry.

"Section 140. Fruits, in their juice, in sugar or in spirits.

"Section 141. Fruits, garden produce, vegetables, etc., not specially mentioned.

"Section 142. Fruits, garden produce, vegetables, etc., preserved.

"Section 143. Corn.

"Section 144. Pepper.

"Section 145. Alimentary seeds and grains, not specially mentioned.

"Section 146a. Wheat and other cereals not specially mentioned.

"Section 148. Medicinal seeds and berries.

"Section 148a. Seeds or medicinal plants, pulverized, grated, or in cakes.

"Section 164. Medicinal roots, barks, flowers, herbs and leaves, powdered, grated, or in cakes.

"Section 168. Olive oil in jars or tin vessels.

"Section 169. Olive oil in glass vessels.

"Section 170. Sugar, common and refined.

"Section 170a. Roasted coffee, whether ground or in the grain.

"Section 174. Biscuits of all kinds.

"Section 175. Flour of wheat and of other cereals.

"Section 177. Alimentary pastes made of flour.

"Section 179. Camphor.

"Section 189. Starch.

"Section 202. Wood for building purposes manufactured into dovetailed boards.

"Section 247. Ordinary wooden furniture, roughly finished.

"Section 311. Iron wire for fences.

"Section 313. Plows and plowshares.

"Section 319. Spades, scythes, sickles, large and small rakes, shovels, picks, hoes, and common knives (without sheaths), for agriculture.

"Section 340. Nails, tacks, screws, bolts, nuts, and iron or steel rivets for construction purposes.

"Section 359. Common lime, hydraulic, Roman, or Portland cement.

"Section 378. Crude mineral oil.

"Section 379. Refined mineral oil.

"Section 387. Bricks of unburnt clay.

"Section 400. Earthen bricks and tiles.

"Section 415. Clay tiles and ventilators for roofs and for drainage purposes.

"Section 455. Uncut and unhemmed cotton handkerchiefs.

"Section 456a. Cut and hemmed cotton handkerchiefs.

"Section 458. Cotton tissues, raw or bleached, when they do not exceed 30 threads in warp and woof in a 5-millimeter square."

REBATE ON COTTON GOODS.

On June 6, 1902, President DIAZ, in compliance with the instructions of the National Congress, promulgated the following decree:

"ARTICLE 1. The Executive of the Nation is authorized to return, in whole or in part, according to such rules as he may deem proper to establish, the amount of the tax collected in conformity with the decree of November 17, 1893, on cotton goods manufactured in the country and exported through the custom-houses of the Republic to be consumed abroad.

"The Executive is also authorized to credit the exporters of cotton goods manufactured in the country with an amount not exceeding 8 cents per net kilogram, to offset the importation duties and surtaxes, as well as port dues and other taxes on the raw materials imported from abroad, and which are used in the manufacture of cotton goods.

"ART. 2. Domestic cotton goods exported in accordance with the provisions contained in the foregoing article may be reimported in the terms prescribed in Chapter XI of the customs tariff; but in this case there must be returned to the Treasury, on making the importation of said goods, the amounts that the Government shall have credited therefor."

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.

Reports from the French consuls and consular agents in the various Latin-American countries indicate that France is realizing the importance of those markets for her products. M. BLONDEL, the French Minister at Mexico, has embodied in his official report an able summary of the commercial situation in the Republic during the last five years, showing that while Germany, England, and the United States have each doubled their trade relations with Mexico during the period named, France has only advanced one-third. The Minister points out how French trade can be greatly promoted in the Mexican Republic and dwells especially on the necessity of sending out commercial travelers who speak Spanish.

M. BLONDEL states that Mexicans seem to recognize the value of French articles, and that the backward condition of the commercial relations of the two countries is due to the lack of initiative on the part of the business men of France. Among the efforts made to overcome this deficiency the French Minister of Commerce requires the Consuls to Latin America, on their return to Paris, to pass certain hours at the branch office of the ministry and to hold themselves in readiness to answer questions and supply information in regard to the markets of the countries to which they are accredited. The opinion of leading members of the Paris Chamber of Commerce is that the resumption of official relations between France and Venezuela will lead to increased trade intercourse, and efforts are also being made to this end in the Argentine Republic and Paraguay.

Under the existing treaty of commerce between France and Mexico, Mexican coffee exported directly from Mexican to French ports is allowed the most-favored-nation treatment, in virtue of which the duty is reduced to a minimum, or 136 francs per 100 kilograms. To obtain this allowance, the shipment must be accompanied by a bill of lading showing it was shipped in a Mexican port and a certificate that it is really Mexican-grown coffee. This certificate must be signed by the French Consul at the port of shipment. This rebate on the import duties enables Mexican coffee to compete in France with that sent from other countries.

RAILROAD EXTENSION.

On June 12, 1902, the first standard-gauge section of the railroad known as the "National of Mexico" was opened. This is considered a great achievement in the development of this line, which until recently was called the "Mexican National." The "New York Commercial," in commenting on the event, says the time when passengers and freight may be sent through to Mexican points by this line without change of cars has been brought nearer to execution. The line has previously been narrow gauge, and is a part of the main line running to the capital of the Republic. The work was begun in December last, and involved not only the broadening of the roadway by extensive cuts and the laying of new ties and rails, but also the change of grades and curves in many places, all of which was accomplished without interfering with the regular traffic.

It is anticipated that the second section, from Laredo, Texas, to Monterey, Mexico, will be finished before September 1, and the entire work completed within a year. The whole line has been surveyed and all of it has been graded. The first section is 118 miles in length and the second 168 miles long, a saving of 40 miles of trackage being effected by the new operations. In order to operate the section, changes have been made in the old locomotives and equipment, seventy engines being under order from the United States for delivery by October.

RAILWAY MILEAGE OF THE REPUBLIC.

An official statement recently issued by the Mexican Government states that on May 1, 1902, the Republic had 15,125 kilometers (about 9,075 miles) of railways in operation. In addition to this completed mileage, there are about 4,000 kilometers under construction, which will be completed within the next three years.

GOLD PRODUCTION.

The production of gold in Mexico during the last half of the year 1901 is reported as follows: July, $696,642.78; August, $1,083,974.14; September, $587,244.38; October, $759,583.44; November, $719,718.33; December, $813,388.75; a total of $4,654,551.81. For the corresponding period of the previous year the total production amounted to $4,481,215.41.

TRADE WITH CUBA.

The "South American Journal" for June 7, 1902, reports very favorably on the outlook for trade prospects between Mexico and Cuba. According to the report of the Mexican Consul-General at Habana, the exports received at that port from Mexico during the fiscal year 1900–1901 reached a total valuation of $3,243,687 (gold), and consisted mainly of cattle, heniquen, coffee, and vegetables. During the same period Mexico received imports from Cuba valued at $79,268, thus leaving a balance of trade in favor of Mexico of $3,164,419.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

The "Mexican Herald" for June 21, 1902, reports the incorporation under the laws of the State of Illinois, United States, of a company to engage in the sugar industry in the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. The capital stock of the company is stated as $200,000, and operations will be commenced by the erection of a sugar refinery near Tolosa, in the State of Oaxaca, Mexico. It is anticipated that the products of the industry will be marketed entirely in the Republic, as sugar can be refined there for 3 cents a pound and sold for 8 cents.

The production of tobacco in Mexico is increasing rapidly. During the last five years the exports have varied, owing to the increased demand for home manufacture and consumption. In 1898, the record year, the exports of leaf and manufactured tobacco aggregated 9,227,352 pounds, and in 1900 the quantity made into cigars and cigarettes by home factories amounted to 1,500,000 pounds. The estimate of production of tobacco for 1902 is 17,000,000 pounds.

The exports of copper from Mexico during the first seven months of the fiscal year 1901–2 amounted in value to $8,073,032.70, against $6,259,675.01 in the same period of the preceding year. Lead exports in the same periods were valued at $3,078,406.30 and $3,080,379, respectively.

The declared value of the cattle exported from Mexico to the United States and Cuba during the year 1901 was $5,101,277. The declared value of the raw skins exported from Mexico to the United States in the same year amounted to $5,635,210.37, including cattle, sheep, and goats.

The customs receipts in all ports and frontier stations of the Republic in April were $2,707,049.21, and for the ten months from July to April of the current fiscal year the total customs receipts are reported by the "South American Journal" to have amounted to $23,369,053.31.

A very extensive deposit of many-colored onyx has been discovered near Tehuacan, about 127 kilometers from the city of Puebla.

PARAGUAY.

TRADE-MARK LAW.

(July 6, 1889.)

ARTICLE 1. Trade-marks are names, stated in a special form, of objects or of persons, emblems, monograms, engravings or prints, seals, vignettes, reliefs, letters and numbers of a particular design, receptacles or wrappers, and any other signs intended to distinguish manufactured products or articles of commerce.

ART. 2. Trade-marks can be affixed either upon the receptacles, wrappers, or the articles themselves.

ART. 3. The following will not be considered as trade-marks:

1. Letters, words, names, or titles used or to be used by the Government.

2. The form or shape given to the product by the manufacturer thereof.

3. The color of the product.

4. Words and expressions which have become of general use.

5. The designations usually employed to indicate the nature of the product or the class to which it belongs.

6. Drawings or expressions contrary to good morals.

ART. 4. The absolute ownership of the trade-mark, and the right to oppose the use of any other which may directly or indirectly produce confusion between the products, belong to the manufacturer or merchant who has complied with the provisions of the present law.

ART. 5. The absolute ownership of a trade-mark applies only to the kind of article specifically protected by the latter.

ART. 6. The use of the trade-mark is optional, but it may be made obligatory when required for the public benefit.

ART. 7. The ownership of a trade-mark is hereditary, and can be transferred by contract or by last will and testament.

ART. 8. The sale or transfer of the establishment where the article is produced carries with it the trade-mark, if not provided otherwise. The assignee shall have the right to use the trade-mark, even if consisting of the name of the assignor, or of some one else, as freely as the assignor, or seller, himself might personally have done, with no other restrictions than those expressly set forth in the deed of sale or assignment.

ART. 9. The transfer of a trade-mark shall have to be recorded at the office where it is registered. Otherwise the right to use it shall not be conveyed to the purchaser or assignee.

ART. 10. No trade-marks shall be considered to be in actual use, for the purpose of ownership under the present law, except those for which the office has given a proper certificate.

ART. 11. The protection of the rights of the manufacturer or merchant respecting the exclusive use of the trade-mark shall last only ten years, but may be extended indefinitely for equal periods, provided that all the formalities required are duly complied with, and the tax, to be established elsewhere in this law, is duly paid.

ART. 12. All those wishing to secure the ownership of a trade-mark shall apply for it to the Board of Public Credit, in which a bureau of patents and trade-marks shall be established.

ART. 13. Applications for trade-marks must be accompanied by the following papers:

1. Two copies of the trade-mark for which application is made.

2. Description, in duplicate, of the trade-mark if it consists of figures or emblems, indicating the class of objects for which the trade-mark is intended and whether it applies to manufactured products or articles of commerce.

3. A receipt showing that the amount of the tax established by Article 19 of the present law has been paid in the office of the Treasurer of the Board of Public Credit, with the approval of the Comptroller of the Treasury.

4. A power of attorney executed in due form of law in case the application is not made personally by the interested party.

ART. 14. A record of all the applications filed shall be kept in a book, the pages of which shall be numbered and signed by the Secretary of the Treasury, briefly stating the contents of the application and the date and hour of filing.

This record shall be signed by the President of the Board of Public Credit (or in his absence by another official of the Board), the Secretary, and the applicant, and the latter shall be given, if he so desires, a certified copy thereof, written on a sheet of 50-cent stamped paper.

ART. 15. Preference for the ownership of a trade-mark shall be governed by the day and hour on which the application was filed.

ART. 16. A certificate of trade-mark to be issued by the Bureau of Patents shall consist of a certified copy of the decree by which it was granted, accompanied by a duplicate of the description and the drawings. The certificate shall be issued in the name of the Nation, and shall be authorized by the signatures of the President and Secretary of the Board of Public Credit and with the seal of the Board.

ART. 17. An appeal may be taken to the Secretary of the Treasury, within the period of ten days, against the decision of the Board of Public Credit denying the ownership of a trade-mark, and the Secretary of the Treasury shall confirm or repeal the decision after hearing the Solicitor-General.

ART. 18. The Board of Public Credit shall keep a book in which all the concessions of trade-marks shall be inscribed in their regular order; and the President of the Board shall send every three months to the Secretary of the Treasury a statement of the certificates granted and denied, giving in each case the respective dates.

These statements shall be published in the newspapers every three months.

Art. 19. A tax or fee of fifty dollars shall be paid for the registration of all trade-marks and the certificate thereof.

For any certified copy of the said certificates which may be desired thereafter an additional fee of five dollars shall be paid, this fee not including the value of the stamped paper, which shall be in this case one dollar for the first folio and twenty-five cents for each additional one.

Art. 20. The trade-marks for which certificates have been issued shall be kept in the archives of the Board of Public Credit.

In case of litigation, a drawing of the trade-mark or of any section thereof shall be produced before the court as evidence of its description.

Art. 21. Trade-marks and the descriptions thereof shall be kept in the Bureau at the disposal of anyone wishing to examine them.

Art. 22. The name of the merchant, firm, or business house dealing in a certain kind of article shall constitute industrial property for the purposes of the present law.

Art. 23. If a merchant desires to engage in an industry or establish by another person with the same name, or with the same conventional designation, he shall have to adopt such a modification of the said name or designation as to render it visibly distinct therefrom.

Art. 24. If a person who has been injured by the use of a trade-mark does not claim within one year, to be counted from the date on which the said use began, his action shall be barred by limitation.

Art. 25. Joint stock corporations shall have a right to the name used by them and shall be subject to the same limitations as private individuals.

Art. 26. The right to the exclusive use of a name as industrial property shall terminate together with the existence of the business house or the branch of industry bearing the same.

Art. 27. It shall not be necessary, for the exercise of the rights granted by this law, to register a name unless it forms part of the trade-mark.

Art. 28. Fines ranging from $20.00 to $500.00, and imprisonment from fifteen days to one year, shall be imposed on the following:

1. Those who forge or in any manner alter a trade-mark.
2. Those who affix upon their products or articles of commerce the trade-mark of some other person.
3. Those who knowingly sell, offer for sale, consent to sell, or circulate articles on which a forged or fraudulent trade-mark has been affixed.

4. Those who knowingly sell, offer for sale, or consent to sell forged trade-marks, and those who sell authentic marks without the knowledge of their owner.

5. All those who, with fraudulent intention, affix or cause others to affix upon merchandise a title or any other false designation relating either to its nature, quality, quantity, number, weight or measure, or the time or country in which it has been manufactured or shipped.

6. Those who knowingly sell, offer for sale, or consent to sell merchandise bearing the false titles and designations spoken of in the preceding paragraph.

In cases of second offense the penalty shall be doubled.

Art. 29. It shall not be necessary to constitute offense that the forgery embraces all the objects which should have been marked, it being sufficient when it appears on only one object.

Art. 30. The simple attempt shall not be deemed punishable or to entail civil responsibility, but it shall be sufficient to order the destruction of the instruments which would have served for committing the forgery.

Art. 31. Those who sell or offer for sale merchandise bearing a usurped or forged trade-mark shall be bound to give to the merchant or manufacturer who is the owner thereof complete information in writing of the name and address of the person or persons from whom he purchased or obtained the merchandise, and also of the time which they began to sell it. In case of refusal, they can be judicially compelled to do so under penalty of being considered as accessories of the offender.

Art. 32. All merchandise bearing forged trade-marks which may be found in the possession of the forger or of his agents shall be confiscated and sold, and the proceeds of the sale shall be applied, after deducting the costs and indemnities established by the law, to meet the expenses of the National schools.

Art. 33. Forged trade-marks found in the possession of the forger or his agents shall be destroyed, together with the instruments which might have been used in making the forgery.

Art. 34. Criminal proceedings shall be instituted only at the request of interested parties, but after they are started they may be continued by the Government attorney.

The complainant may abandon his action at any time during the proceedings up to the moment of pronouncing the sentence.

Art. 35. Those who have been injured by violators of the present law have the right to sue for damages the authors and abettors of the offense.

Condemnatory sentences shall be published at the expense of the condemned party.

Art. 36. No criminal or civil action can be instituted after a lapse of three years, to be counted from the date on which the offense was committed or repeated, or after one year, to be counted from the date on which the owner of the trade-mark became acquainted for the first time with the fact.

Interruptions of the time required to bar by limitation the action of a complainant shall be the same as are established by law for all cases.

ART. 37. The provisions contained in the foregoing articles of the present title shall be applicable to those who without any right to do so make use of the name of a merchant or the title or designation of a commercial house or factory, as set forth in title 2 of the present law.

ART. 38. Manufacturers who at the time of the promulgation of the present law may be in possession of a trade-mark within the territory of the Republic shall not be entitled to the exclusive use of the same, except upon fulfilling the conditions required by the present law; and for this purpose the period of one year, to be counted from the date of promulgation, is hereby granted to them.

ART. 39. In case that before the promulgation of the present law several manufacturers have made use of the same trade-mark, the right to the exclusive use thereof shall be given to the one proving to have made first use of it.

Should these parties be unable to prove priority in the use of the trade-mark, the ownership shall be given to the one doing the greatest amount of business.

ART. 40. Parties failing to register a trade-mark within the period fixed in article 38 of the present law shall not be entitled to take advantage of the use made thereof before the sanction of the present law to claim the right of priority.

ART. 41. Before issuing a certificate of trade-mark within one year after the promulgation of the present law, the application of the interested party or parties shall be published for thirty days at the applicant's expense in a newspaper of the capital of the Republic, or of his residence, should there be any published there.

ART. 42. In order that foreign trade-marks may be given the protection accorded by this law, they shall have to be registered in conformity with its provisions.

The owners of foreign trade-marks or their duly accredited agents are the only ones authorized to apply for their registration.

ART. 43. The Executive power will make such rules as may be necessary for the execution of the present law.

ART. 44. Let it be transmitted to the Executive power.

PERU.

THE RUINS OF ANCIENT HUÁNUCO.

By A. Raimondi.

[From the Bulletin of the Geographical Society, Lima.]

On an elevated plain in the province of Humalíes, 18 leagues to the west of the present village of Huánuco, at an altitude of 12,156 feet above the level of the sea, are some extensive and interesting ruins of a civilization that has passed away, leaving only these mute edifices as a testimony of its power and greatness. History is silent as to the origin of these great monuments, the remains of which have been spared by the destructive hand of time; but, judging from the aspect of the doors and walls, the form of the stones of which they are constructed, the care with which the stones were hewn, and the manner in which they have been joined together, it may be conclusively asserted that these works were erected by the same race that built the beautiful and luxuriant edifices, the remains of which are found at Cuzco, the capital of the ancient Empire of the Incas.

The ruins referred to cover an area of more than half an English mile and may be separated into two divisions, the first formed by a large number of buildings of different forms surrounded by a thick high wall, and the second, situated a short distance from the first, consisting of a large edifice of rectangular form called the "Castle." A part of these ruins is built of well-dressed limestone placed together in an admirable manner without the use of cement. The rest of the edifices, as well as the surrounding wall, are constructed of undressed or roughly dressed stone. Although the general plan of these buildings is irregular, in some places considerable symmetry is observed. A large portion of the wall has been destroyed, but in the places where it remains intact it is from 16 to 18 feet high and from 3 to 4½ feet thick. The first division may be subdivided into several squares of different construction.

Entering the ruins from the highway that leads from Huánuco to the province of Humalíes there is encountered a large square space, somewhat irregular, in the center of which there is a depression or hole in the ground of a rectangular form called the "Basin." This depression, which at the present time is almost entirely filled with earth, is about 250 feet wide. According to the traditions of the country this depression, in the time of the Incas, was used for holding animals. However, it is quite probable that this excavation was used as a reservoir, inasmuch as to this day a canal passes near it, but, nevertheless, there is no positive information as to its object.

In a quarry of the same square. in the center of which the basin is situated, is found the remains of a dwelling with walls of white dressed stone in a good state of preservation. A small distance from this dwelling an elevated terrace, which resembles a fort, completes this large space of ground. The terrace is about 20 feet high, and in the upper part of the same are the remains of two rooms. Passing over the terrace a space is encountered where the remains of several houses are found, some of which are constructed out of perfectly dressed stone. Among them may be mentioned one that has five rectangular rooms with but one door, except the middle room, which serves as a hall, and which has two well-constructed doors, one on each side. The plan of all these houses shows a certain symmetry of form, but nevertheless some irregularities are noted. In this part of the ruins there is a bathing basin constructed of dressed stone. There is no doubt that it was used for this purpose, as there are still to be seen two stones in the shape of a canal, through which the water entered. This part of the ruins is the most complicated of all, and after passing through it there is found a series of four large constructions of rectangular form, parallel with each other and perforated in the central part by another series of dressed stone doors, which makes the most beautiful perspective view that can be found in all the ruins of Peru, and gives these ruins an appearance similar to some of those of ancient Egypt. These doors or gates are wider at the base than in the upper part, and some of them have for sills single pieces of stone more than 13 feet long. Those forming the doorways are of a rectangular or trapezoidal shape, beautifully polished, and with a slightly convex surface like the large stones used in buildings at the present day. The stones are so perfectly fitted that no interstices are left between them.

The first of these doorways has the upper portion entirely covered with a thick mass of vines, which serve to adorn it and impart to it that poetical appearance so often found in many ruins. In the upper part of the upper doorway and on each side of the same is the figure of an animal roughly sculptured, and near this figure a small, rectangular niche. Each doorway is double, since, as has already been stated, the doorways pass through buildings of a rectangular form parallel to each other. The surprising thing, however, in these long buildings after the manner of halls is that they are entirely shut up on all sides, having no visible entrance, so that they resemble hiding places which have perhaps had underground communication not yet discovered.

The first building is 240 feet from the second, leaving a square between the two, the sides of which are covered with the remains of walls and large houses of a rectangular form. Between the first and second buildings there is a larger square, the doors of the two buildings being more than 300 feet apart. The sides of this square also contain remains of other edifices. The third building is only 70 feet distant from the room, is much wider than the others, has no doorway of dressed stone, and is constructed of stone just as it comes from the quarry. On the upper part, along the elevated wall which terminates this great edifice, is a series of small rooms.

The second division of these ruins, as has been already indicated, is made up of an edifice of a rectangular form called the "Castle." This edifice is about 275 yards from the last doorway, and consists of an elevated terrace about 180 feet long by 80 feet wide, supported by a beautiful wall of dressed stone, the outer part of which is a little over 13 feet high. On one side of the upper part of the wall there are two entrances, and an inclined earthen road leads up to the terrace. On each side of the entrances there is cut in the stone the form of an animal in repose, now almost destroyed by the action of the elements. The wall is constructed of quadrangular stones having a slightly convex surface, the upper part of which has a cornice made from stones which slightly overlap, while the inner part forms a parapet 3½ feet high with the terrace. In the body of the stone wall which forms a parapet with the terrace there is, toward the lower end of the same, a small canal which serves as a drain, while on the outer part of the wall is to be seen a stone in the form of a gutter.

These beautiful ruins are well preserved, and are perhaps the only ones of their kind in Peru, and, due to their isolation, present an agreeable view, rising up majestically in the midst of a uniform plain.

SALVADOR.

STATISTICS FOR 1901.

A recent number of the "Diario Oficial" contains a report made to the Congress of the Republic by the Department of Finance, in which it is shown that the receipts of the Government from all sources in 1901 aggregated $7,825,764.40, the expenditures being $7,640,891.17, so that the balance on hand in the National Treasury at the beginning of 1902 was $184,873.23. The following tables give these receipts and expenditures in detail:

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand January 1, 1901	$135,084.67
Customs duties	4,168,564.59
Tax on liquors	1,814,761.99
Sundry taxes	315,283.14
Services	258,111.84
Money deposited, returned, etc	1,133,958.17
Total	7,825,764.40

EXPENDITURES.

National Assembly	$48,021.40
Executive Department	28,443.00
Foreign Relations	95,569.49
Government	934,886.63
Justice	295,035.51
Public Works	357,675.01
Public Instruction	316,414.21
War	1,719,852.24
Charities	189,745.88
Finance	393,304.94
Public Credit	3,197,956.09
Return of deposits and other expenses	63,986.77
Total	7,640,891.17

The most important source of the Government's revenue was the customs duties which is made up of the amounts collected on imports and exports. This item of $4,168,564.59 is composed of the following sums:

Custom-houses.	Imports.	Exports.	Totals.
La Union	$686,286.94	$123,634.72	$809,921.66
La Libertad	1,174,389.45	101,884.52	1,276,273.97
Sonsonate	1,718,027.67	319,275.88	2,037,303.55
Parcels post	44,613.55	....	44,613.55
Frontier custom-houses	451.86	....	451.86
Total	3,623,769.47	544,795.12	4,168,564.59

The exportation duties were principally upon coffee, $529,917.64 being collected on that commodity during the year, and $14,877.48 on sundry other articles. The total number of packages exported during this period was 417,162, weighing 60,036,703 pounds, valued at $10,956,045 silver. Coffee represented $8,308,466 of this amount, and other national products $2,647,579. The imports of merchandise, through the ports of La Union, La Libertad, and Acajutla, consisted of 195,204 packages, weighing 13,486,027 kilograms, valued at $2,615,150.64 gold, which, with exchange at 150 per cent, equals $6,537,876.60 silver.

TAXATION OF COFFEE AND SALT.

On March 3, 1902, the President of the Republic of Salvador promulgated a decree imposing taxes on coffee and salt produced in the District of La Paz, the proceeds of which are to be used in the construction of a bridge over the Jíbora River. The decree is as follows:

"ARTICLE I. Let the following taxes be imposed:

"(1) On each quintal of coffee exported from the Department of La Paz, 25 cents, and (2) on each *carga* (300 pounds) of salt manufactured in the said department, 12.5 cents.

"Art. II. The foregoing taxes shall be paid into the treasury of the Board of Construction of the Jiboa bridge, and shall be controlled and invested by said Board.

"Art. III. The Supreme Executive Power is authorized to provide the manner of collecting these taxes, and to take such steps as he may deem necessary for the enforcement of this law.

"Art. IV. The present decree shall be operative from the date of its publication and during the time that the work is under construction."

TAX ON LIQUORS.

The "Diario Oficial," of Salvador, publishes the following table, showing the net receipts from the tax on liquors in 1901 as compared with the tax collected in 1900, the amounts being stated in the currency of the country:

Departments.	Net tax collected in 1901.	Net tax collected in 1900.	Departments.	Net tax collected in 1901.	Net tax collected in 1900.
San Salvador	$337,999.38	$342,891.45	San Vicente	$87,170.58	$91,121.74
La Libertad	134,382.98	156,728.95	Cabañas	32,236.56	31,171.30
Sonsonate	197,145.00	198,888.11	Usulután	125,642.10	112,658.67
Ahuachapán	130,056.18	127,749.12	San Miguel	105,495.04	105,868.51
Santa Ana	229,121.38	225,033.53	Morazán	60,021.98	47,586.74
Chalatenango	45,109.59	41,456.74	La Unión	51,665.97	53,461.04
Cuscatlán	85,030.30	94,075.30			
La Paz	85,831.69	87,564.50	Total	1,706,908.73	1,716,255.70

UNITED STATES.

TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICA.

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Following is the latest statement, from figures compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, United States Treasury Department, showing the value of the trade between the United States and Latin-American countries. The report is for the month of May, 1902, with a comparative statement for the corresponding month of the previous year; also for the eleven months ending May, 1902, as compared with the corresponding period of the fiscal year 1901. It should be explained that the figures from the various custom-houses, showing imports and exports for any one month, are not received at the Treasury Department until about the 20th of the following month, and some time is necessarily consumed in compilation and printing, so that the returns for the month of May, for example, are not published until some time in July.

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Articles and countries.	May—		Eleven months ending May—	
	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.
Chemicals:				
Logwood (*Palo campeche; Pão de campeche; Campeche*):				
Mexico	$881	$1,321	$7,845	$18,787
Coal, bituminous (*Carbón bituminoso; Carvão bituminoso; Charbon de terre*):				
Mexico	5,737	19,754	63,628	27,848
Cocoa (*Cacao; Coco ou cacao crú; Cacao*):				
Central America	....	847	3,069	3,236
Brazil	3,733	4,580	721,767	918,032
Other South America	293,471	226,845	1,771,520	1,844,314
Coffee (*Café; Café; Café*):				
Central America	1,220,315	683,206	5,274,037	4,243,691
Mexico	258,569	414,120	1,750,096	2,626,710
Brazil	3,355,536	2,719,256	42,336,954	49,659,617
Other South America	537,518	343,163	5,275,684	5,037,832
Cotton, unmanufactured (*Algodón en rama; Algodão em rama; Coton, non manufacturé*):				
South America	45,655	37,964	451,516	511,100
Fibers:				
Sisal grass (*Henequén; Henequen; Hennequen*):				
Mexico	520,961	1,340,583	7,392,024	9,918,653
Fruits:				
Bananas (*Plátanos; Bananas; Bananes*):				
Central America	302,262	266,720	2,358,432	2,324,477
South America	82,124	66,453	580,636	501,489
Oranges (*Naranjas; Laranjas; Oranges*):				
Mexico	162	1,543	136,676	102,330
Fur skins (*Pieles finas; Pelles; Fourrures*):				
South America	138	21,724	154,728	292,474
Hides and skins (*Cueros y pieles; Couros e pelles; Cuirs et peaux*):				
Central America	31,752	30,056	486,893	466,370
Mexico	237,123	225,304	2,422,183	3,249,667
South America	1,461,962	1,070,260	9,399,572	11,516,687
India rubber, crude (*Goma elástica; Borracha crua; Caoutchouc*):				
Central America	48,588	37,389	625,791	516,121
Mexico	13,827	7,744	120,360	88,598
Brazil	1,685,278	1,314,932	16,249,479	14,772,523
Other South America	49,635	37,559	562,538	505,653
Lead, in pigs, bars, etc. (*Plomo en galápagos, barras, etc.; Chumbo em linguados, barras, etc.; Plombs en saumons, en barres, etc.*):				
Mexico	292,447	363,330	2,717,633	3,500,481
Sugar, not above No. 16 Dutch standard (*Azúcar, no superior de la escota holandesa; Assucar, não superior ao No. 16 de padrão hollandez; Sucre, pas au-dessus du type hollandais No. 16*):				
Central America	18,267	20,676	121,530	194,686
Mexico	2,238	932	14,303	8,133
Brazil	675,601	270,518	4,868,939	4,907,633
Other South America	260,626	197,708	7,383,407	5,342,905
Tobacco, leaf (*Tabaco en rama; Tabaco em folha; Tabac en feuilles*):				
Mexico	1,096	3,047	27,749	44,096
Cuba	700,848	672,467	9,257,303	8,086,765
Wood, mahogany (*Caoba; Mogno; Acajou*):				
Central America	84,842	51,596	433,373	702,982
Mexico	99,313	34,019	509,777	371,281
Cuba	40,632	33,155	269,185	253,683
South America	....	425	27,321	10,791
Wool (*Lana; Lã; Laine*):				
South America—				
Class 1 (clothing)	131,049	207,232	507,007	3,077,742
Class 2 (combing)	4,127	....	12,517	46,433
Class 3 (carpet)	305,861	239,275	840,619	690,063

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE.

Articles and countries.	May—		Eleven months ending May—	
	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.
Agricultural implements (*Instrumentos de agricultura; Instrumentos de agricultura; Machines agricoles*):				
Central America	$963	$1,566	$11,678	$19,294
Mexico	16,233	27,616	341,223	218,783
Santo Domingo	243	16	3,043	529
Cuba	5,661	6,003	92,054	59,585
Argentine Republic	47,937	68,381	1,329,098	1,741,827
Brazil	2,287	816	14,583	18,690
Colombia	....	392	1,299	1,018
Other South America	15,015	10,999	282,460	215,806
Breadstuffs:				
Corn (*Maíz; Milho; Maïs*):				
Central America	6,198	7,459	39,108	46,773
Mexico	86,801	190	668,494	477,068
Santo Domingo	5	3	143	348
Cuba	100,108	68,798	692,541	754,432
South America	1,346	10,925	17,887	100,973
Wheat (*Trigo; Trigo; Blé*):				
Central America	3,900	3,762	33,031	32,547
Mexico	30	41	1,495	731,336
South America	152,930	2,823	995,738	457,564
Wheat flour (*Harina de trigo; Farinha de trigo; Farine de blé*):				
Central America	91,383	94,710	875,052	963,005
Mexico	12,772	28,254	140,808	203,690
Santo Domingo	5,148	5,513	171,609	220,012
Cuba	181,470	200,675	1,910,338	1,991,157
Brazil	209,022	156,306	2,460,876	2,044,098
Colombia	18,179	11,490	237,017	206,610
Other South America	254,775	166,755	1,712,358	1,611,956
Carriages, etc.:				
Carriages, cars, etc., and parts of (*Carruages, carros y sus accesorios; Carruagens, carros e partes de carros; Voitures, wagons et leurs parties*):				
Central America	2,589	4,180	77,081	65,060
Mexico	51,861	77,968	1,453,522	1,042,060
Santo Domingo	1,226	134	60,087	13,336
Cuba	35,528	11,781	595,210	357,551
Argentine Republic	22,808	61,349	378,887	450,969
Brazil	1,990	2,753	105,437	31,913
Colombia	600	1,158	6,869	25,049
Other South America	43,933	50,103	362,814	243,992
Cycles and parts of (*Bicicletas y sus accesorios; Bicyclos e accessorios; Bicyclettes et leurs parties*):				
Central America	564	340	5,010	4,454
Mexico	2,401	2,971	19,217	20,656
Santo Domingo	39	....	484	793
Cuba	672	2,279	13,000	16,035
Argentine Republic	375	1,749	24,040	9,644
Brazil	229	289	9,312	5,181
Colombia	68	24	612	981
Other South America	2,380	3,237	30,862	23,818
Copper (*Cobre; Cobre; Cuivre*):				
Mexico	831	31,134	167,670	705,319
Cottons:				
Cotton, unmanufactured (*Algodón non manufacturado; Algodão não manufacturado; Coton, non manufacturé*):				
Mexico	94,523	81,126	1,735,123	1,080,645
South America	....	....	232	....
Cotton cloths (*Tejidos de algodón; Fazendas de algodão; Coton manufacturé*):				
Central America	76,876	85,111	758,407	625,145
Mexico	17,950	18,785	253,500	248,869
Santo Domingo	10,308	7,805	251,587	232,281
Cuba	37,363	26,336	228,802	199,508
Argentine Republic	9,013	3,837	103,279	83,170
Brazil	26,149	59,154	294,220	494,122
Colombia	159,023	64,870	671,073	696,744
Other South America	129,119	108,024	1,717,069	1,161,932
Wearing apparel (*Ropa de algodón; Roupa de algodão; Vêtements en coton*):				
Central America	46,773	30,117	420,268	394,055
Mexico	49,662	42,097	441,793	364,963
Santo Domingo	959	1,682	37,634	20,508
Cuba	18,149	18,172	118,777	151,900
Argentine Republic	14,545	21,173	30,863	198,348
Brazil	3,144	9,623	41,799	58,239
Colombia	2,783	4,696	42,574	57,923
Other South America	6,617	10,603	81,673	88,178

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	May—		Eleven months ending May—	
	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.
Electric and scientific apparatus (*Aparatos eléctricos y científicos; Apparelhos eléctricos e scientificos; Appareils électriques et scientifiques*):				
Central America	$4,106	$4,109	$73,375	$44,648
Mexico	45,779	27,007	377,370	341,000
Argentine Republic	14,532	5,532	290,783	113,473
Brazil	54,304	13,249	248,985	183,729
Other South America	20,670	18,835	195,517	167,913
Iron and steel, manufactures of:				
Steel rails (*Carriles de aço; Trilhos de aço; Rails d'acier*):				
Central America	61,092	....	150,432	19,069
Mexico	230,550	24,494	1,103,113	1,097,348
South America	230,614	901	1,418,406	396,087
Builders' hardware, and saws and tools (*Materiales de metal para construcción, sierras y herramientas; Ferragens, serras e ferramentas; Matériaux de construction en fer et acier, scies et outils*):				
Central America	8,145	12,026	121,491	101,237
Mexico	46,993	65,905	525,108	615,657
Santo Domingo	716	902	24,563	17,830
Cuba	29,886	33,259	323,768	353,535
Argentine Republic	13,870	9,879	238,439	260,205
Brazil	13,801	19,345	160,356	123,111
Colombia	4,778	4,116	44,742	43,666
Other South America	30,583	29,897	358,767	267,453
Sewing machines and parts of (*Máquinas de coser y accesorios; Machinas de coser e accessorios; Machines à coudre et leurs parties*):				
Central America	2,325	2,097	33,272	26,452
Mexico	25,967	20,936	303,210	334,287
Santo Domingo	493	33	9,938	5,938
Cuba	4,118	7,818	90,528	82,807
Argentine Republic	16,481	2,865	180,790	97,552
Brazil	4,183	5,721	59,697	42,550
Colombia	1,111	369	8,593	10,209
Other South America	18,633	13,100	185,364	155,058
Typewriting machines and parts of (*Máquinas de escribir y accesorios; Machinas de escribir e accessorios; Machines à écrire et leurs parties*):				
Central America	162	246	5,506	5,135
Mexico	6,580	13,809	68,459	123,877
Santo Domingo	102	30	1,464	945
Cuba	3,239	6,465	37,893	35,289
Argentine Republic	1,084	1,560	21,785	24,360
Brazil	813	1,767	6,362	11,158
Colombia	140	385	1,680	3,146
Other South America	4,756	2,539	33,020	31,336
Leather, other than sole (*Cuero distinto del de suelo; Couro não para solas; Cuirs, autres que pour semelles*):				
Central America	2,105	4,944	31,085	33,034
Mexico	737	1,293	14,431	10,646
Santo Domingo	....	....	6,464	3,936
Cuba	9,100	8,065	58,669	63,373
Argentine Republic	5,019	2,076	87,719	67,985
Brazil	24,524	17,018	87,734	137,277
Colombia	922	619	4,859	7,987
Other South America	4,834	8,386	79,398	68,466
Boots and shoes (*Calzado; Calçados; Chaussures*):				
Central America	9,348	11,436	163,789	132,511
Mexico	49,844	62,304	385,771	608,078
Colombia	3,496	7,596	59,812	48,783
Other South America	9,347	10,440	76,405	107,059
Naval stores:				
Rosin, tar, etc. (*Resina y alquitrán; Resina e alcatrão; Résine et goudron*):				
Central America	988	1,100	9,933	9,823
Mexico	1,335	1,097	10,242	13,768
Santo Domingo	553	333	4,539	4,593
Cuba	1,537	1,211	15,655	19,518
Argentine Republic	21,459	35,370	160,084	52,986
Brazil	21,605	20,777	181,114	212,605
Colombia	1,621	270	13,677	8,808
Other South America	4,193	11,719	86,735	100,676

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	May—		Eleven months ending May—	
	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.
Naval stores—Continued.				
Turpentine (*Aguarrás; Agua-raz; Térébenthine*):				
Central America	$529	$954	$6,668	$8,270
Mexico	186	388	3,232	3,083
Santo Domingo	16	46	787	729
Cuba	1,999	1,853	41,749	39,200
Argentine Republic	5,886	5,745	127,146	61,993
Brazil	5,369	4,754	67,881	55,888
Colombia	592	327	5,008	3,993
Other South America	12,297	5,656	92,858	39,546
Oils:				
Oils, mineral, crude (*Aceites minerales, crudos; Oleos mineraes, crús; Huiles minérales, brutes*):				
Mexico	41,630	39,979	401,751	468,615
Cuba	16,704	27,786	216,321	307,215
Oils, mineral, refined or manufactured (*Aceites minerales, refinados ó manufacturados; Oleos mineraes, refinados ou manufacturados; Huiles minerales, raffinées ou manufacturées*):				
Central America	11,417	8,411	145,578	132,879
Mexico	12,414	15,336	142,114	176,285
Santo Domingo	2,280	1,221	71,051	55,085
Cuba	7,777	12,565	218,601	209,432
Argentine Republic	107,988	69,980	1,139,996	955,745
Brazil	151,550	113,921	1,954,333	1,785,605
Colombia	4,055	6,138	114,651	121,157
Other South America	141,874	144,384	1,224,221	1,138,740
Oils, vegetable (*Aceites vegetales; Oleos vegetaes; Huiles végétales*):				
Central America	768	651	7,389	8,309
Mexico	69,613	25,067	790,641	1,009,598
Santo Domingo	2,476	2,342	62,036	58,494
Cuba	5,358	5,169	33,499	35,102
Argentine Republic	3,296	8,746	58,653	27,823
Brazil	32,262	73,589	356,987	361,432
Other South America	16,071	20,635	159,554	175,026
Provisions, comprising meat and dairy products:				
Beef, canned (*Carne de vaca en latas; Carne de vacca em latas; Bœuf conservé*):				
Central America	3,526	1,051	27,976	20,554
Mexico	3,761	1,470	26,178	25,914
Santo Domingo	3	16	78	195
Cuba	630	49	9,398	6,681
Argentine Republic	....	126	38	145
Brazil	1,203	54	14,767	10,269
Colombia	215	2,440	5,294	8,292
Other South America	2,434	2,395	21,193	22,739
Beef, salted or pickled (*Carne de vaca, salada ó en salmuera; Carne de vacca, salgada ou em salmoura; Bœuf salé ou en saumure*):				
Central America	3,635	3,519	38,354	35,366
Mexico	77	26	1,602	659
Santo Domingo	104	179	4,127	2,747
Cuba	1,164	2,424	7,365	5,898
Brazil	85	....	1,242	2,892
Colombia	1,330	2,591	17,567	15,005
Other South America	16,117	19,740	185,160	168,923
Tallow (*Sebo; Sebo; Suif*):				
Central America	7,076	13,438	100,787	114,897
Mexico	7,012	7,610	36,306	35,017
Santo Domingo	643	1,968	6,206	15,023
Cuba	....	....	2,990	2,950
Brazil	....	7,340	13,995	26,330
Colombia	1,092	279	7,349	2,536
Other South America	10,321	3,021	100,411	37,209
Bacon (*Tocino; Toucinho; Lard fumé*):				
Central America	2,345	2,375	27,268	28,406
Mexico	3,709	1,731	30,179	30,490
Santo Domingo	18	....	1,755	1,085
Cuba	29,780	19,019	407,374	328,773
Brazil	14,919	12,630	183,120	161,875
Colombia	387	459	1,337	1,781
Other South America	858	1,817	25,290	31,284
Hams (*Jamones; Presunto; Jambons*):				
Central America	2,747	2,019	31,731	28,359
Mexico	4,581	2,786	45,987	54,337
Santo Domingo	422	215	12,353	10,680
Cuba	45,104	41,982	554,351	517,449
Brazil	1,133	124	5,860	2,867
Colombia	1,491	1,690	16,818	15,380
Other South America	4,884	5,848	79,285	71,984

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	May—		Eleven months ending May—	
	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.
Provisions, etc.—Continued.				
Pork (*Carne de puerco; Carne de porco; Porc*):				
Central America	$9,190	$8,375	$98,720	$99,743
Santo Domingo	427	558	9,157	8,702
Cuba	49,576	34,266	528,370	467,859
Brazil	7	1,005	262	1,610
Colombia	591	1,798	16,038	15,336
Other South America	27,666	24,029	253,072	254,559
Lard (*Manteca; Banha; Saindoux*):				
Central America	13,524	19,556	191,064	154,219
Mexico	32,681	22,603	433,767	669,700
Santo Domingo	1,418	2,746	37,983	40,606
Cuba	294,255	167,807	2,570,190	1,952,347
Argentine Republic	993	536	8,204	6,132
Brazil	74,634	73,519	1,017,653	1,018,205
Colombia	5,266	9,960	104,949	88,956
Other South America	55,948	66,337	932,340	826,668
Butter (*Mantequilla; Manteiga; Beurre*):				
Central America	3,475	3,447	43,895	37,922
Mexico	5,339	5,034	53,655	78,091
Santo Domingo	575	525	17,946	15,201
Cuba	2,297	2,068	18,935	29,375
Brazil	15,142	7,188	193,447	146,735
Colombia	1,461	905	12,724	11,703
Other South America	9,583	9,649	116,879	106,410
Cheese (*Queso; Queijo; Fromage*):				
Central America	2,191	1,693	22,775	20,414
Mexico	1,858	3,834	31,443	40,163
Santo Domingo	362	171	5,432	4,174
Cuba	1,731	1,006	25,706	18,926
Brazil	17		51	574
Colombia	880	1,221	6,821	8,507
Other South America	267	217	5,596	3,315
Tobacco, unmanufactured (*Tabaco no manufacturado; Tabaco não manufacturado; Tabac non manufacturé*):				
Central America	4,020	2,999	29,521	26,995
Mexico	19,031	16,277	133,467	179,234
Argentine Republic	1,200	1,112	16,762	6,731
Colombia	2,787	4,937	12,233	38,228
Other South America	9,093	6,548	82,666	72,352
Tobacco, manufactures of (*Manufacturas de tabaco; Manufacturas de tabaco; Tabac fabriqué*):				
Central America	6,445	7,487	58,766	50,523
Mexico	779	1,995	25,736	16,987
Cuba	14,377	12,455	146,358	131,633
Argentine Republic			5,551	204
Brazil			354	412
Colombia	1,465	2,334	10,811	21,864
Other South America	4,753	3,144	53,003	41,615
Wood and manufactures of:				
Wood, unmanufactured (*Madera no manufacturado; Madeira não manufacturado; Bois brut*):				
Central America	8,858	9,761	57,197	43,189
Mexico	37,189	69,301	330,081	604,172
Cuba	1,771	19,839	57,950	180,972
Argentine Republic	1,781	275	65,913	32,530
Brazil			1,894	890
Colombia	353	2,878	12,476	11,939
Other South America	30,604	1,671	71,754	98,265
Lumber (*Maderas; Madeiras; Bois de construction*):				
Central America	2,390	6,138	49,683	43,546
Mexico	107,940	155,441	1,055,979	1,171,727
Santo Domingo	2,938	324	58,362	46,005
Cuba	42,350	70,544	744,549	877,387
Argentine Republic	110,003	33,179	1,202,836	1,026,214
Brazil	50,093	24,559	262,988	321,928
Colombia	5,766	8,794	50,672	47,011
Other South America	50,194	25,900	729,379	749,486
Furniture (*Muebles; Mobilia; Meubles*):				
Central America	3,199	1,580	60,905	39,806
Mexico	66,272	60,992	412,279	511,497
Santo Domingo	830	713	24,597	24,544
Cuba	21,234	19,656	310,404	289,101
Argentine Republic	5,634	10,349	61,794	90,076
Brazil	1,748	1,351	19,296	14,829
Colombia	1,848	1,769	19,108	17,698
Other South America	4,303	5,526	66,184	69,842

CONSULAR TRADE REPORTS.

The following reports are furnished the International Bureau of the American Republics by the various Latin-American consular officers at the ports mentioned:

The consul of Ecuador at San Francisco, California, advises that the exports from the port of San Francisco during May, 1902, to the ports of Guayaquil, Manta, Bahia, and Esmeraldas, Ecuador, aggregated 4,267 packages, weighing 218,709 kilograms, invoiced at $12,239.21. This commerce in detail was as follows:

		Quantity.	Weight.	Value.
GUAYAQUIL.			*Kilos.*	
Brooms	bundles	5	212	$30.00
Flour	sacks	2,950	131,890	4,212.00
Groceries	packages	64	5,124	848.30
Paper bags	bales	3	141	27.50
Paper for newspaper	do	60	15,234	961.66
Rope	rolls	76	7,474	1,742.25
Stationery	packages	48	8,053	1,953.60
Sundries	boxes	3	80	25.00
Wines and liquors	packages	30	1,265	255.00
		3,239	169,473	10,055.31
MANTA.				
Flour	sacks	500	22,735	838.50
Groceries	packages	20	1,300	156.50
Wines	do	50	2,290	235.00
		570	26,325	1,230.00
ESMERALDAS.				
Flour	sacks	275	12,375	470.00
Wines and liquors	packages	33	1,536	183.90
		308	13,911	653.90
BAHIA.				
Flour	sacks	200	9,000	300.00
RECAPITULATION.				
Brooms	bundles	5	212	30.00
Flour	sacks	3,875	176,000	5,820.50
Groceries	packages	84	6,424	1,004.80
Paper bags	bales	3	141	27.50
Paper for newspaper	do	60	15,234	961.66
Rope	rolls	76	7,474	1,742.25
Stationery	packages	48	8,053	1,953.60
Sundries	boxes	3	80	25.00
Wines and liquors	packages	113	5,091	673.90
		4,267	218,709	12,239.21

The Mexican Consul at San Francisco, California, reports that the imports to the United States from the Republic of Mexico through the port of San Francisco during the month of May, 1902, consisted of mineral products to the value of $347,565, Mexican silver, and other products valued at $81,522, Mexican silver, the details of which are shown in the following tables:

	Quantity.	Value.
MINERAL PRODUCTS.		
Gold bullion		$54,146
Gold coin		16,495
Silver bullion		140,268
Silver ores		136,416
Silver pesos		240
Total		347,565
OTHER PRODUCTS.		
Agave fiber		$6,925
American merchandise returned		669
Beeswax .... pounds	580	87
Canned fish		2,700
Cascalote		115
Coffee .... pounds	304,246	29,094
Copper		1,860
Fish skins		20
Fruits		74
Grease		5
Groceries		31
OTHER PRODUCTS—continued.		
Hides and skins .... pounds	362,076	$31,159
Horns		391
Ixtle fiber		255
Lead bullion .... pounds	12,413	350
Lemons		1,171
Live animals		78
Manufactures of—		
Clay		10
Tin		1,437
Wood		467
Marine plants		288
Materials for making glue		138
Residue of flaxseed oil .. lbs	31,218	220
Rubber .... do	482	133
Shell fish		1,689
Shells		105
Skins		57
Spices .... pounds	1,587	202
Vegetables		1,792
Total		81,522

The exports from San Francisco to Mexican ports during the same period consisted of domestic merchandise invoiced at $186,096, and foreign products reexported to the value of $16,112. The items composing this trade are shown in the following tables:

AMERICAN MERCHANDISE.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Acids		$257
Apples		35
Bacon .... pounds	1,214	167
Barley .... quintals	300	150
Belting		1,234
Bicycles		265
Biscuits .... pounds	21,892	1,603
Blacking		305
Boilers, etc		2,569
Books		117
Brooms		216
Butter .... pounds	3,634	787
Cacao		452
Calicoes .... yards	21,178	1,026
Candies		78
Candles	10,485	801
Canned fish		268
Carriages		357
Cement .... barrels	314	660
Cheese .... pounds	14,631	1,644
Coal .... tons	3	35
Codfish .... pounds	500	29
Cognac .... gallons	13	25
Coke .... tons	15	162
Copper		476
Cordage .... pounds	11,487	1,687
Cotton clothing		1,467
Cotton waste ...... pounds	20,439	781
Drugs		20,997
Electrical apparatus		580
Electrical machinery		681
Firearms		433
Fine hardware		94
Flour .... barrels	2,638	8,109
Fruits		1,261
Furniture		465
Furs		107
Glass		2,454
Glue .... pounds	100	12
Grease		878
Groceries		1,441
Ham .... pounds	3,631	529
Hay .... tons	416	$4,895
Hides .... pounds	1,000	300
Horned cattle .... head	6	230
Ink		62
Iron:		
In bars .... pounds	115,781	1,716
Cast		6,141
In sheets .... pounds	23,772	750
Lard .... pounds	4,700	471
Lamps		289
Lead, manufactures of		268
Locks		75
Lumber		5,648
Machinery		19,143
Manufactures of—		
Clay		131
Cotton		3,979
Copper		1,385
Iron		2,573
Leather		472
Linen		378
Rubber		829
Wood		612
Marble		212
Mercury .... pounds	11,412	6,613
Milk		$831
Molds		20
Nails:		
Cut .... pounds	8,000	243
Wire .... do	15,750	556
Nuts		202
Oilcloth		37
Oils .... gallons	20,924	7,585
Onions .... quintals	90	161
Patent medicines		645
Paints		692
Paper:		
Manufactures of		1,097
Writing		890
Plows		581
Polish		191
Potatoes .... quintals	991	1,027

AMERICAN MERCHANDISE—Continued.

	Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
Powder		$16,368	Sugar....pounds..	140,000	$3,640
Prepared meats....pounds..	815	482	Sundry instruments		171
Printing paper....do....	10,060	302	Staves		2,956
Printing presses		900	Tallow....pounds..	89,898	5,077
Prunes....pounds..	2,301	120	Tar....barrels..	94	325
Pumps		1,976	Timbers		3,232
Raisins....pounds..	3,664	279	Tin cans....pounds..	4,380	182
Rubber tubing		862	Tools		1,852
Sacks		1,367	Toys		47
Salmon in tins....pounds..	8,304	638	Type for printing..pounds..	322	197
Scales		118	Typewriters		320
Seeds		131	Tubing (iron)		2,381
Sewing machines		183	Varnish....gallons..	127	73
Shellfish		214	Vegetables		761
Shingles		16	Vinegar....gallons..	469	76
Shoes....pairs..	590	1,133	Whisky....do....	882	1,883
Silk		11	Wine:		
Soap....pounds..	437	21	In bottles....dozens..	56	231
Starch....do....	4,264	231	In kegs....gallons..	17,024	6,121
Steel:			Wire....pounds..	51,613	1,375
In bars....do....	18,190	676	Woolen clothing		248
In sheets....do....	10,079	441	Yeast		278
Spirits of purpentine, gallons	80	55	Zinc, manufacturers of		415
Stoves		107	Total		186,096

Foreign merchandise reexported.

	Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
Alcohol....gallons..	436	$928	Mineral waters....gallons..	170	$68
Beer and ale		53	Opium....pounds..	215	215
Bottles		251	Pepper		437
Cacao....pounds..	357	45	Rice....pounds..	57,586	1,057
Caustic soda....do....	47,141	1,028	Sacks		493
Cement....do....	144,196	475	Sago		246
Coffee....do....	40,050	3,504	Seed		13
Firecrackers		378	Spices....pounds..	3,527	664
Fruits		476	Tea....do....	3,679	408
Groceries		450	Whisky (American) gallons.	2,607	2,778
Jute manufactures		1,542	Wine in kegs....do....	532	135
Lead ore....pounds..	2,269	93			
Metal manufactures		375	Total		16,112

The exports of Mexican dollars to Hongkong during the month amounted to 17,210, and to Mexico, 15,797.

The Consul-General of Mexico at New York City announces that the imports through the port of New York from the Republic of Mexico during the month of May, 1902, were made up of the following articles:

Alligator skins....bales..	110	Heron plumes....boxes..	3
Bones....packages..	731	Hides....bales..	3,957
Broom root....bales..	2,583	Hides....loose..	4,740
Chicle gum....do....	319	Honey....barrels..	276
Cigars....boxes..	74	Ixtle....bales..	1,558
Coffee....sacks..	13,672	Jalap....sacks..	31
Copper bullion....bars..	309	Lead bullion....bars..	49,579
Deerskins....bales..	79	Metals....boxes..	15
Fustic....logs..	1,495	Rubber, crude....bales..	69
Garlic....packages..	1,071	Tecali marble....pieces..	55
Goatskins....bales..	717	Tobacco, leaf....bales..	1,018
Hair....do....	64	Sarsaparilla....do....	354
Heniquen....do....	10,597	Vanilla....boxes..	25

During the same month 9 ships, carrying 93,501 packages of merchandise consigned to Mexican ports, cleared from the port of New York, and 15 ships, bringing 168,213 packages from Mexico, entered that port.

According to statistics furnished by the Mexican Consul at Nogales, Arizona, merchandise to the value of $119,642 entered the Mexican Republic through that port during the month of May, 1902. These products were classified in the following manner:

Animal substances	$10, 440. 00	Machinery and apparatus	$25, 780. 00
Vegetable products	19, 330. 00	Vehicles	3, 520. 00
Mineral products	21, 463. 00	Arms and explosives	2, 875. 00
Textile products	19, 413. 00	Sundries	3, 271. 00
Chemical products	11, 206. 00	Total	119, 642. 00
Spirituous beverages	887. 50		
Paper and paper products	1, 457. 00		

The foregoing products originated in the following countries:

United States	$95, 632. 00
Germany	10. 00
England	17, 301. 00
France	2, 709. 00
Switzerland	800. 00
Japan	3, 190. 00
Total	119, 642. 00

The duties collected on these goods by the Mexican Government amounted to $58,183.26 silver.

The exports from Mexico to the United States, through the port of Nogales, during the month of May, 1902, were valued at $808,656 Mexican silver, and were made up of the following items:

Articles.		Quantity.	Value (Mexican silver).
Cattle	head	33	$407
Copper bullion	pounds	3, 802, 276	456, 271
Fruits	do	206, 554	1, 360
Guano	tons	73	160
Gold bullion and gold dust	ounces	7, 424	148, 480
Hides	pounds	197, 462	16, 687
Lead ores	do	256, 292	10, 251
Mescal	gallons	39	30
Ores	(unspecified)		128, 359
Salt	pounds	19, 505	81
Silver bullion	ounces	83, 870	46, 129
Tobacco	pounds	1, 291	441
Total			808, 656

FOREIGN COMMERCE IN MAY, 1902.

A comparison of the foreign trade of the United States for the month of May, 1902, with the same month of 1901 shows a decrease in the value of exports of $21,946,880 and in imports of $2,913,616. The value of all exports for the eleven months of the fiscal year ending

May, 1902, shows a decrease of $92,212,320 as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, most of which decrease is to be accounted for in the deficiency in last year's corn and oats crops, which imports show an increase of $75,444,596. The excess of exports over imports for the eleven months in comparison was $462,566,314, while for the month of May exports exceeded the imports to the extent of $26,931,944.

The following tables show the trade statistics of the Republic for the month of May, 1902, as compared with the same month of 1901, as also for the eleven-month periods of the two fiscal years, according to figures furnished by the United States Bureau of Statistics:

	May—		Eleven months ending May—	
	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.
IMPORTS.				
Articles of food and animals	$20,286,848	$16,276,124	$203,392,790	$184,477,953
Articles in a crude condition which enter into the various processes of domestic industry	29,522,677	27,214,723	246,578,306	301,019,021
Articles wholly or partially manufactured for use as materials in the manufactures and mechanic arts	7,010,282	8,908,364	72,917,550	83,761,345
Articles manufactured ready for consumption	10,158,730	12,799,217	120,983,281	138,141,316
Articles of voluntary use, luxuries, etc	11,664,166	10,490,659	110,895,581	122,812,469
Total imports of merchandise	78,642,703	75,689,087	754,767,508	830,212,104
EXPORTS.				
Domestic:				
Products of—				
Agriculture	72,814,175	52,567,130	884,424,916	805,622,656
Manufactures	39,225,873	37,828,679	378,533,496	371,647,609
Mining	3,996,088	3,550,806	35,626,488	36,190,756
Forest	4,714,293	5,216,593	49,472,249	43,339,726
Fisheries	281,015	594,063	7,454,347	7,440,629
Miscellaneous	357,933	479,188	4,447,939	5,069,192
Total domestic	121,389,377	100,236,459	1,359,959,435	1,269,310,568
Foreign:				
Free of duty	1,816,822	1,317,565	12,313,657	12,430,585
Dutiable	1,361,712	1,067,007	12,717,636	11,037,265
Total foreign	3,178,534	2,384,572	25,031,293	23,467,850
Total exports	124,567,911	102,621,031	1,384,990,728	1,292,778,418

The exportation of manufactures during the eleven months ending with May, 1902, is greater than that of any preceding year except in iron and steel. The total exports of manufactures for the eleven months ending with May amount to $371,647,609, against $378,533,496 in the eleven months of 1901, or only $6,885,887 less than those of last year. The exports of iron and steel manufactures for the eleven months are $90,780,571, against $109,483,827 in the corresponding months of last year, a reduction of $18,703,256. From this it would appear that the exports of manufactures other than iron and steel are $11,817,369 greater than the corresponding months of the preceding year. The exports of manufactures other than iron and steel, for the eleven months ending with May, 1902, are $280,867,038. For the eleven months ending with May, 1901, they were $269,049,669. For the eleven months ending with May, 1900, they were $283,050,704, but when it is remembered that these figures included the exports to Porto Rico and Hawaii, which are not included in those of 1901 and 1902, it becomes apparent that the exports of manufactures other than iron and steel in the eleven months of the present fiscal year are greater than those for the same period in any preceding year in the history of United States commerce.

THE LEATHER INDUSTRY IN 1900.

The Census Bureau issued on June 23, 1902, its report on the manufacture of leather, tanned, curried, and finished for the census year 1900, showing a capital of $173,977,421 invested in the industry. The value of the products is returned at $204,038,127, to produce which involved an outlay of $3,158,842 for salaries of officials, clerks, etc.; $22,591,091 for wages; $7,023,416 for miscellaneous expenses, and $155,000,004 for materials used. The total production of the leather manufactures named increased from $109,734,643 in 1850 to $615,720,395 in 1900, or about sixfold. With less than double the number of establishments, the capital increased nearly ninefold, the number of wage-earners increased twofold, and the wages paid more than threefold.

Following is a comparative summary of the principal leather manufactures for the census years 1890 and 1900. In the total value of the products of the group there is necessarily some duplication, because leather is valued as a product in a number of the manufactures and as material also in some of the others.

	Number of establishments.	Capital.	Total wages.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products.
1900.					
Boots and shoes, factory product	1,600	$101,795,233	$59,175,883	$169,604.054	$261,028,580
Leather, tanned, curried, and finished[a]	1,306	173,977,421	22,591,091	155,000,004	204,038,127
Saddlery and harness	12,934	43,354,136	10,725,647	33,127,926	62,630,902
Leather goods, pocketbooks, trunks, and valises	772	13,505,819	5,679,767	13,485,761	26,905,814
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing	23,560	9,262,134	4,128,361	8,288,664	26,550,678
Boot and shoe cut stock	342	7,003,080	2,230,691	17,800,282	23,242,892
Belting and hose leather	105	7,410,219	913,937	7,500,413	10,623,177
Boot and shoe uppers	132	273,796	125,627	401,680	700,325
Total	40,751	356,581,838	105,571,004	405,208,784	615,720,395
1890.					
Boots and shoes, factory product	2,082	95,282,311	60,667,145	118,785,831	220,649,358
Leather, tanned, curried, and finished	1,749	97,653,898	21,000,176	122,221,982	171,063,337
Saddlery and harness	7,931	35,346,620	10,908,910	24,674,225	52,970,801
Leather goods, pocketbooks, trunks, and valises	613	11,148,694	4,448,796	8,785,822	18,814,885
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing	20,803	14,230,081	7,422,377	10,403,383	34,856,651
Boot and shoe cut stock	344	5,401,834	1,891,031	13,744,655	17,903,846
Belting and hose leather	93	4,973,420	780,615	6,132,704	8,633,634
Boot and shoe uppers	317	1,216,020	609,324	1,902,920	3,346,002
Leather, dressed skins	38	434,800	159,813	724,739	1,072,755
Total	33,970	265,687,684	107,978,195	307.376,267	520,311,269

[a] Includes leather, dressed skins.

THE MANUFACTURE OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

According to the Bulletin issued by the Census Bureau on June 24, 1902, the census returns for the year 1900 showed a total of 715 establishments within the United States engaged in the manufacture of agricultural implements and farm tools. The total capital invested was $157,707,951, and the value of the products returned $101,207,428.

The following table shows the totals for the industry as returned at the censuses of 1890 to 1900, with the percentages of increase for the decade:

	1900.	1890.
Number of establishments	715	910
Capital	$157,707,951	$145,313,997
Salaried officials, clerks, etc., number	10,046	3,717
Salaries	$8,363,210	$3,704,667
Wage-earners, average number	46,582	38,827
Total wages	$22,450,880	$18,107,094
Men, 16 years and over	46,174	38,327
Wages	$22,358,158	$17,998,050
Women, 16 years and over	214	288
Wages	$66,042	$75,553
Children under 16 years	194	212
Wages	$26,680	$32,891
Miscellaneous expenses	$11,394,656	$11,120,548
Cost of materials used	$43,944,628	$31,603,265
Value of products, including custom work and repairing	$101,207,428	$81,271,651

TREASURY STATEMENT FOR 1902.

At the end of the fiscal year 1902, which closed on June 30, 1902, the available cash balance in the United States Treasury is larger than ever before in the history of the Government. It stands at $208,630,022. The excess of receipts over expenditures for the year is also very large, the Treasury surplus of $92,193,390 being larger than in any year since 1888, and exceeded in only ten years since the foundation of the Government. In nearly every one of these ten years the revenues of the Government had been swelled by extraordinary taxation to meet the expenditures of a past war period. At this time also the general fund in the Treasury is enormously larger than ever before, the amount being more than $289,000,000 as against about $158,000,000 one year ago.

The United States Government now has a stock of gold in the Treasury believed to be larger than any similar stock anywhere in the world. The amount of gold coin, bullion, and certificates in the Treasury is $608,173,412. Added to this is gold in circulation throughout the country, which raises the total amount to not less than $1,200,000,000.

Aside from the great increases in the available cash balance, the Treasury surplus, and the stock of gold, the notable things in the condition of the Treasury to-day are that since a year ago the amount of national-bank currency in the Treasury has increased by nearly

$2,000,000; the amount of standard silver dollars, silver certificates, bullion, and subsidiary silver coin from about $32,000,000 to about $39,000,000, and the Government funds in national-bank repositories from $101,000,000 to $127,000,000.

It was estimated early in 1901, at the time the measure for repealing the war taxes was under consideration by the Senate Finance Committee, that the proposed amendments would cause a falling off in internal-revenue receipts during the fiscal year of not less than $40,000,000. The prosperity of business has been such, however, that the reduction in internal-revenue receipts for the fiscal year has been only a little more than $34,000,000. The total receipts of the Government from all sources during the last year were $563,405,187. Of these, $254,456,927 were from customs, an increase of nearly $16,000,000 over the record of the year before; $272,503,214 from internal revenue, and $36,445,046 from miscellaneous sources.

The increased surplus for the year was due, however, not so much to increased revenues as to decreased expenditures, the total disbursements being $471,211,797, as against $509,967,353 last year.

IMMIGRATION AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

The fiscal year just ended established a new record in immigration at this port. The number of immigrants who arrived here was not the largest in the history of the port, but was considerably larger than for several years past. In fact, although last year there was a very heavy influx, the figures for the past twelve months show an increase of over 100,000, and a much greater increase over any year since 1895. The total number of immigrants that arrived and were admitted here in the last fiscal year was 494,808, as against 388,931 in 1900–1901 and 341,712 in 1899–1900. There was a marked increase in the immigration during the last few months of the year, the month of May showing the largest number, namely, 82,054. The other two highest months were April, 53,506, and June, 55,711. Official figures are given below of the arrivals at the port of New York for each month of the fiscal year, with comparisons, and also for a series of years:

Arrivals at the port of New York.

	1901–2.	1900–1901.		1901–2.	1900–1901.
July	27,639	30,631	February	29,519	21,947
August	24,413	27,454	March	57,175	34,461
September	31,817	26,093	April	73,667	53,506
October	30,291	29,370	May	82,054	62,343
November	34,594	23,960	June	55,711	43,347
December	29,685	22,131			
January	18,243	13,680	Total	494,808	388,931

Fiscal year:		Fiscal year:	
1895–96	263,709	1898–99	242,573
1896–97	180,556	1899–1900	341,712
1897–98	178,748	1900–1901	388,931

During the year the largest proportion of immigrants came from Austria-Hungary and Italy, while Germany and Russia contributed a very large proportion of the total. Other countries from which there was a large exodus to the United States were Greece, Norway, Sweden, Belgium, Portugal, Denmark, and Ireland. About the usual number came from other sections of Europe. Of the total number of immigrants about one-fourth were females. The large increase in the past year's immigration is explained chiefly by the prosperity of this country, which has been a most potent factor in attracting foreigners to these shores, especially from countries of depression on the Continent.

THE SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY.

The census bulletin on shipbuilding issued by the United States Census Bureau shows that the business of constructing iron and steel ships in the interval between 1890 and 1900 grew with almost unrivaled rapidity. This construction was confined mainly to the requirements of the lake and coast trade of the United States, but the expansion of the business, the equipment of the yards with machinery, and the reduction in the constructive cost make it evident that the shipbuilders of the country are on the point of entering into competition with those of other lands.

Omitting the Government establishments, the capital invested in shipbuilding in 1900 was $77,362,701, an increase as compared with the year 1890 of about $50,000,000, which represents almost a trebling in valuation in ten years. Nine navy-yards are computed to have a capital of $54,291,011. The number of establishments for the construction of iron and steel vessels grew from 18 in 1890 to 44 in 1900. The building of wooden vessels has, on the other hand, remained nearly stationary.

According to the report of the expert special agent of the Census Bureau on the subject, the tonnage constructed during 1900 was greater than in any preceding year in the history of the United States, with the possible exceptions of 1854 and 1855. In his last annual report, the Commissioner of Navigation showed that United States capital owned 672,455 tons of steam vessels, and the construction of steam vessels in American yards on the seaboard, though mostly for the coastwise trade, was about 40,000 tons, or more than 50 per cent greater in the fiscal year 1901 than in 1900.

A MOSQUITO COMMISSION TO MEXICO.

Under a special commission from the United States Marine-Hospital Service, Prof. GEORGE E. BEYER, of Tulane University; Dr. OLIVER L. POTHER, of the New Orleans Charity Hospital, and Dr. PARKER, of the United States Marine-Hospital Service, have been sent to Vera

Cruz, Mexico, to make an exhaustive study of the connection between the mosquito and yellow fever. Professor BEYER has made an entire survey of the subject and enjoys the reputation of being the best mosquito expert in the United States. The commission will operate in the neighborhood of Vera Cruz throughout the summer.

PETROLEUM PRODUCTION.

In a report published by the United States Geological Survey on the "Mineral Resources of the United States, 1901," attention is called to the fact that the production of crude petroleum in the year named was greater than at any previous time in the history of the country. Remarkable increases are noted for the States of Texas and California, and a slight gain in the Lima-Indiana region, while the Appalachian or Eastern fields produced smaller quantities. The total production for the year is given as 69,380,184 barrels, a gain over the preceding year of 5,768,665 barrels. As compared with the value of the total production of 1900, which was $75,989,313, the 1901 production shows a decline of $9,571,987, the total value being $66,417,335.

The report in question states that the quality of the petroleum produced from the new sections is generally much inferior to that of the old fields, but the greater part of it is valuable as a fuel in its natural state or after some of the more volatile products have been removed. The total number of wells completed in the United States in 1901 approximated 14,250, of which 3,220 are estimated to be dry. The cost of these wells is estimated at $21,375,000, approximately one-third of the receipts for the entire crude product.

In 1901, for the first time in the history of the trade, the total number of gallons of petroleum and its derivatives exported exceeded 1,000,000,000, the number of gallons being 1,062,750,306, a gain of 9 per cent over the exports of 1900. The value of these exports in 1901 was $71,479,124, as compared with $73,276,282 in 1900. The total exports of manufactured petroleum from Russia in 1901 were 390,920,095 gallons, about 36.8 per cent of the United States exports.

The average price paid for all the petroleum marketed in the United States during 1901 was 95.7 cents per barrel, as compared with $1.194 in 1900, showing a decrease of 23.7 cents a barrel, or 20 per cent decline. The gross decrease in value in 1901, consequent on the lower valuation of the product, was nearly 13 per cent in comparison with the preceding year, notwithstanding a 9 per cent increase in the quantity produced. The average price received for the various grades of petroleum exported from the country in 1901 was 6.73 cents a gallon, as compared with 7.52 cents in 1900.

It is estimated that 45 per cent of the entire crude petroleum product of the United States finds a market abroad, and this is the fact notwithstanding the high duties imposed by all countries except Great Britain on American petroleum.

DOMESTIC TOBACCO INDUSTRY.

The bulletin issued by the Census Bureau covering the entire tobacco industry of the United States during the decade 1890–1900 shows a remarkable growth for the period. The amount of capital invested in manufactures of tobacco in 1900 is given as $124,089,871, this sum representing the value of land, buildings, machinery, tools, and implements and the capital utilized, but does not include the capital stock of any of the corporations. The value of the products is returned at $283,076,546, cigars and cigarettes embracing 56.6 per cent of all tobacco manufactures, while smoking tobacco and snuff formed 36.7 per cent and tobacco stemmed and rehandled the remaining 6.7 per cent.

For the census year 1900 the total production of this commodity is stated to have been 868,163,275 pounds, an increase of 379,906,629 pounds, or 77.8 per cent over the crop of 1890. The cultivation of tobacco on a large scale is confined to comparatively few States, as only 18 States produce 1,000,000 pounds each, while the number producing 5,000,000 pounds each was 13. Eight States produced more than 20,000,000 and 3 more than 100,000,000 pounds each. The 5 greatest tobacco growing States produced a combined crop of 679,791,000 pounds, or 78.3 per cent of the entire production, the crop of Kentucky alone forming 36.2 per cent of the entire output.

It is estimated from the statistics given for a series of years that the United States grows approximately one-half of the world's supply of tobacco. Of the total quantity exported in 1900, aggregating 344,655,697 pounds, the United Kingdom took 121,959,070 pounds, valued at $10,961,716. Germany, France, Italy, and the Netherlands, in the order named, were the next heaviest purchasers. Belgium and Spain were also important buyers of United States tobacco, taking 17,146,300 and 13,772,478 pounds, respectively.

The quantity of leaf tobacco exported to the United Kingdom in 1895 was 89,618,817 pounds; in 1896, 79,063,780 pounds were sent thither; in 1897 the quantity amounted to 89,664,950 pounds, while 1898 and 1899 were represented by 88,366,290 and 85,395,232 pounds, respectively. The quantity exported to Germany was 51,311,070 pounds in 1895; 53,693,132 pounds in 1896; 64,304,001 pounds in 1897; 53,787,518 pounds in 1898, and 44,216,962 pounds in 1899. The quantity exported to France was 34,943,161 pounds in 1895, 33,792,243 pounds in 1896, 23,762,881 pounds in 1897, 22,016,203 pounds in 1898, and 23,656,171 pounds in 1899.

In 1900 the imports of unmanufactured tobacco amounted to 19,619,627 pounds, valued at $13,297,223. Of the total quantity imported, 5,561,068 pounds were for cigar wrappers, of which 5,048,194 pounds, or 90.8 per cent, were grown by Dutch syndicates in the island of Sumatra and imported from the Netherlands. Of the 14,058,559 pounds imported, not suitable for cigar wrappers, 11,272,334 pounds, or 80.2 per cent, came from Cuba.

The manufacture of cigars was widely distributed throughout the country, every State but one being represented in that industry in the returns for 1900. In the entire country 9,435,312,726 cigars and cigarettes were manufactured out of 118,479,225 pounds of material.

URUGUAY.

POPULATION IN 1901.

The "Boletín Estadístico Mensual" (Monthly Bulletin of Statistics) for March, 1902, issued by the Bureau of Statistics of the Republic of Uruguay, publishes an interesting table which shows that the population of the Republic on December 31, 1901, was 964,577, distributed as follows:

Department.	Population.	Department.	Population.
Artigas	27,001	Rio Negro	23,127
Canelones	86,735	Rivera	25,349
Cerro Largo	37,236	Rocha	30,428
Colonia	51,563	Salto	45,754
Durazno	38,111	San José	42,181
Flores	16,180	Soriano	38,851
Florida	45,248	Tacuarembó	38,789
Maldonado	27,035	Treinta y Tres	25,800
Minas	37,152	Transient	9,961
Montevideo	273,665		
Pasandú	44,411	Total	964,577

The population of Uruguay on December 31, 1900, was 936,120, so that the increase in population in 1901 was 28,457 souls. Of this increase 28 per cent was in the Department of Montevideo, leaving 72 per cent to be distributed over the balance of the country. The average density of population of the Republic in 1901 was 5.16 inhabitants per square kilometer, and Montevideo, the Department most thickly populated, had a density of 412.4 inhabitants to the square kilometer.

VENEZUELA.

LAW RELATING TO FOREIGNERS.

On May 28, 1902, President CASTRO promulgated the following important decree:

"1. Whereas article 89 of the Constitution now in force attributes to the Federal Executive 'the power of prohibiting the entry into national territory and of expelling therefrom strangers who are notoriously prejudicial to public order;' and

"2. Whereas in order to carry that provision into execution it is necessary to know the individuals who enter the country, in the same manner as has been established in other countries for like purposes, the Constitutional President of the United States of Venezuela decrees:

ARTICLE 1. Foreigners who come to Venezuela shall present to the Administrator of the Customs of the respective ports a documentary declaration which shall state:

"1. Their Christian and surnames and the names of their parents.

"2. Their nationality.

"3. The place and date of their birth.

"4. The place of their last domicile.

"5. Their profession and means of livelihood; and

"6. The names, ages, and nationality of wife and minor children, if accompanied by them.

"ART. 2. The Administrator of the Customs shall immediately telegraph to the National Executive the contents of this declaration, or that it has or has not been presented.

"ART. 3. In case foreigners should not come provided with documents, they may supply them by the testimony of persons of their acquaintance known to be trustworthy.

"ART. 4. Foreigners who have come into the territory of the Republic on and after October 23, 1899, shall present a similar declaration, if in the Federal District, to the Governor of that District, and if elsewhere, to the Governor of the State, if they reside in the capital, and through his subordinate authorities if they are in other localities.

"ART. 5. In the case provided for in the preceding article, the Governor of the Federal District and the Governors of the respective States shall inform the Federal Executive of the result, according to articles 2 and 3, in order that he may determine whether he considers the foreigners who have presented unsatisfactory declarations, or who have not complied with the formalities imposed, prejudicial and subject to expulsion.

"All Consuls of the Republic shall cause this decree to be published in their respective jurisdictions, translating it from the Spanish in those places where that language is not spoken, and shall send to the Government the newspapers in which it is published.

"ART. 7. Executive decree of May 14, 1894, on this subject, is hereby repealed.

"ART. 8. The Ministers of the Interior, of Foreign Affairs, and of Finance and Public Credit are charged with the execution of this decree."

LATIN AMERICA IN 1901—A REVIEW.

As the data requisite for a comprehensive review of the industrial and economic conditions prevailing in the various countries composing the International Union of American Republics can not be obtained immediately at the close of the calendar year, it has been deemed advisable by the International Bureau of the American Republics to change the date of publication of its annual "Review" of Latin America. This review, instead of appearing, as heretofore, in the January issue of the BULLETIN will be published in July of each year, at which time the statistics from the countries interested, treating of the preceding calendar year, are usually available, so that a complete statement of existing conditions may be made in accordance with the most recent data.

The following résumé for the calendar year 1901 covers the commercial and financial interests only of the countries in reference, other details having been treated in the "Review" as published in January, 1902.

Argentine Republic.—Commercial statistics of the Argentine Republic show that the total imports for the twelve months of 1901 were valued at $113,959,749 (gold), of which $95,252,275 were subject to the payment of duty and $18,707,474 were admitted free. A comparison of these figures with the imports of 1900 shows that there was a decrease in the imports paying duty to the amount of $1,250,177 (gold) and an increase of $1,724,857 (gold) in articles not subject to duty—that is to say, a net increase in the imports of 1901 over those of 1900 to the amount of $474,680 (gold). Exports from the Republic, during the year, aggregated $167,716,102 (gold), consisting of $93,342,581 for nondutiable products and $74,373,521 for dutiable articles. The exportation of dutiable articles in 1901, as compared with 1900, increased in the sum of $18,204,144, while those not subject to export duties diminished to the amount of $5,088,454. The total value of the exports, however, was $13,115,690 more in 1901 than in the preceding year.

There was a notable increase in the value of imports from the United States, which country now ranks third in the list of importing nations, Great Britain and Germany occupying the first and second places, in the order named. The total value of United States products imported by the Argentine Republic in 1901 was $13,174,140, while exports to the United States reached a valuation of $9,950,862.

Import duties during the year amounted to $32,188,032, and export duties, owing to the abnormally heavy shipments of wool, rose to $3,107,660 on that article alone, while on other products they were represented by $2,734,559 gold and $878,716 national currency. The total customs duties collected in 1901 aggregated $38,130,251 gold and $138,615 national currency. These duties, compared with those collected in 1900, show a decrease in gold receipts to the amount of $479,320, and an increase in receipts payable in paper money of $138,615.

During the year 262 vessels with a carrying capacity of 301,290 tons cleared from United States ports destined to those of the Argentine Republic, while 82 vessels, whose total tonnage was 80,233 tons, entered United States ports proceeding from the Argentine Republic. Thus, the commerce between the two countries during the period mentioned consisted of 381,531 tons, the movement of which required the use of 344 vessels.

Wheat exports in 1901 aggregated 904,289 tons, as compared with 1,929,675 tons in 1900, and maize was exported to the value of 1,112,290 tons, as against 713,248 tons in 1900. Live stock export values decreased as compared with 1900 to the extent of $2,857,375. This decline was owing to the continued scare as to the prevalence of the foot-and-mouth disease, which had wrought such disastrous results during the preceding year. The disease was reported to have entirely disappeared in February, and strenuous measures were taken by the Government to prevent its recurrence. The stock products exported amounted to $90,646,411 (gold) in 1901, an increase over the previous year of $19,392,125, a considerable portion of this increase being produced by large exports of wool, which were valued at $16,646,411 (gold). The shipments of frozen beef and mutton were also greatly increased and went far to balance the loss from decreased live-stock shipments. Hay exports decreased for the year to the amount of $321,044. Owing to the restrictions placed on exports of Argentine live cattle during the year there was an enormous increase in the number of head slaughtered in the River Plate districts. A total of 278,800 is reported, as against 150,000 in 1900 and 117,300 in 1899. The Province of Buenos Ayres, which experienced the heaviest increase, exported 73,300 head in 1901, as compared with 39,000 in 1900 and 19,500 in 1899. Among the articles imported showing large increased valuations for the year are coal, with 928,838 tons, as compared with 154,968 tons in 1900, and kerosene, with 430,828 hectoliters, as against 40,813 hectoliters in the preceding year.

The relative position of the various countries of the world engaged in trade with the Argentine Republic throughout the year was as follows:

Country.	Imports.	Exports.	Country.	Imports.	Exports.
	Gold.	*Gold.*		*Gold.*	*Gold.*
Africa		$2,891,259	Netherlands	$573,409	$1,753,931
Belgium	$8,688,657	13,457,731	Paraguay	1,767,644	216,053
Bolivia	138,732	541,049	Spain	3,912,536	2,131,713
Brazil	4,386,047	9,702,488	United States	15,533,639	9,296,454
Chile	111,076	568,173	Uruguay	679,236	3,710,663
France	9,959,541	28,637,121	West Indies	43,679	366,782
Germany	16,724,549	21,479,883	Other countries	244,083	38,723,093
Great Britain	36,460,808	29,920,759			
Italy	14,736,103	4,318,950	Total	113,959,749	167,716,102

The wheat area sown for the crop of 1901–2 was 3,269,066 hectares, a decrease of 80,000 hectares as compared with the preceding year, while the linseed area was increased by 175,000 hectares, or a total of 782,880 hectares. The official estimate of the two crops placed wheat at 1,923,000 tons and linseed at 327,000 tons. This latter was afterwards shown to have been underestimated and 500,000 tons reported as the year's production, thus placing the Argentine Republic in the front rank of flax-growing countries. The area devoted to maize was estimated at nearly 1,200,000 hectares, while crop returns show an aggregate of over 28,000,000 quintals of 101.42 pounds each. This is an increase of about 5,000,000 quintals as compared with the crop of 1899, which was an average year, there having been a great falling off in 1900. The principal markets supplied with Argentine corn are those of England, France, Brazil, and Belgium. In order to increase the general knowledge of improved agricultural machinery throughout the Republic, an expenditure of $100,000 was authorized by the Cabinet, the implements to be distributed in the agricultural schools of Córdoba, Villa Casilda, and Las Delicias.

Among the industries receiving marked attention, butter and cheese making were conspicuous. At the close of the year there were 523 dairies in the country, whose combined capital was $12,000,000, and during the year butter exports amounted to over 3,000 tons, nearly all of which was sent to England. In the State of Tucumán the sugar-growing industry received increasing attention, with the result that the crop attained larger proportions than heretofore. Machinery for the exploitation of this industry was furnished mainly by the United States. In several sections of the Republic viniculture occupies the labor of the inhabitants, notably the Province of Catamarca, the stock on hand on January 1, 1901, being 967,892 liters. This industry constitutes one of the principal sources of prosperity for the regions traversed by the Great Western Railroad.

Government permission was granted during the year for the exploitation of the sulphur deposits of the Territory of Los Andes, and in the Province of Salta the borax industry is reported to be assuming important proportions, it being estimated that the shipments of this article to European ports for the year 1901 exceeded 16,000 tons. The manufacture of oil has also attained a high grade of development, and at the close of the year the City and Province of Buenos Ayres contained 12 oil-extracting mills with a combined capital of $1,535,000. All these installations are provided with the best and most modern machinery, and the maximum daily production is approximately 650 tons. Brewing also received a considerable impetus in 1901, the native beers having met with such favor that importations have materially decreased.

The immigration returns for the year 1901 show that during the twelve months covered, 160,582 persons arrived in the Argentine Republic and 112,665 departed. Of the arrivals, 125,951 were immigrants, of whom 90,127 came direct from foreign lands and 35,824 via Montevideo. The departures were represented by 80,251 emigrants and 32,414 passengers. The greater number of immigrants were Italians, though an increase in the arrivals of Polish Jews and Roumanians was also noted. The occupations of most of the immigrants were of an agricultural nature. On December 31, 1901, the population of the city of Buenos Ayres was estimated at 848,367, a gain of several thousand over the preceding year.

The budget for the year 1901 provided for the disbursement of $89,940,499.10 in national currency and $26,025,175.82 in gold, the receipts being fixed at $63,300,000 national currency and $37,991,788 gold. A new issue of bank notes, printed by the Buenos Ayres mint, in denominations of $100, $50, $10, $2, $1, and 50 cents, was made early in the year. The alcohol tax amounted to $13,228,650.59 for 1901. Of this sum, $12,091,543.13 were collected from the domestic product and $137,107.46 from the imported alcohol. The quantity produced in the Republic was 14,843,412 liters, while 3,596,796 liters were imported.

The railway lines of the Republic, both Government and private, had a total extent of 16,761 kilometers (10,414.78 miles), with a combined capital of $541,575,613. The total receipts from these lines in 1901 were $45,414,523 and the total expenditures $23,902,605, leaving profits to the amount of $21,511,918. The number of passengers carried was 20,105,222, and the freight aggregated 14,501,775 tons.

During the year 1901 51,284 vessels, with a tonnage of 12,629,329, entered the ports of the Republic, while 51,442 vessels, with a carrying capacity of 13,283,272 tons, cleared from Argentine ports.

Bolivia.—According to figures furnished the International Bureau of the American Republics by the Consul-General of the Republic of Bolivia at New York, the value of the foreign commerce of Bolivia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, amounted to 49,000,000 *bolivianos* ($20,246,000), not including the goods which entered the Republic through the Territory of Acre. Of this total, 13,500,000 *bolivianos* ($5,575,500) are credited to imports and 35,000,000 *bolivianos* ($14,455,000) to exports, or an excess of exports over imports of 22,000,000 *bolivianos* ($9,086,000). The principal articles imported were cotton goods, food stuffs, woolen goods, small wares, hardware, wines and liquors, and ready-made clothing. The relative rank of the countries carrying on commercial transactions with Bolivia during the year was as follows: Germany, England, Peru, Argentine Republic, United States, and France. The total value of goods imimported from the United States during the year in reference was $152,315. In a German report on commercial conditions existing in the Republic it is shown that in the supply of cotton goods the United States ranks first, Germany taking second place, and Great Britain third. France leads in the importation of wines and liquors, owing to the fact that a commercial treaty with that country has provided for the free entry of French wines. It is further stated that while the proportionate amount of trade conducted with Germany is decreasing year by year, yet that country does almost as much business with Bolivia as all other countries together. The rubber exports of Bolivia for the twelve months under consideration are stated to have amounted to 2,032,422½ *bolivianos* from the Acre district alone. The export duty on this article from the Acre Territory was 15 per cent ad valorem. According to statistics published in the "Industrial and Commercial Review" of Bolivia (*Revista Industrial y Comercial*) the receipts of the custom-house at La Paz in 1901 aggregated 1,369,380.41 *bolivianos*.

Mining, which constitutes one of the chief industries of the Republic, was exploited with increased activity throughout the year, and as a result of the augmented production of minerals, exchange rose from 17 and 18 *pence* the *boliviano* to 22½, and later to 22⅝. Numerous metallurgical establishments were also put into operation, and the opinion is held that with sufficient capital and proper methods of exploitation Bolivia could easily become the first gold-producing country of the world. The tin deposits at Oruro continued productive at a good commercial value.

In a message to the National Congress the Chief Executive requested the continuation of the export taxes on alcohol, rum, and crude rubber shipped from the Department of La Paz until the end of 1904, the proceeds therefrom to be devoted to the completion of the railway from Huaquai to La Paz. The cost of line is estimated at £170,000. Authority was also asked for the issuance of 10 per cent bonds to the amount of 500,000 *bolivianos*, said bonds to be redeemed in quarterly installments beginning January 2, 1902. The object of this measure was to secure immediately the necessary funds for the construction of the railway referred to.

The Bolivian budget for 1901–2, as presented to Congress in August, 1901, estimated the receipts of the Republic for the year at 10,117,700 *bolivianos*, and the expenditures at 9,989,153 *bolivianos*.

Among the international events of interest transpiring during the twelve months under consideration were the following: A treaty of extradition and a parcels-post agreement with the United States, the latter going into effect on February 1, 1901; a system for the exchange of postal money orders between the United States and Bolivia; a treaty of friendship and extradition with Italy, ratified on January 7, 1901, and a protocol, signed at La Paz on November 26, 1901, submitting to arbitration all questions pending between the two Republics of Bolivia and Peru.

Among the measures tending to the promotion of internal development were the following:

The exploration of the Upper Paraguay River was undertaken with the design of opening up a new trade route for the Republic. A complete trigonometrical survey of the country was projected during the course of the year and a contract was made with a Paris firm for surveying and mapping 40,000 square kilometers of territory and for the laying off of a triangulation for that purpose. A delimitation of the boundary line with Paraguay was also determined upon, and the work of survey was begun in March, 1901. Geologists and other scientific experts accompanied the commission with a view to making accurate reports on the various mining properties encountered. The "Bolivian Company," organized during the year through the agency of Sir Martin Conway, had for its object the development of various Bolivian industries, the opening of roads, etc., in the Provinces of Caupolicán and Larecaja.

Brazil.—Brazilian commerce during the year 1901 is reported to have amounted to 416,996 *contos* (approximately £19,861,472) for imports and 860,826 *contos* (approximately £40,621,993) for exports, thus showing a trade balance of £20,760,521. The position occupied by the United States in Brazilian trade for the fiscal year 1901 is represented by $70,643,347 for exports and $12,034,267 for imports. The latest official Brazilian statistics available cover the first nine months of 1901 only, and show a total import valuation for the period named of 285,400,792 *milreis* and an export valuation of 572,812,865 *milreis*. Owing to the fluctuations in the rate of exchange it is impossible to reduce these figures to United States equivalents, but the statistics given indicate a favorable condition of trade throughout the Republic, as the trade balance is so preponderantly in its favor. On the export list coffee, rubber, and tobacco occupy the leading positions, it being estimated that the deliveries of coffee from January 1 to December 31, 1901, aggregated 14,199,000 bags, and rubber shipments from Pará during the year amounted to 30,499,855 kilograms, while the value of the tobacco exported from Brazil during the first six months of 1901 (the latest date for which figures are obtainable) amounted to 30,741,713 *milreis*. The United States ranks first among the countries receiving products from the Brazilian markets, followed by Germany and Great Britain in the order named, while the imports into the markets of the country are made by Great Britain, the Argentine Republic, and the United States respectively.

The overproduction of coffee as the staple article of commerce in the Republic led the Government to make efforts to provide substitute crops for the relief of the agriculturists, and seeds of various products regarded as suitable for the climatic and soil conditions prevailing throughout the temperate regions of the Republic were imported for distribution during the year. Further measures for the development of agriculture were taken at a congress convened for the purpose on September 20, 1901, in Rio de Janeiro. At the close of the year 1901 the estimate of the growing coffee crop was placed at 7,500,000 bags.

The estimated expenditures for the year 1901, as given in the budget and appropriated for by the National Congress, were 244,514,194 *milreis* paper and 37,509,985 *milreis* gold. The revenues were estimated at 286,082,200 *milreis* paper and 58,869,741 *milreis* gold. The customs revenues for the year, according to the "Brazilian Review," were 220,086 *contos* of *reis*. In April a part of the national debt and the interest thereon was met by a deposit of £2,300,000 in London banks, and a further contribution to this fund was made in December of the same year. Specie payments of the foreign gold obligations were resumed and Brazilian securities rose appreciably. New revenue and consular invoice laws went into effect on January 1, 1901.

The development of mining occupied the Government during the year, and measures were taken by the Federal Congress and State legislatures to protect the industry. On February 9, 1901, the discovery of large manganese deposits was announced in the State of Minas Geraes, analyses of the ore showing an average of 59 per cent metallic manganese. Coal beds were also discovered in the States of Amazonas and Rio Grande do Sul, while gold mining in various sections of the Republic was successfully prosecuted. Other industries pursued at a profit throughout the year embraced the manufacture of cotton, and at the close of the year it was reported that the State of São Paulo alone contained 14 cotton mills, with an average output of 8,000 meters daily. All these mills except one do their own spinning and weaving, some having over 200 looms and employing from 300 to 400 men. The greater part of the cotton is obtained from the plantations of the State, the district of Tatuhy being estimated to have produced 3,885,600 pounds during the year. Butter and cheese making were undertaken on a large scale in Minas Geraes, the same section also devoting attention to the culture of silk and its manufacture. Large sums of money were also invested in frozen meat plants and establishments for the manufacture of matches.

Immigration of a desirable character received the encouragement of the Government, and among other projects for the development of this matter the Minister of Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works called for proposals for the introduction of 30,000 immigrants. According to a report from United States Consul-General Seeger, up to July 1, 1901, nearly 2,700,000 foreigners had located in Brazil, Italian immigrants forming the largest proportion. German colonies are in a most flourishing condition, that of Blumenau, in the State of Santa Catharina, being one of the best foreign settlements in Brazil. The latest available statistics are for the year 1900, when 13,801 immigrants entered the Republic at Rio do Janeiro, principally from Portugal and Spain.

A line of steamers to ply between Para and European ports was authorized by law, in the course of the year, and further steamship service with the port of New York was inaugurated by the South American Steamship Syndicate on November 16, 1901. The purpose of this company is to connect with Brazilian ports to the south of Santos, that city having until then formed the southern terminus of the line interested.

The Western Brazilian Cable Company made improvements of an imporant character, whereby the cost of cable communication between Brazil and the United States was greatly reduced, and at the same time facilities for more speedy intercourse were offered. This new line was opened from New York to the Azores Islands, connecting with Brazil via Lisbon, and the delays incident to transmission through the London offices are now avoided. The reduction in rates is about 25 per cent.

Among the concessions granted tending to the development of the resources of the Republic were the following:

On December 31, 1901, Messrs. CHARLES SCHNITZSPAHN & Co. signed a contract with the Brazilian Government by which they obtain a lease for the extraction and sale of monazitic sands or other sands containing precious metals which the firm may find in the marine deposits of the coasts of Brazil. The concession is for a term of ten years from the date of the contract, at the end of which period all machinery, utensils, etc., belonging to the company used for the extraction of monazite shall revert to the Government. By the terms of the contract the lessees must begin operations within six months from the date of the contract. They bind themselves to pay to the Brazilian Government 40 per cent of the gross price of the sands extracted, to be paid at the time of the exportation of the same. The quantity of sands extracted annually by the company must not be less than 1,000 tons, valued at £20,000, or £20 per ton.

By a decree dated December 16, 1901, JOAQUIM HUET BACELLAR obtained a concession from the Brazilian Government for the construction of a railway to extend from Manãos to the mouth of the Malin River. The concessionaire must submit the definite plans for the approval of the Government within two years from the date of the concession, and the work must be begun within two years from the date of approval. The concession is for a term of fifty years, after which the line will revert to the Government.

Chile.—The foreign commerce of the Republic during 1901 amounted to $311,145,742 (Chilean), the imports being $139,300,766 and the exports $171,844,976, while the same commerce in 1900 consisted of imports to the value of $128,538,142 and exports $161,642,548, or a total value during that year of $290,180,690. A comparison of the commerce of these two years shows a large increase in trade in favor of 1901. The United States figured on the trade lists of the Republic for exports to the value of $8,683,279 and imports $5,294,726, the statistics being for the year ending June 30, 1901. The receipts of the custom-house in 1901 were 91,998,955 gold *pesos*, of which sum 27,872,696 was for imports and 44,126,259 gold *pesos* for exports, the custom-house collecting 80 per cent of the revenues. The revenue, ordinary and extraordinary, in 1901 amounted to 110,059,496.97 *pesos* and on December 31, 1900, there remained a surplus of 18,576,829 *pesos*. These two sums make a total of 128,913,989.40 *pesos*. The expenditure in 1901, including the sum carried to the conversion fund, amounted to 130,913,989.94 *pesos;* consequently there was a deficit of 2,277,663.54 *pesos*.

According to a law promulgated December 31, 1901, the date for the initiation of metallic conversion was fixed at January 1, 1905, the Conversion Fund, in the meantime, to be deposited (in gold) in the Casa de Moneda and reserved exclusively for the payment of the fiscal notes. The President of the Republic was also authorized, by the same law, to coin, in 1902 and 1903, a sum amounting to $4,000,000 in silver pieces of 50 and 100 cents. The one-dollar notes were to be withdrawn from circulation and to be replaced with notes of higher value in proportion to their exchange for the silver money.

During 1901 there arrived at the port of Valparaiso 911 steamers, with an aggregate tonnage of 1,680,030 tons, and 286 sailing vessels, having capacities aggregating 258,130 tons burden. The grand total at all ports for the year was 1,197 ships and 1,545,072 tons. During the same period 916 steamers and 281 sailing vessels (1,197 ships in all), representing 1,168,189 and 374,749 tons, respectively, departed from the port. In 1900 the arrivals were, steamers 866, of 1,103,210 tons capacity; and sailing vessels 210, representing 246,418 tons. The departures included 865 steamers (1,124,190 tons) and 212 sailing vessels (258,130 tons), a total of 1,077 ships, with an aggregate tonnage of 1,382,320 tons. The number of passengers arriving numbered 19,972, of whom 10,765 were brought by foreign steamers. The departing passengers numbered 16,353, of whom 8,048 left on foreign vessels. The arrivals in 1900 numbered 18,784 and the departures 17,496.

The exportation of nitrate and iodine in 1901 amounted to 27,691,301 quintals of the former and 269,108 kilograms of the latter, the duty recovered on both amounting to 44,062,212.55 *pesos*, while copper exports aggregated 30,834 long tons.

In a report issued by Messrs. W. MONTGOMERY & Co. (London) under date of December 31, 1901, it is stated that the first year of the century was marked by development in consumption of nitrate of soda throughout the world as well as by a noteworthy advance in price. The restriction of the output, in accordance with definite commercial agreements, is the cause ascribed to the latter condition, and extended markets and the application of scientific principles to the use of nitrate as a fertilizer has produced a steady increase of consumption. Owing to the partial failure of the European crops, there will be the more pressing need for increased cereal production in the next season, which will undoubtedly be a strong factor in the demand for nitrate. The visible supply on December 31, 1901, as compared with the same date of 1900, showed a deficiency of 150,000 tons, but it was estimated that the steamer shipments from Chile between January and March, 1902, would aggregate 135,000 tons, as against shipments aggregating only 67,000 tons in the corresponding months of 1901, so that the end of the first quarter of 1902 would find a stock on hand of 777,000 tons, as compared with 861,000 tons for the corresponding period of 1901. The consumption from January 1 to May 15, 1901, was 770,000 tons, so that but small margin is left for the unforeseen contingencies which may arise in the nitrate trade.

The acquisition of the rights of construction of the Transandine Railway by the Transandine Construction Company, Limited, represented by W. R. GRACE & Co., of New York, seems to afford a guaranty for the speedy completion of this important line of communication. The transaction was completed on August 23, 1901, the former holders relinquishing their rights in favor of the company named through the signature of a deed of sale. The completion of this line will effect a saving of twenty days in the journey between Chile and Europe, and will also materially shorten the trip from the Republic to the eastern ports of the United States.

From 1891 to 1901 737 kilometers of new railroad were opened in the Republic. In 1901 the passenger traffic showed an increase of 9 per cent, and the freight 5 per cent. The income amounted to 16,244,812.74 *pesos*. In March, 1901, the Chilean Government ordered from the United States 16,000 tons of standard steel rails for railways, it being one of the large orders placed in the estimated expenditure of $16,878,190 for the improvement of the lines of the Republic. At the opening of the year there were in operation in the Republic 42.97 kilometers of electric tramways and 145.675 kilometers of horse tramways, making the total length of the tramway system of Chile 186.24 kilometers.

In 1901 there were 1,700 schools, with 124,265 scholars on the books and an average attendance of 79,666. The increase of new schools and the number of scholars was considerable compared with 1900.

The standing army of the Republic was fixed for the year at 17,385 men, of which 5,885 were officers or instructors and 11,500 privates.

The navy consisted of 16 vessels of war, 20 torpedo boats, 10 coastguard vessels, 2 transports, and 10 pontoons or store vessels. The personnel was fixed at 5,260 men, including 612 chiefs and officials and 600 landsmen. In 1901 there went through a course of military training 11,500 conscripts, and through a course of naval training 500.

Colombia.—No statistical data with reference to the trade and finance of the Republic of Colombia for 1901 has been received since the January issue of the BULLETIN.

Costa Rica.—Statistics concerning the foreign commerce of Costa Rica in 1901 show that the imports during that period amounted to a valuation of $4,410,422.45, while the exports rose to $5,583,197.91, or an excess of exports over imports of $1,172,775.46. Coffee exports reached a total value of $2,823,291.32, and bananas were shipped to the amount of 3,870,156 bunches, valued at $1,532,581.78. Another important item of export was comprised under gold coin and bullion, aggregating $682,409.23. Under the general head of merchandise are classed the principal import values ($3,856,820.42), while live stock and gold bullion and coin formed the other items. The importations made by the Republic from the United States during the fiscal year 1901 amounted to $1,946,726, while exports from that country for the same period aggregated $2,990,550. In the trade for 1900 and 1901 the United States figured for about 50 per cent in the import lists of the Republic, as against 43 per cent in 1899, Germany's trade having fallen off one and one-half points, while that of Great Britain advanced from 19.6 per cent to 22.6.

Two issues of bonds, made in February and April, 1901, were authorized during the year, the proceeds to be used in developing the railway interests of the Republic, while in the month of March, Costa Rican bonds to the value of 642,300 *colones* were incinerated, having been issued in 1897 and 1899 and subsequently redeemed.

For the furtherance of intertrade relations between the two republics, a commercial treaty with France, providing for the reciprocal exchange of tropical products between Costa Rica and the French colonial possessions and France proper at the lowest rate of customs duties, was signed by the two countries interested on June 7, 1901, at San José. Trade conditions being reported as temporarily straightened by the decline of coffee prices in foreign markets, a law abolishing the export duty on that article became operative on September 1, 1901, thus widening the possible outlet for Costa Rican coffees. The consumption of coffee produced in Costa Rica is constantly on the increase in the United States, and the high prices it commands, compared with those obtained for coffees of the same grade from other countries, is proof of its growing popularity.

Ecuador.—The total exports from Ecuador in 1901 were valued at 16,392,333 *sucres*, as against 16,260,413 *sucres* in 1900. The total imports for the year were valued at 15,126,281 *sucres*, as compared with 13,416,878 *sucres* in 1900. On the import list of the country the United States ranks first, followed by the United Kingdom and Germany in the ordered named. The imports from the United States in the fiscal year 1901 amounted to a valuation of $2,015,085, while exports to that country during the period named aggregated $1,424,840. As is well known, Ecuador is the largest producer of cacao in the world, and the consumption of cocoa and chocolate has been increasing so constantly and rapidly of late years that cacao has attained a new rank in the markets of the world. The total shipments of this product from Ecuador in 1901 amounted to 23,179,095 kilograms, as against 18,825,898 in 1900.

The estimated Government revenues for the year under consideration were 13,418,504 *sucres*, an increase of 5,281,343 *sucres* as compared with the preceding year. The cash deposits in the Guayaquil banks on December 31, 1901, amounted to 3,502,136 *sucres*, dividends of 16 and 10 per cent for the year 1900–1901 being paid by the Bank of Ecuador and the *Banco Comercial y Agricola*, respectively.

Guatemala.—Statistical data covering the financial and industrial conditions prevailing throughout the Republic later than that covered by the January "Review" have not been received by the Bureau.

Haiti.—General conditions prevailing in the Republic were detailed in the January "Review," since which time additional data of importance have not been received.

Honduras.—Commercial transactions in Honduras in 1901 are stated to have covered imports to the value of $4,168,600 and exports valued at $6,183,023. The principal countries furnishing imports were: The United States, $2,792,822; Germany, $486,373; England, $471,650; France, $101,855; British Honduras, $152,800; Central American States, $107,402. The leading exports were: Precious metals, $2,279,115; fruits (bananas), $1,945,388; cattle, $557,316; coffee, $275,193; cabinet woods, $274,255; tobacco, $213,423; hides and skins, $182,345; indigo, $107,365; sundries (hats, wheat, salt, etc.), $177,503. The United States received 70 per cent of the exports, Germany and the Central American States dividing the balance. In the fiscal year 1901 the exports of Honduran products to the United States were valued at $1,258,317, as compared with $988,606 in the preceding year, while the imports from the United States for the two periods under comparison were $1,115,009 and $1,181,453, respectively.

Although in 1901 the exports exceeded the imports by $2,014,000, the value of the products exported from Honduras is relatively insignificant, the great wealth of the country being considered. Quantities of products which are a source of wealth for other countries, such as textile materials, skins of horses, sheep, and wild animals, divi-divi (so abundant on the southern coast), rosins, gums, bananas, vanilla, spices, oleaginous grains, etc., are practically still undeveloped.

Net Government receipts from all sources are stated to have been $3,017,273.40 and the expenditures $2,840,397.21, leaving an excess of receipts over expenditures of $176,876.19. Payments on the public debt amounted, during the year, to $805,144.73, leaving the total indebtedness of the Republic $1,285,207.75 at the commencement of 1902.

The coinage of 1901 exceeded that of 1900 by $3,948.52.

During the year 2,999 ships, of a total registered capacity of 491,199 tons, entered Hondurian ports. These vessels brought into the country 5,168 passengers, and carried away on their outward voyages 3,928 passengers, 1,240 remaining in the country.

Notwithstanding the fact that the mining industry in Honduras developed considerably during the year, it is as yet in its infancy. The exports of ores amounted to $2,279,115.50, as compared with $1,808,822 in 1900.

The post-office service continued in good condition, while the quantity of mail handled was greater than that of the previous year. The telegraph service was excellent during the year, and 120 miles of additional wires were added to the system, making the total length of the telegraph lines 3,166 miles. During 1901, 543,599 messages were transmitted, or 31,045 more than were dispatched in 1900.

Mexico.—The official statistics of Mexico are compiled, as are those of the United States, by fiscal years, computing the beginning of the year from July 1 and ending June 30 following, so that the latest complete data covers the year 1900–1901, for which period total imports were stated at $65,083,450.69 gold, and exports at $148,656,338.71 silver valuation. According to statistics compiled by the Mexican Government for the first half of the fiscal year 1901–2 or from July 1, 1901, to December 31 of the same year, the total imports for the period were worth $29,196,236.80 gold. United States figures for the fiscal year 1900–1901 show imports from Mexico to the value of $28,851,635, while exports to that Republic aggregated $36,475,350. Statistics of tobacco exports from Mexico for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, show a total of 4,451,870 pounds, at a declared valuation of $2,214,713 silver. The total annual production of this article of trade within the Republic is estimated at about 17,000,000 pounds, and new plantations are continually being established. Copper forms an important item of export, customs statistics for the fiscal year .1901, showing a total exportation of nearly 30,000 tons, of which 6,583 tons were shipped to England and 23,000 tons to the United States and Continental Europe.

The declared exports to the United States from the consular district of the City of Mexico for the quarter ending December 31, 1901, exceeded in value those of any preceding three months, being represented by $919,153.07 gold. This was an increase of more than $100,000 over the previous quarter, when the export valuation of the district was $806,657.40, the increase over the corresponding period of 1900 being $170,000, when the total valuation was $748,451.32. During the last quarter of 1901 gold bullion formed, as usual, the largest item in the declared exports, representing a total of $571,927.94. Arms and ammunition purchased by Salvador from Mexico in transit, in bond through the United States, represented a valuation of $140,500. Among the other items were silver bullion and ore, $83,874.26; gold ore, $2,996.05; hides, $32,760.41; goatskins, $18,160; broom root, $12,695.22; pecan nuts, $12,030.93, and palm-leaf and straw hats, $2,191.39.

A feature of the agricultural development of the country is the importance of the maize crop, it being reported in June, 1901, that Mexico ranked third among the corn-growing nations of the world, its total crop in normal years being exceeded only by those of the United States and Austria-Hungary. Sugar production also shows a marked advance, statistics given showing that the advance of 1900–1901 over the year preceding was considerable, while a further gain for the present year (1901–2) is predicted, as 6 new factories have already been projected. The total amount of sugar produced in Mexico by those factories and *haciendas* reporting to "El Hacendado Mexicano" in 1900–1901 was 77,361,712 kilograms, to which are added 17,633,288 kilograms, the approximate total of the sugar produced in the various States not reported, making a grand total of 95,000,000 kilograms, or 95,000 metric tons. The total quantity of molasses is estimated at 50,000 tons.

Another item of internal development is the interest taken by both native and foreign corporations in the cultivation of rubber plantations, numerous companies being formed for the exploitation of this industry, most of which are reported as in a flourishing condition.

The "Statistical Bulletin" (Boletin de Estadística) of Mérida has recently published statistics concerning the exportation of hemp (*henequén*) in the period covered by the years 1897–1901, inclusive. The data reported is as follows:

	Kilograms.
1897	70,545,153
1898	68,834,268
1899	73,190,896
1900	81,093,418
1901	83,191,007

The advancing ratio of these exports is shown from the fact that in 1901 the excess of exports over 1897 was 12,645,854 kilograms; over 1898, 14,356,739; over 1899, 10,000,111, and over 1900, 2,097,589. The outlook for 1902 indicates even greater activity in the development of hemp growing in the Republic, and it is stated that in the district of Mutul, Yucatan, several establishments have combined for the purchase of large quantities of machinery of the most improved kinds for cleaning the fiber of the plant rapidly without breaking or cutting it.

The importation of coal and coke by Mexico shows a notable increase when the annual statistics covering the five years ending June 30, 1901, are compared. During the fiscal year 1896 (1896–97) the quantity of coal imported was 310,666 tons, worth $881,557, while the 93,671 tons of coke purchased were valued at $439,593, making an aggregate of 404,337 tons, worth $1,321,150. The importations increased each year until 1899–1900, when the coal was represented by 801,618 tons, worth $1,636,218, and the coke by 196,888 tons, worth $779,687; a grand total of 998,506 tons, valued at $2,415,905. During the fiscal year 1901 (1900–1901) the production of coal at the Coahuila mines near Barrateran and Hondo increased very much and partially supplied the domestic demand, hence the coal imports decreased during the year named to 585,546 tons, worth $1,519,965. The imports of coke, however, increased to 238,313 tons, which were valued at $1,026,728. This made an aggregate of 823,859 tons, valued at $2,446,693.

During the first half of the fiscal year 1901 the revenues exceeded $31,000,000, the largest sum ever collected in the history of the Government, and notwithstanding a somewhat lessening activity in commercial transactions, there was a continuous improvement in all branches of national resources.

The total receipts of the Government from all sources for the year 1900–1901 were $64,261,076.39 and the total disbursements $57,944,687.85, leaving an excess of receipts over expenditures of $6,316,388.54. In the budget estimate for 1901–2 the receipts for the year are estimated at $61,694,000 and the disbursements at $61,577,990.24. On May 8, 1901, the Minister of Finance presented to the National Chamber of Deputies a bill authorizing the expenditure of $10,000,000 from the reserve fund of the Federal Treasury for the prosecution of various works of public utility. Hospitals and asylums received $1,800,000; schools, $1,500,000; public buildings, $1,300,000; telegraph lines, $600,000; war vessels, $2,500,000; national theater, $1,800,000; paving, water, and sanitation, $500,000.

The activity of United States capitalists in extending banking facilities in Mexico attracts notice. The new State Bank of Chiapas, on the Guatemalan border, has been opened for business with half a million dollars capital. The new Bank of Orizaba, with a paid-up capital of $150,000, is also a recently established institution, the stock being held by citizens of the United States residing in the City of Mexico.

The report of the manager of the Mortgage Bank of Mexico made to the shareholders for the year 1901 shows that the mortgage operations undertaken by the institution during the year amounted to a sum of $2,376,000, against $2,370,700 in 1900, of which $427,000 were discharged in 1901. The accounts current during the year were: Debtor,

$13,416,335.55, and creditor, $14,110,435.49, making the total operations $27,526,771.04, against $21,414,299.91 in 1900. The deposits in 1901 were $346,466.39, against $384,982.82 in 1900.

During the year 1901 the two United States companies which have contracts for resurfacing the streets of the City of Mexico laid the following areas of asphalt pavement: The Barber Company paved 55 streets, measuring 95,567 square meters, for which it received $538,399.17 on account; the Neufchatel Company paved 33 streets, measuring 45,200 square meters, receiving in cash $219,189.13. In addition, local Mexican contractors laid sidewalks of Portland cement along 205 streets, the area covered being 118,258 square meters. Other sidewalks constructed included 854 square meters of asphalt, 58,765 square meters of loose stones (on 106 streets), and 192,792 square meters of stone slabs (on 119 streets). The paving of the streets and the laying of sidewalks will be continued throughout 1902.

In his message to Congress on April 1, 1901, President Díaz stated that 75 new post-offices had been established in the Republic within the preceding six months, a noteworthy increase in the amount of postal matter handled had been made, and that special money-order business with the United States had increased by 40 per cent. Postal revenues were also stated to have increased 15 per cent. The system of parcel-post exchanges was further extended in August, 1901. The general revenue from the post-office for the fiscal year 1901 was stated in the President's message of September 16 to have been $2,139,000, and postal drafts exchanged between Mexico and the United States to have amounted to $338,000, Mexican currency.

Nicaragua.—Official data from Nicaragua covering commercial and financial statistics other than as published in the Review in the January issue of the Bulletin have not been received.

Paraguay.—The movement of foreign commerce in Paraguay for the year 1901 is represented by $5,532,964, made up of $3,003,657.83 for imports, and $2,529,306.59 for exports, or an excess of imports over exports of $474,351.24. Exportations from Paraguay to the United States during the fiscal year 1901 show a valuation of $1,740, while imports by Paraguay from the United States during the same period aggregated $12,695.

The revenues of the Republic in 1901 amounted to $11,412,746.98 as compared with $9,856,063.02 in 1900, and were made up as follows:

Custom-houses	$9, 930, 348. 41
Internal taxes	1, 220, 246. 97
Posts and telegraphs	181, 128. 85
Real estate	10, 736. 40
Mortgages	4, 980. 10
Direct taxes	65, 306. 25
Total	11, 412, 746. 98

The public debt of the Republic on December 31, 1901, was $4,787,077.86 gold, the internal debt on the same date being $827,300. Incomplete data collected up to the present time show that during the year 1901, there were established in the capital of the Republic 160 commercial and industrial establishments. The total approximate commerce during the time mentioned, according to the latest data obtainable, was as follows: Commercial transactions, $67,242,437; industrial operations, $139,047,095; live stock, 2,953,757 head. During the year 112,650 hectares of agricultural lands were under cultivation, the total production of which aggregated 1,381,126,421 kilograms of farm products, such as maize, manioc, beans, peanuts, sugar cane, cotton, rice, coffee, tobacco, etc.

The establishment of saladeros or meat-packing houses was made the subject of a special law in the latter part of 1901, the provisions of which are operative until December 31, 1910. The chief points of interest in the law are to the effect that until the date named, machinery, materials required for packing, common salt, and chemicals shall be imported into Paraguay free of duty. Persons establishing such industrial plants are required to pay the Government a tax of 10 to 15 cents gold per hide of each animal slaughtered. The profits from the packing houses of Paraguay are said to be very great, owing to the rarity of epidemic diseases among the cattle of the Republic. At the beginning of the year 1901 the live stock of various kinds in the Republic numbered 2,743,665 head, the value of the cattle industry being $100,286,835.

Agricultural and national industries received a further impetus in the course of the year through a loan contracted for by the Agricultural Bank for $1,000,000. The loans of the bank to its patrons during 1899 amounted to $1,279,780.11, and the capital on January 1, 1900, was $3,025,723.57.

With the opening of the year 1901 the use of the metric system became compulsory throughout the Republic. From the middle of September, 1900, until September 15, 1901, the work of substituting the new issue of bank notes for the old ones in circulation was carried on, the new notes having been printed by the American Bank Note Company, of New York.

Diplomatic relations with France were resumed in June, M. RÉNÉ OLIVIER being appointed by the French Government to represent that Republic in Paraguay.

Peru.—Official publications of Peru show a total valuation of imports entering the Republic through Callao, the principal port, in 1901, of $9,615,203 (19,747,854 *soles*). On this import list the first place is occupied by Great Britain, followed in order by the United States, Germany, France, and Italy. The classification of imports includes cotton, wool, linen, silk, furniture, fancy articles, provisions and groceries, wines and liquors, drugs and chemical products.

In the fiscal year 1901, Peru exported products to the United States amounting in value to $3,656,180, a great increase over the previous twelve months, when the total exports aggregated $2,122,543. The imports from the United States in 1901 were valued at $3,126,934, being nearly double those of 1900, when they were worth $1,662,475.

The mint at Lima, in 1901, recoined 300,000 2-cent pieces into 600,000 1-cent pieces in order to meet the demands of commerce for the smaller coins. During the same period 330,000 silver *soles* were remelted into bar silver, which was shipped to London and sold as bullion, the proceeds being converted into pounds sterling in the form of gold coin and sent to Peru to be placed in circulation. This was done for the purpose of diminishing the number of silver *soles* in circulation, and in order to assure their valuation at the rate of 24d. each, or one-tenth of a pound sterling, maintaining in this manner the parity between 10 *soles* and £1 sterling. In order to further meet the demand for fractional coin, 152,000 pieces of silver of the value of 1 *sol* each have been melted and made into coins of the value of one-fourth and one-eighth of a *sol*, respectively. The principal work of the mint, however, was the coining of gold bullion into Peruvian pounds. During 1901 231 gold bars weighing $642\frac{226}{1000}$ kilograms and containing $589\frac{662}{1000}$ kilograms of fine gold were sent to the mint to be coined into Peruvian pounds. This quantity of gold, added to the stock on hand uncoined at the close of 1900, produced 81,255 Peruvian pounds, or £17,722 more than the total coinage in 1900. While some of the gold that was coined was imported, it is a notable fact that more than 95 per cent of the gold coined in 1901 was extracted from the gold mines of the Republic. In 1898, when the coinage of gold was first initiated in Peru, the Peruvian pound was at a premium, and this fact naturally attracted to the mint a considerable portion of the old gold remaining in the country in the form of trinkets, foreign coins, etc., which was melted into bars and coined into Peruvian pounds. Within the last three years, however, but little gold of this kind has been sent to the mint, so that the gold coined during that period came almost entirely from the output of the mines of the Republic. The following table shows the coinage of Peruvian pounds from 1898 to 1901:

1898	£40,103
1899	33,835
1900	63,533
1901	81,255
Total	218,726

The exports of gold from Peru in 1901 have not yet been compiled, but the data obtainable up to the present time indicate that they will exceed those of 1900 by about 2,500 kilograms. The gold production in 1901 of the Inca Mining Company was 1,500 kilograms, 900 of which were exported.

Sugar production in the Republic is increasing steadily, and it was estimated on August 20, 1901, that the output for the year would not fall short of 140,000 tons. When it is considered that a decade ago the total amount manufactured was between 70,000 and 80,000 tons, the possibilities of this branch of industry are at once evident.

Salvador.—The foreign commerce of the Republic of Salvador for the year 1901 shows the following conditions:

	Exports.	Value in silver.
	Sacks.	
Coffee	326,588	$8,308,466
Other products	90,574	2,647,579
Total	417,162	10,956,045

The imports during the same period consisted of 195,204 packages of merchandise, valued at $2,615,150.64 gold, which, with exchange at 150 per cent, equals $6,537,876.60 silver. Comparison with the value of the exportations during the same period shows a balance in favor of the latter of $4,418,168.40.

The exports of Salvador's products to the United States in the fiscal year 1901, according to statistics of the United States Treasury Department, were worth $1,037,715, as compared with $738,674 in the previous twelve months. The imports by Salvador from the United States in the same year were valued at $738,722, in comparison with a valuation of $679,440 in 1900.

Efforts were made on the part of the Government, during the course of the year, to increase the trade relations of the country with other nations, notably Great Britain, and the Consul-General in London was instructed to ascertain, to the fullest extent possible, details covering such relations and to make extended report thereon.

At the opening of the year 1901 the Republic of Salvador was reported to be entirely free of foreign debt, the bonds covering such indebtedness having been redeemed and destroyed at the Palace of Justice in November, 1900. The receipts of the nation from taxation in 1901 amounted to $6,556,721.56, made up of the following items:

Customs duties	$4,168,564.59
Tax on liquors	1,814,761.99
Sundry taxes	315,283.14
Telegraphs, post-offices, etc	258,111.84
Total	6,556,721.56

In 1900 the revenues from the same sources were $6,337,729.06, or $218,992.50 less than those collected in 1901. To the $6,556,721.56 produced in 1901 from the sources mentioned above there must be added $1,133,958.17 proceeding from licenses, deposits, and moneys returned, which, added to the balance of $135,084.67 on hand in the

Treasury at the beginning of the year 1901, makes the total receipts for that year amount to $7,825,764.40. The disbursements in 1901 were $7,640,891.17, as is shown in the following table:

Legislative, executive, and judicial branches of the Government	$4,378,948.31
Payment of different credits	3,197,956.09
Return of deposits and other expenditures	63,986.77
Balance December 31, 1901	184,873.23
Total	7,825,764.40

The public debt on the 31st of December, 1901, was as follows:

Bonds of Salvador, capital	$5,561,562.68
Interests	515,325.93
Other bonds, together with interest	2,249,015.82
Total	8,325,904.43

The receipts of the Government from all sources in 1901 aggregated $7,825,764.40, the expenditures being $7,640,891.17, leaving a balance on hand in the National Treasury at the beginning of 1902 of $184,873.23.

Santo Domingo.—Data relative to the commercial and financial interests of Santo Domingo, other than as published in the "Review" for January, are not available.

Uruguay.—The gross statistics of the foreign commerce of the Republic of Uruguay for 1901 show a small decrease in imports and a large decrease in exports and general total as compared with the preceding year. The imports aggregated $23,691,932, or a net decrease of $286,274, while export valuations amounted to $27,731,126, showing a net decrease of $1,679,736 as compared with 1900. The respective positions occupied by the various articles of import and export, with their decline or rise in valuation, are as follows:

Imports: Beverages in general, $2,284,627, a decrease of $78,940; comestibles, cereals, and spices, $5,129,837, increase $177,160; textiles, $3,936,184, decrease $365,599; ready-made clothing, $954,333, decrease $152,390; raw and industrial material and machinery, $7,755,510, increase $496,330 (mostly attributable to material for the port works); various, $2,576,905, decrease $196,391; live stock, $822,713, decrease $187,246.

Exports: Live stock, $473,422, decrease, $60,794; slaughterhouse products, $25,931,115, decrease, $674,547; agricultural products, $572,668, decrease, $1,096,855; other products, $619,551, increase, $182,016; various articles, $6,493, decrease, $14,817; provisions for vessels, $127,877, increase, $7,936. The failure of the wheat crop, due to the wet winter of 1900, was responsible for the decrease in the exportations of wheat, bran, and pollards, which amounted to $1,569,650, while the item of jerked beef (*tasajo*) showed a decrease of $1,149,435. On the other hand, there was an improvement in figures for wool shipments which reduced the net result materially. The exports of wool from Montevideo for the twelve months ending with October 31, 1901, amounted to 84,491 bales of 500 kilograms (1,102.30 pounds) each. The wool exports in the preceding twelve months showed a grand total of 51,437 bales.

Attention is called to the fact that since 1891 the exports of the Republic have steadily exceeded the imports by amounts varying from $4,000,000 in 1901 to $11,000,000 in 1899 and nearly $10,000,000 in 1894 and 1897. In round numbers, the exports for the eleven years, 1891–1901, amount to $330,000,000, as against $249,000,000 for imports—a difference in favor of the trade balance of the Republic of about $81,000,000, or a yearly average of $7,300,000. It is also stated that the current year shows decided improvement in the export statistics as compared with those for 1901.

Uruguay's trade with the United States in the fiscal year 1901 shows an export valuation of $1,883,994 as compared with $1,848,077 for the preceding year, and an import valuation of $1,637,074 as against $1,816,720 in 1900. According to a statement furnished by the Consul-General of Uruguay to the United States, the trade between Uruguay and the United States for the six months of 1901, from January 1 to June 30, inclusive, was represented by $640,456.55 in exports from Uruguay, and by $1,292,056.06 in imports from the United States.

Exports of frozen beef from Uruguay to English markets from January 1, 1901, to October 31 amounted to 347,924 quarters as against 143,859 for the same period of 1900. During the same nine months of the year 1,930,642 frozen sheep were shipped from Uruguay to various European markets. The cattle used for the trade cost on an average $23 to $30 gold per head at the slaughterhouse. The best sheep for freezing bring an average price of $3 per head.

With regard to finances it is stated that the public revenues for 1901 amounted to $15,440,825, an increase of $299,271 over the previous year. Despite this increase, however, the revenues were less by $581,042 than the amount anticipated in the budget for the year ($16,124,325), the shortage being principally in customs receipts. On December 31, 1901, the National Treasury reported unpaid accounts to the amount of $1,493,930 and cash and securities on hand to the amount of $957,053, leaving a shortage of $536,876. This shortage, however, was more than covered by the State credit on the Bank of the Republic, so upon the whole the financial situation of the country was entirely favorable.

The custom-house receipts for the first ten months of the year (January–October) amounted to a total of $8,221,513, of which $6,992,159 were for imports and $1,229,754 for exports. The total for the same period of the preceding year was $8,167,146.

The total of the public debt of the Republic of Uruguay on December 31, 1901, was $124,803,287, as against $125,506,953 on December 31, 1900. These figures indicate a decrease for the year of $703,666.

The various railway reports for the twelve months ending June 30, 1901, show satisfactory conditions of traffic and receipts, and recommendations for increased service and enlarged facilities were made by the directors.

Maritime statistics show that in the ten months from January to October, 1901, 931 steamships and 50 sailing vessels cleared from Montevideo, bound for various ports.

Venezuela.—While complete statistics for the entire year 1901 covering the commercial relations of the Republic of Venezuela are not available, the data obtainable from various sections show satisfactory figures in the main.

In a report received at the British Foreign Office on April 7, 1902, the trade of the consular district of Ciudad Bolivar is shown to have increased during the year 1901 over the preceding twelve months by £9,375, having aggregated £706,388 for the year. As compared with the average of the previous ten years, which was £624,743, the increase in the volume of trade is £81,645. In imports, an advance of £3,296 is noted in a total valuation of £266,095, and the Consul making the report states that British manufactured goods continue to hold their own in this market.

The total exports for the year under review were £440,293. The only articles calling for especial comment are heron feathers, which show a falling off, as compared with the previous year, of 3,798 kilograms in weight and of £25,507 in value. The heavy drop in prices in the home markets no doubt accounts for this reduction, as the rates now ruling, although still covering cost, no longer make the killing of these birds for the collection of feathers so remunerative an industry as formerly.

During the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1901, the exports to the United States (as obtained from United States official statistics) were valued at $6,645,848, as compared with $5,500,019 in 1900. The imports from the United States were worth $3,271,877 in 1901 and $2,452,757 in 1900.

In the six months from July 1 to December 31, 1901, 59 steamships and 3 sailing vessels cleared from the port of New York bound for Venezuelan ports, carrying merchandise valued at $1,449,849.89.

The Government budget for the fiscal year beginning June 1, 1901, provided for the disbursement of 37,000,000 *bolivars*, all of which is covered by the receipts from various sources. The receipts of the Government during the year 1901 amounted to 35,813,846.93 *bolivars*, while the expenditures aggregated 44,371,875.56 *bolivars*, showing a deficit of 8,558,028.63 *bolivars*. From this last amount must be deducted the deposits of the Government in the Bank of Venezuela, 4,000,000 *bolivars*, and the clearance on the coinage of silver, amounting to 1,950,073.17 *bolivars*, or 5,950,073.17 *bolivars* in all, which leaves 2,607,955.46 *bolivars* as the actual sum expended by the Government in excess of the total amount received. The data for the month of December, 1901, were incomplete at the time this report was submitted to Congress, as the Minister of Finance had not received all the customs returns, nor had the Bank of Venezuela received all the reports from its agents. It is believed, however, that the receipts from the several sources of revenue for the month named are approximately correct.

In 1901 there was expended for account of the Government salt industry in the payment of interest, etc., 1,439,975 *bolivars*. On December 31, 1901, the Government had in its possession 10,503 salt certificates of $500 each, valued at 5,251,500 *bolivars*. The net profits from the operation of this industry during the fiscal year 1900–1901 were 2,827,579.56 *bolivars*, as compared with 1,077,412.96 *bolivars* produced in the fiscal year 1899–1900.

The receipts of the custom-house at Carúpano, according to statistics published in "El Tiempo" of Caracas, for the six months from July to December, 1901, inclusive, amounted to 535,445.24 *bolivars* ($103,340.93).

TRADE OPPORTUNITIES IN LATIN AMERICA.

Consul-General Eugene Seeger reports from Rio de Janeiro, May 16, 1902, in regard to the construction of a new market building in that city. A local syndicate has received a concession for that purpose, with valuable privileges, and is trying to obtain the necessary funds. Specifications and estimates have been handed the consul-general, with the request that they be submitted to United States capitalists, for the purpose of interesting them in this enterprise. The full text of the specifications, etc., has been filed in the Bureau of Foreign Commerce, where it may be consulted by parties interested. A summary of the matter is given below:

"The area granted by the prefecture covers 242,190 square feet. The use of the market is conceded for fifty years after completion; it must be finished within three years. Free entry will be permitted to all material for construction. The concessionaries must pay the municipality 100,000 *milreis* ($24,000) per annum during the construction of the market and 200,000 *milreis* ($48,000) per year thereafter during the contract. There must also be paid 1,000,000 *milreis* ($240,000)—300,000 *milreis* ($72,000) of this when the ground is handed over, 300,000 *milreis* ($72,000) when the market is completed, 200,000 *milreis* ($48,000) in a year, and an equal amount in the following year. It is calculated that the demolition of the old buildings, the construction of new ones, and the fees, etc., to be paid until the market is completed (including the 300,000 *milreis* first deposited) will cost 4,583,000 *milreis* ($1,099,920). The present market consists of old and unstable sheds, where the commodities that supply a population of 700,000 people are most inconveniently displayed. Nevertheless, it yields a net return of more than 600,000 *milreis* ($144,000) per annum. The concessionaries have already received demands for space in the new market from the chief commercial firms which practically cover all the area granted. It is believed that the investment will give a handsome return on the capital invested."

Under date of May 23, 1902, United States Minister C. P. Bryan, of Petropolis, transmits a report from Mr. Dawson, Secretary of Legation, regarding the equipment and material needed for the New Hamburg and Taquara Railroad. This road is 29.8 miles long, and traverses a fertile and thickly populated region hitherto without railroad facilities. The roadbed and right of way, including culverts but not the longer bridges, are practically ready for the rails. The material needed is as follows: For 2 bridges 21.8 yards long, overhead truss, 5.4 yards between supports; 1 bridge, undergirder 17.4 yards 3.8 yards between supports; 6 undergirder bridges, one 6.5 yards, three 5.4 yards, and two 4.3 yards long; 1,960 tons of rails, 44 pounds per running meter (1.09 yards), and fish plates and screws for same; spikes for 29.8 miles; 20 complete turnouts or switches; 2 turntables; 102 pairs of wheels and appurtenances, axle boxes, springs, etc.; 10 complete trucks, American "bogie" system; 31 locomotives of 25 tons, for a maximum grade of 0.98 inch per meter (1.09 yards) and curve with radius of 109 yards, gauge 1.09 yards, to pull 120 tons, with a velocity of 24.8 miles maximum (native coal); 4 complete apparatus for telegraphic transmission, Morse system; 6 telephone instruments; telegraph wire for 29.8 miles. Bids for the foregoing material are being received and considered by Dr. Augusto Carlos Legendre, 22 A Rua Rosario, Porto Alegre. No time has been fixed for closing the bids, but the company is under contract to have cars running in the fall of 1902. It is desired that the bids be for material laid down in Porto Alegre, not including duties. Freighting to Rio Grande must be in vessels not drawing more than 13 feet. From Rio Grande to Porto Alegre, freight goes in barges drawing from 8 to 8½ feet, and contracts can be made at $1.82 per ton. Bids have been received from German and Belgian firms. Mr. Dawson adds: "There is more railroad building now going on and in contemplation in Rio Grande than in any other State of Brazil, and all the mileage in existence is under Belgian or English management and control. The native coal mentioned as the fuel to be used by the locomotives is a sort of lignite, and is of low calorific value."

The São Paulo Tramway, Light, and Power Company, Limited, of São Paulo, Brazil, which controls one of the most important electric traction and power systems in South America, is about to let contracts aggregating some $750,000 for an extension of their operations. The tramway lines are to be extended, several cars are to be added, the capacity of the light and power plants is to be considerably augmented, and a second pipe line is to be constructed at the hydraulic plant. The company's capital, which is mostly held by New York and Canadian parties, has been increased from $6,000,000 to $7,000,000. F. S. Pearson, consulting engineer of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, is largely interested in the enterprise. The purchases will be made through the New York offices of the São Paulo Company, in the Cable Building, 621 Broadway.

Contracts are expected to be given out shortly for the construction of a system of waterworks for the city of Monterey, Mexico. It is reported that engineers are now making investigations in the Santa Catarina Cañon, located about 10 miles from Monterey. The total cost of the system, it is estimated, will be about $3,000,000. Later on it is also proposed to build a modern sewer system in the Mexican city.

A concession is reported to have been granted by the Mexican Government to parties in Saltillo to utilize the water of the Salina River, in the State of Vera Cruz. Material, machinery, etc., for the construction of the plant is to be imported free of duty.

BOOK NOTES.

Books and pamphlets sent to the Bureau of the American Republics, and containing subject-matter bearing upon the countries of the International Union of American Republics, will be treated under this caption in the Monthly Bulletin.

The President, on April 29, 1902, transmitted to the Congress of the United States the report and accompanying papers of the Delegates of the United States to the Second International Conference of American States, held at the City of Mexico from October 22, 1901, to January 31, 1902. This report, as issued by the Government Printing Office, has been received at the Columbus Memorial Library of the International Bureau of the American Republics. In addition to the report, the instructions to the delegation by the President of the United States and the various protocols and resolutions of the Conference are given, the latter in both the Spanish and English languages. The minutes of the meetings of the Conference, so far as they relate to the question of arbitration, are included among the appendixes of the publication. A comprehensive index adds greatly to the utility of the volume.

The "World's Work" for June publishes an entertaining paper on "The Future of American Shipping" by ARTHUR GOODRICH, in which the position is taken that the building up of the merchant marine of the country is the next natural development in the economic history of the United States. The writer points out that at present Great Britain owns nearly one-half of the total merchant marine of the world, more than 14,500,000 tons of steel, iron, and wood being now afloat under the British flag. The total of American shipping slightly exceeds 3,000,000 tons, more than one-fourth of which is on the Great Lakes, another and larger portion being engaged in the coasting trade of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. This coast and lake trade is regarded as one with the internal development of the country, but with the impetus given of late to foreign commercial relations, the necessity of providing carriers for the immense volume of trade is evident. The capabilities of the country for meeting this necessity are dwelt upon in the article in question.

The interest attaching to volcanic disturbances at the present time renders the paper on "Volcanoes" published in the "National Geographic Magazine" for June, 1902, of more than ordinary value. Volcanoes would seem to be arranged with more or less symmetry in belts circling the great oceans. A ring of fire surrounds the Pacific. Starting at the South Shetland Islands, several hundred miles south of Cape Horn, a belt of volcanoes extends up the west coast of South America, Central America, and North America. From Alaska it crosses the Pacific Ocean along the Aleutian Islands to Kamchatka, thence it follows the east edge of the Pacific through the Kurile Islands, Japan, Formosa, the Philippines, the Moluccas, the Solomon Islands, the North Hebrides, New Zealand, and finally ends in Mounts Terror and Erebus on the Antarctic Continent. Within this great circle of action are many islands of volcanic origin. Eastward from this circle a branch belt extends through Sumatra and Java. Round nearly three sides of the Atlantic basin volcanic districts are scattered with apparent symmetry. Attention is drawn to the fact that the great centers of volcanic action in the Western and Eastern hemispheres are at exactly opposite ends of the globe, and that these centers of activity are near the poles of flattening. The causes of volcanic action are briefly treated in the article, and some of the famous eruptions of the past are described.

The "Engineering Magazine" for July, 1902, contains a paper by Mr. S. A. THOMPSON on the "Effect of Waterways on Railway Transportation." The opinion is expressed by the writer, based upon official reports from many sources, that internal waterways, so far from reducing the traffic of railroad lines, even though their courses parallel, augment the volume of commercial intercourse. In support of this theory which he maintains is held by many legislative bodies, the writer quotes the action of the German Government, which on July 1, 1888, owned 14,665 miles of the railroad lines of the country out of a total of 16,281, and yet in 1887 the Reichstag passed an act providing for the completion of nearly 1,500 miles of canals and canalized rivers, although there were then in use 1,289 miles of canals and 4,925 miles of canalized rivers. Other improvements have been authorized and completed since the date named until to-day Germany has over 9,000 miles of canals and navigable rivers, although there are nearly 18,000 miles of state-owned railways in Prussia alone. The increased traffic growing out of the construction of the Manchester Canal in England, the navigation improvements of the Great Kanawha River, the operations of the St. Mary's Falls Canal in the United States, and the canalization of the River Main in Germany is also quoted, and the statement is made that the tonnage which goes around the Cape of Good Hope is as large now as before the construction of the Suez Canal, which means that the traffic of 8,000,000 tons a year passing through that waterway has been created thereby.

Under the title "The South and the Isthmian Canal" the "Manufacturers' Record" for July 3, 1902, publishes an article written by Senator JOHN T. MORGAN, of Alabama, dealing with the advantages, both local and world-wide, to be derived from the construction of the Isthmian Canal. The writer, who has devoted many years to a consideration of the economic aspects of a waterway between the two oceans bathing the coasts of the Western Hemisphere, quotes the impetus given to commercial intercourse through the construction of the interior canals of Sault Ste. Marie and the Chicago Drainage Canal. The former passes through its locks 36,000,000 tons of shipping in the eight months of the open season. Senator MORGAN estimates the annual traffic of shipping through the proposed Isthmian Canal at 10,000,000 tons as the lowest figure, which, at a rate of $1 per ton would leave a net profit of $4,000,000 per year. The basis of calculation as to the net earnings of such a canal is in the history of the financial operations of the Suez Canal, which is 100 miles long and cost $150,000,000, including enlargements. Its net earnings are distributed on the basis of the [par value of the original stock, about $100,000,000. For twenty years the net earnings have been from 15 to 18 per cent. The wealth of the area that supplies this income is not one-half as great as that which would be tributary to the American canal. The logical deduction is made by the writer that more money can be earned at $1 per ton for tolls on shipping than the Suez Canal can earn at the rate of $1.50, and the result is a saving to the world of 33 per cent of the canal tolls on the great equatorial belt of commerce.

"The Istle Fiber of Mexico." This is the title of an article which appears, with nine illustrations, in the Supplement to the "Scientific American" for June 28, 1902. It deals with the production and preparation for market, manner of shipment, etc., of the well-known istle fiber or *Lechuguilla*, which is employed for the manufacture of brushes (as a substitute for animal bristles), for bagging, coarse cords, saddle girths, etc. The author is CHARLES RICHARDS DODGE, who has recently made a fiber survey of the entire Republic of Mexico, the complete account of the manner of preparing the istle fiber for market being published for the first time. The part of the plant used is the *cogalla* or central spike of unopened leaves. These cogallas are gathered by the natives, who clean the leaves by hand, using a blunt knife for the purpose, after which the fiber is merely dried, when it is ready to bale for market. The plants grow wild over eastern and northern Mexico, and are found in southern Texas. The chief centers of the industry are San Luis Potosi, Saltillo, Jaumane, Tula, Victoria, Monterey, and Tampico, the last named being the port of shipment. The illustrations are from photographs taken by the author.

"Sinopsis de la Educación en la República Argentina" (Synopsis of Education in the Argentine Republic) is the title of an interesting pamphlet of over 100 pages, compiled by Dr. J. B. ZUBIAUR, of Buenos Ayres, that has just been received in the Columbus Memorial Library of the International Bureau of the American Republics. The learned authors treats the subject of education in a style which, while logical and forceful, is also instructive and entertaining. Reviewing the progress of public instruction from the earliest times, Dr. ZUBIAUR shows how in 1852 an impetus was given to the development of the public school system of the nation by the action and cooperation of the Government, and how that system grew and developed into the excellent and extensive organization that exists in the Republic at the present time. In 1869, when the first census of the Argentine Republic was taken, there were only 310,259 persons over the age of 6 years who could read or write, or about 218 out of each 1,000. Twenty-five years afterwards, in 1895, when the second census was taken, such great progress had been made along educational lines that of each 1,000 persons above the age of 6 years, 476 could read and write. The author advocates the extension of the industrial school system in the Republic, and quotes statistics and cites facts to prove that the adoption and extension of this system on the part of the Government would be of great benefit to the nation.

The Columbus Memorial Library has received, through the courtesy of the Chilean Legation at Washington, a copy of a valuable publication entitled "Chile at the Pan-American Exposition." This volume, however, is not confined to a general catalogue of the exhibit of Chile at Buffalo, but, under the caption "Brief Notes on Chile," includes important data concerning the geography and history of the Republic, with descriptions of the various political division or provinces, their principal cities, leading products, industries, and development in general lines. Numerous illustrations, including a portrait of the late President ERRAZURIZ, add greatly to the attractiveness of the volume.

The advance sheets of the Consular Reports for June 18 and July 2, 1902, contain important reports concerning the Trade Conditions in Sergipe, Brazil, and Trade and Industrial Conditions in Bahia, Brazil, respectively. These reports have been furnished the Department of State of the United States by Consul HENRY W. FURNISS, of Bahia, Brazil, and treat exhaustively of the sections in question. Both are reported to be suffering at present from the effects of trade depression, as the price of their native products has fallen in the markets of the world. These products include coffee, cocoa, rice, rubber, tobacco, skins, and woods. The various industries of the two States are dealt with, and the transportation and mail service, as well as the commercial relations with the rest of the world, are described.

Through the courtesy of the Minister from Guatemala the Columbus Memorial Library has received the following important additions:

"Recopilación de las leyes de Guatemala," tomos 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 13 (and index); "Recopilación de leyes agrarias," 1890; "Historia de la América Central," por D. JOSÉ MILLA; "Bosquejo Histórico de las Revoluciones de Centro-América," por ALEJANDRO MARURE; "Compendio de la Historia de la Filosofía," por VALERO PUJOL; "Compendio de la Historia Universal," por VALERO PUJOL; "Instrucción para la Contabilidad en las Oficinas de Hacienda;" "Isagoge, Histórico Apologético General de todas las Indias;" "Códigos de procedimientos penales," 1898; "La Administración Pública," GONZÁLEZ SARAVIA.

"A Short Description of the Republic of Chile," as published by F. A. BROCKHAUS, Leipzig, 1901, embraces an extremely interesting résumé of the development of that Republic from the time of the Spanish conquest until 1899. The matter is compiled from official data, and the publication is embellished by a map, 1:12,750,000, and 37 illustrations.

From the Chargé d'Affaires of Venezuela the twenty-first volume of the collection of laws of the Republic of Venezuela has been received by the Columbus Memorial Library.

ADDITIONS TO THE COLUMBUS MEMORIAL LIBRARY DURING JUNE, 1902.

[The symbol = indicates a gift to the library.]

BOOKS OF GENERAL REFERENCE.

Mercantile year-book and directory of importers, . . . 1902. A list of importers abroad, with their European representatives, and . . . other information of value to those connected with export trade. Edited by Walter Lindley Jones, F. R. G. S. London. [1902] 436 pp. 12mo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ENGLISH.

=American Iron and Steel Association: Annual report of the association. Philadelphia, 1902. 64 pp. 8°.

=Andrews, C. W.: The John Crerar Library. A free public reference library of scientific literature. 1894–1900. Chicago, 1902. Portrait. 10 pp. 8°.

=Catholic University of America: The school of law. 1901–2. Washington, University, 1901. 24 pp. 8°.

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=Heilprin, Angelo: A defense of the Panama route. Philadelphia: Franklin Press, 1902. 12 pp. 8°.

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=Moore, John Bassett: The Monroe doctrine, its origin and meaning. New York, Evening Post Company, 1895. 12 pp. 8°.

=Santa Clara College: Report of the fifty-first year. Santa Clara. [1902] 81 pp. 8°.

=Scott, Herbert Kilburn: The iron ores of Brazil. Iron and Steel Institute. May, 1902. 20 pp. 8°.

=Silk Association of America: Thirtieth annual report of the association. New York: Silk Exchange Building. 1902. 142 pp. 8°.

SPANISH.

=Albert, Federico: Los bosques en el país. [Chile.] pp. 153–184. Santiago, Imprenta Moderna, 1901.

=——— La introducción de los salmones. Santiago de Chile, Imprenta Cervantes, 1902. 60 pp. 8°.

=Anrique, Nicolás: Bibliografía marítima Chilena. (1840–1894.) Santiago de Chile, Imprenta Cervantes, 1895. 205 pp. 12°.

=Blanco, Federico: Diccionario geográfico de Bolivia. Tomo 2. Cochabamba. La Paz, Taller Tipo-Litográfico, 1901. 175 pp. 8°.

=Cruz, Fernando: Instituciones de derecho civil patrio. Guatemala, 1882, 1884, 1888. (3 v. in 1.)

=Cámara mercantil de Barracas al Sud. [Argentina.] Memoria administrativa presentada por la Comisión Directiva el 29 de abril de 1902. Correspondiente al período 1901–1902. Buenos Aires, Imp. A. Pech, 1902. 110 pp. 8°.

=Gallegos, José: Magnetísmo universal, ó sea la mecánica del éter, que, evolucionando eternamente, encierra todas las leyes físicas . . . Guatemala, Siguere & Cia., 1902. 24 pp. 8°.

=González, Ramón: Conferencia sobre explosivos de guerra, seguida de un apéndice. La Paz, Tip. de "El Comercio," 1902. 23, vii pp. obl. 12°.

=Guerrero, Julio: El génesis del crimen en México. Estudio de psiquiatria social. París, Ch. Bouret, 1901. 394 pp. 12°.

=Isagoge histórico apologético general de todas las Indias y especial de la Provincia de Sn. Vicente Ferrer de Chiapa y Goathemala de el Orden de Predicadores. Libro inédito . . . que con motivo de la celebración del cuarto centenario del descubrimiento de América ha mandado públicar el Gobierno de la República de Guatemala . . . Madrid, 1892. 445 pp. 4°.

=Marure, Alejandro: Bosquejo histórico de las revoluciones de Centro-América desde 1811 hasta 1834. Guatemala, Tip. "El Progreso," 1877, 1878. 2 vols. 8°.

=——— Efemérides de los hechos notables acaecidos en la República de Centro-América desde el año de 1821 hasta el de 1842 . . . Guatemala: Tip. Nacional, 1895. 157 pp. 12°.

=Maúrtua, Aníbal: La idea Pan-Americana y la cuestión de arbitraje. Estudio histórico á propósito del congreso de México. Lima: Imprenta "La Industria," 1901. 224 pp. 8°.

=Milla, José: Historia de la América Central desde el descubrimiento del país por los Españoles (1502) hasta su independencia de la España (1821). Precedida de una "Noticia histórica" relativa á las naciones que habitaban la América Central á la llegada de los Españoles. Guatemala: Tip. "El Progreso," 1879–1882. 2 v. 4°.

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=——— Compendio de la historia universal. Tercera parte. Guatemala: Tip. de "El Progreso," 1879. 559 pp. 4°.

=Saravia, S. A.: Cartilla del ciudadano, ó nociones del derecho público, al alcance de todos y explicaciones sobre la constitución de la República. Guatemala: Tip. Nacional, 1896. 144 pp. 8°.

=——— Nociones del derecho público, al alcance de todos. Guatemala: Tip. de Arenales, 1887. 95 pp. 12°.

=Uribe Ángel, Manuel: Geografía general y compendio histórico del Estado de Antioquia en Colombia. París, Imprenta de Goupy y Jourdan, 1885. Front., 783 pp., 34 pls., 2 maps. 4°.

=Vargas y Montebruno: Jeografía de Asia, África i Oceanía por Moisés Vargas y Julio Montebruno. Santiago de Chile, Imprenta de "El Globo," 1901. 199 pp. 12°.

=Veneroso, Ángel: Guía general de la República del Paraguay. Año 2. Núm. 2. 1894. 183 pp. 8°.

=Zubiaur, J. B.: Sinopsis de la educación en la República Argentina. Buenos Aires, Félix Lajouane, 1901. 103 pp. 8°.

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=Dias, Arthur: Do Rio a Buenos Aires. Rio de Janeiro, 1902. 316 pp. 8°.

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ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Mensaje del Presidente de la República. 1902. Buenos Aires, Imp. Tribuna, 1902.

Ministerio de Agricultura: Memoria sobre el Territorio de Misiones por el naturalista viajero, Carlos Burmeister. Buenos Aires, Imp. J. Peuser, 1897. Ills. 87 pp. 8°.

Ministerio de Guerra: Servicio militar obligatorio. Ley No. 4031, sancionada por el Honorable Congreso Nacional el 6 de diciembre de 1901. Buenos Aires, Imp. Arsenal de Guerra, 1901. 47 pp. 16°.

Ministerio de Obras Públicas: Memoria al Honorable Congreso. (Segunda memoria.) Buenos Aires, 1901. 396 pp., 29 plans. 8°.

Tarifa de avalúos. 1902. Buenos Aires, Félix Lajouane, 1902. 350 pp. 4°.

BOLIVIA.

Código de policia rural sancionado por la legislatura de 1901. La Paz, Imp. del Estado, 1902. 32 pp. 12°.

Ministerio de Colonización: Antecedentes del contrato para su administración fiscal. La Paz, Imp. del Estado, 1902. 22, xxix pp. 12°.

Ministerio de Fomento é Instrucción Pública: Ley de 17 de diciembre de 1901 y decreto reglamentario de 10 de abril de 1902. La Paz, Imp. del Estado, 1902. 16 pp. 12°.

Oficina Nacional de Inmigración, Estadística y Propaganda Geográfica: División político-administrativa de la República de Bolivia. La Paz, Imprenta del Estado, 1902. 24 pp. 4°.

——— Estadística minera. Decreto supremo é instrucciones para su formación. La Paz, Tip. Comercial, 1902. 8 pp. 8°.

——— La empresa Church y el empréstito boliviano de 1872. (Sentencias judiciales; extinción de la deuda.) La Paz, Imp. del Estado, 1902. 41 pp. 12°.

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Secretario de Estado dos Negocios da Marinha: Apontamentos para a historia da marinha de guerra brazileira, por Theotorico Meirelles da Silva . . . Rio de Janeiro, Typ. Perseverança, 1881, 1882, 1883. (3 v. in 1). 8°.

CHILE.

A short description of Chile. [Published for the Chilian Government.] Leipzig, F. A. Brockhaus, 1901. 103 pp. 8°.

COSTA RICA.

Discurso del Señor Presidente de la República, Don Rafael Iglesias, al entregar el poder y contestaciones del Señor Presidente del Congreso, Don Francisco Ma. Iglesias á los Señores Presidentes saliente y entrante. 8 de mayo de 1902. San José, Tip. Nacional, viii (1) pp. 4°.

Mensaje del Señor Presidente de la República . . . presentado al Congreso constitucional el 1er de mayo de 1902. San José, Tip. Nacional, 1902. xix pp. 8°.

Mensaje inaugural presentado al Congreso por el Lic. D. Ascención Esquivel. 8 de mayo de 1902. San José, Tip. Nacional, 1902. x pp. 4°.

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Foreign Office: Trade of the consular district of Buenos Ayres, 1901. London, Harrison & Sons, 1902. 30 pp. 8°.

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Guía del inmigrante en la República de Guatemala. Guatemala, Tip. Nacional, 1896. 272 pp. 12°.

Índice de las leyes de Guatemala. 1882. 102 pp. 8°.

Instrucción para la contabilidad en las oficinas de hacienda de la República de Guatemala. Guatemala, Tip. de "El Progreso," 1879. 177 pp. 8°

Mensaje del Presidente de la República de Guatemala á la Asamblea Nacional Legislativa en las sesiones ordinarias de 1902. Guatemala, Tip. Nacional, [1902]. 12 pp. 4°.

Recopilación de leyes agrarias de Guatemala. Guatemala, "La Unión," 1890. 173 pp. 4°.

Recopilación de las leyes de Guatemala, compuesta y arreglada por Don Manuel Pineda de Mont, á virtud de orden especial del Gobierno Supremo de la República, 1879, 1871, 1872. v. 1–3.

——— 1887–1895. Tomos 6–13.

Reglamento á que deben snjetarse los empíricos en agrimensura. Guatemala, Tip. "El Modelo," 1891. 58 pp. 16°.

Reglamento reformado y todas disposiciones gubernativas sobre trabajos topográficos, Guatemala, Tip. "El Modelo," 1890. 101 pp. 12°.

Tarifa para el cobro de los derechos de importación á las mercaderías extranjeras en la República de Guatemala. 1893–1896.

MEXICO.

Anuario estadístico de la República Mexicana para el año de 1900. México, Tip. de la Secretaría de Fomento, 1901. 526 (viii) pp. 4°.

Secretaría de Fomento, Colonización é Industria: Censo general de la República Mexicana verificado el 28 de octubre de 1900. Estado de México. México, Tip. de la Secretaría de Fomento, 1901. 339, 53 pp. 4°.

——— Reglamento y clasificación de la Exposición Universal de St. Louis, Mo., E. U. A., 1903. México, Tip. de la Secretaría de Fomento, 1902. 112 pp. 8°.

PARAGUAY.

Ministerio del Interior: Memoria correspondiente al ejercicio de 1898–1899, presentada al H. Congreso de la Nación. Asunción, Tip. "La Tribuna," 1900. 240 pp. 8°.

La primera esposición nacional de la República del Paraguay. 12 de octubre de 1892. Resumen de los trabajos, por Ricardo Burgada, Secretario de la Comisión Central . . . Asunción, 1892. 88 pp. 8°.

La République du Paraguay. Bruxelles, 1897. 7 pp. obl. 4°.

PERÚ.

Guía del inmigrante en el Perú. Lima, Imprenta del Estado, 1902. 45 pp. 12°.

Ministerio de Fomento: Padrón general de Minas. Lima, Imp. Torres Aguirre, [1901]. 100 pp. 4°.

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Mensaje del Presidente de la República del Salvador. 1902. San Salvador, Imprenta Nacional, [1902]. 12 pp. 4°.

Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores y Justicia. 1900. San Salvador, Imprenta Nacional, [1902]. 409 pp. 4°.

UNITED STATES.

BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

History of education in Minnesota, by John N. Greer. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1902. Ills. 223 pp. 8°.

A history of higher education in Pennsylvania, by Charles H. Harkins and William J. Hull. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1902. 272 pp. 8°.

A history of education in West Virginia, by A. R. Whitehall. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1902. Ills. 165 pp. 8°.

CENSUS OFFICE.

Twelfth Census of the United States. Vital statistics. Pt. 2. Statistics of deaths. Washington, Census Office, 1902. 1055 pp. sq. 4°.

The silk industry of America as shown by the 12th census of the U. S. Franklin Allen. New York, 1902. 37 pp. sq. 4°.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES (FIFTY-SEVENTH).

Second International Conference of American States. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1902. 243 pp. 8°.

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Monthly Bulletin. (May, 1902.) v. 12, No. 5. pp. 1131–1402.

——— (June, 1902.) v. 12, No. 6. pp. 1403–1660.

MARYLAND GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Report of the survey for 1902. Baltimore, Johns Hopkins Press, 1902. 524 pp. 8°.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Commercial relations of the United States with foreign countries during the year 1901. v. 1. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1902. 1191 pp. 8°.

Foreign relations of the United States. 1900. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1902. 970 pp. 8°.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Marine-Hospital Service. Yellow-fever institute; its organization and progress. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1902. 1 v. 8°.

——— Yellow fever in France, Italy, Great Britain, and Austria. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1902. 35 pp. 8°.

URUGUAY.

Dirección General de Estadística. Anuario estadístico de la República Oriental del Uruguay. 1900. Montevideo, 1901. 1 v. 4°.

Dirección General de Registro Civil: El movimiento del estado civil y la mortalidad de la República Oriental del Uruguay. 1900. Montevideo, Imprenta Rural, 1901. 32 pp. 4°.

Memoria correspondiente á los años 1899, 1900, 1901, presentada á la Junta Económico-Administrativa de Montevideo por la Comisión Departamental de Instrucción Primaria. Montevideo, Barreiro y Ramos, 1902. 147 pp. 4°.

VENEZUELA.

Recopilación de leyes y decretos de Venezuela. Tomo 21. Caracas, Imprenta Bolívar, 1901. 440 pp. 4°.

ADDITIONS TO PERMANENT FILES DURING JUNE, 1902.

Engineering Magazine. New York, N. Y. Monthly.
The World Today. Chicago, Ill. Monthly.

PERMANENT LIBRARY FILES.

Persons interested in the commercial and general news of foreign countries will find the following among the official and periodical publications on the permanent files in the Library of the International Bureau of the American Republics:

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Argentinisches Wochenblatt. Buenos Ayres. Weekly.
Boletín de la Cámara Mercantil. Barracas al Sud. Weekly.
Boletín de la Unión Industrial Argentina. Buenos Ayres. Monthly.
Boletín del Instituto Geográfico Argentino. Buenos Ayres.
Boletín Demográfico Argentino. Buenos Ayres. Monthly.
Boletín Oficial de la República Argentina. Buenos Ayres. Daily.
Bollettino Mensile della Camera Italiana di Commercio ed Arti in Buenos Aires. Buenos Ayres. Monthly.
Buenos Aires Handels-Zeitung. Buenos Ayres. Weekly.
La Industria Molinera. Buenos Ayres. Semimonthly.
Monthly Bulletin of Municipal Statistics of the City of Buenos Ayres. Buenos Ayres. Monthly.
La Nación. Buenos Ayres. Daily.
La Plata Post. Buenos Ayres. Weekly.
La Prensa. Buenos Ayres. Daily.
Le Commerce Extérieur Argentin. Buenos Ayres.
Review of the River Plate. Buenos Ayres. Weekly.
Revista Mensual de la Cámara Mercantil. Barracas al Sud. Monthly
Revista Nacional. Buenos Ayres. Monthly.

BELGIUM.

Bulletin Commercial (Bulletin of the Commercial Museum). Brussels. Weekly.

BOLIVIA.

Boletín de la Sociedad Geográfica de la Paz. Monthly. (Received irregularly.)
El Comercio. La Paz. Daily.
El Comercio de Bolivia. La Paz. Daily.
El Estado. La Paz. Daily.
Revista Económica y Financiera. La Paz. Monthly.

BRAZIL.

Boletim do Serviço da Estatistica Commercial da Republica dos Estados Unidos do Brazil. Rio de Janeiro. (Irregular.)
Brazilian Review. Rio de Janeiro. Weekly.
Diario da Bahia. Bahia. Daily.
Gazeta Commercial e Financeira. Rio de Janeiro. Weekly.
Jornal do Commercio. Rio de Janeiro. Daily.
Jornal do Recife. Pernambuco. Daily.
Lavoura (A). Rio de Janeiro. Monthly.
Propaganda (A). Pernambuco. Weekly.
Provincia (A) do Pará. Belém. Daily.
Revista Agricola. São Paulo. Monthly.
Revista Brazileira. Rio de Janeiro. Monthly.
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Revista Industrial e Mercantil. Pernambuco. Monthly.
Revista Maritima Brazileira. Rio de Janeiro. Monthly.
Rio News. Rio de Janeiro. Weekly.

CANADA.

Canadian Manufacturer and Industrial World. Toronto. Semimonthly.

CHILE.

Boletín de la Sociedad Nacional de Agricultura. Santiago. Weekly.
Boletín de la Sociedad Nacional de Minería. Santiago. Monthly.
Chilian Times. Valparaiso. Semiweekly.
Diario Oficial de la República de Chile. Santiago. Daily.
El Mercurio. Valparaiso. Daily.
Revista Comercial é Industrial de Minas. Santiago. Monthly.
Verhandlungen des Deutschen wissenschaftlichen Vereins. Santiago.

COLOMBIA.

Diario Oficial. Bogotá. Daily.
La Estrella de Panamá. Panamá. Weekly.
Revista de la Instrucción Pública de Colombia. Bogotá. Monthly.
Star and Herald. Panamá. Weekly.

COSTA RICA.

Boletín Judicial. San José. Daily.
Boletín de la Biblioteca Nacional. San José.
La Gaceta. (Oficial.) San José. Daily.

CUBA.

La Gaceta Económica. Habana. (Issued three times a month.)
Grito de Baire. Habana. Monthly.
La Escuela Cubana. Habana. Weekly.
Revista del Foro. Habana. Quarterly.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

El Mensajero. Santo Domingo. Three times a month.
Gaceta Oficial. Santo Domingo. Weekly.

ECUADOR.

Anales de la Universidad Central del Ecuador. Quito. Monthly.
Gaceta Municipal. Guayaquil. Weekly.
Registro Oficial de la República del Ecuador. Quito. Daily.
Revista Comercial. Guayaquil. Monthly.

ENGLAND.

Accounts relating to trade and navigation of the United Kingdom. London. Monthly.
Accounts relating to trade and commerce of certain foreign countries and British possessions. London. Monthly.
Board of Trade Journal. London. Weekly.
British Trade Journal. London. Monthly.
Commercial Intelligence. London. Weekly.
Diplomatic and Consular Reports. London.
Feilden's Magazine. London. Monthly.
Geographical Journal. London. Monthly.
Journal of the Board of Agriculture. London. Quarterly.
Man: A monthly record of anthropological science. London. Monthly.
Mining (The) Journal, Railway and Commercial Gazette. London. Weekly.
South American Journal. London. Weekly.
Times (The). London. Daily.

FRANCE.

Bulletin de la Chambre de Commerce de Paris. Paris. Weekly.
Courrier des Bibliothèques. Paris. Monthly.
Le Nouveau Monde. Paris. Weekly.
Moniteur Officiel du Commerce. Paris. Weekly.
Revue du Commerce Extérieur. Paris. Semimonthly

GERMANY.

Der Tropenpflanzer. Berlin. Monthly.
Deutsche Kolonialzeitung. Berlin. Weekly.
Handels-Kammer zu Hannover. Hannover.
Petermann's Mitteilungen. Gotha. Monthly.
Südamerikanische Rundschau. Berlin. Monthly.

GUATEMALA.

Diario de Centro-América. Guatemala. Daily.
El Guatemalteco. Guatemala. Daily.
La República. Guatemala. Daily.

HAITI.

Bulletin Officiel de l'Agriculture et de l'Industrie. Port au Prince. Monthly.

HONDURAS.

Boletín Legislativo. Tegucigalpa. Daily.
El Pabellón de Honduras. Tegucigalpa. Weekly.
Gaceta Judicial. Tegucigalpa. Semiweekly.
La Gaceta. Tegucigalpa. Daily.

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Boletín de Estadística. Mérida. Semimonthly.
Boletín del Instituto Científico y Literario. Toluca. Monthly.
Boletín Postal de la Administración General de Correos de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos. México. Monthly.
Boletín Telegráfico. México. Daily.
Diario Oficial. México. Daily.
El Agricultor Mexicano. Ciudad Juárez. Monthly.
El Economista Mexicano. México. Weekly.
El Estado de Colima. Colima. Weekly.
El Hacendado Mexicano. México. Monthly.
Mexican Herald. México. Daily.
El Progreso de México. México. Weekly.
El Republicano. Aguascalientes. Weekly.
La Gaceta Comercial. México. Daily.
Resumen de la Importación y de la Exportación. México. Monthly.
Revista Científica y Boletín Meteorológico del Estado de México. Toluca. Monthly.
Semana Mercantil. México. Weekly.

NICARAGUA.

Diario Oficial. Managua. Daily. (Not received regularly.)
El Comercio. Managua. Daily.

PARAGUAY.

Diario Oficial. Asunción. Daily.
Paraguay Monthly Review. Asunción.
Revista del Instituto Paraguayo. Asunción. Monthly.
Revista Mensual. Asunción. Monthly.

PERU.

Auxiliar del Comercio. Callao. Biweekly.
Boletín de la Sociedad Geográfica de Lima. Lima. Monthly.
Boletín de Minas. Lima. Monthly.
El Comercio. Cuzco. Biweekly.
El Comercio. Lima. Daily.
El Economista. Lima. Weekly.
El Peruano. Lima. Daily.
Padrón General de Minas. Lima.
Revista de Ciencias. Lima. Monthly.

PORTO RICO.

Boletín Mercantil de Puerto Rico. San Juan. Daily.
La Correspondencia. San Juan. Daily.

SALVADOR.

Boletín de Agricultura. San Salvador. Semimonthly.
Diario del Salvador. San Salvador. Daily.
Diario Oficial. San Salvador. Daily.
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CONVENCIÓN SANITARIA.

SUMARIO.

Introducción.—Informe del Comité de Reglamentos Sanitarios Panamericanos de la Segunda Conferencia Internacional Americana, tenida últimamente en la capital de México.—Acción de la Oficina International de las Repúblicas Americanas.—Plan de organización y programa provisional por el Dr. WYMAN.—Ley de policía sanitaria de Chile.—Ley de patentes y visitas de sanidad de Venezuela.—Ley de Policía Sanitaria de Haití.—Acción de la primera Conferencia Internacional Americana en Washington de 1889 á 1890.—Informe de la Comisión de Reglamentos Sanitarios de aquella Asamblea.—Convención de Rio de Janeiro de 25 de Noviembre de 1887.—Convención de Lima de Marzo 12 de 1888.

En el Articulo V. de la Resolución adoptada en 29 de enero último por la Conferencia Internacional Americana que se tuvo hace poco en la capital de México, se dispuso que dentro del término de un año á contar desde esa fecha, se reuniese en esta ciudad de Washington una convención general de representantes de las diversas Repúblicas americanas para tratar de asuntos sanitarios, recomendar los convenios internacionales que estimare oportunos, formular reglamentos encaminados á asegurar el beneficio común en materia de tanta transcendencia, y proponer cuanto á su juicio fuese útil para llevar á debido efecto los provechosos fines que la Conferencia Internacional Americana intentó realizar en este respecto.

No se reproduce en este lugar el texto del artículo mencionado, porque en el número del BOLETÍN correspondiente al mes de abril (página 989, sección en castellano, y paginas 874 y 1077 secciones en inglés y portugués, respectivamente), se insertó íntegra la Resolución de la Conferencia. Pero á fin de que pueda conocerse más á fondo el pensamiento que presidió á todo esto, ha parecido conveniente poner aqui el dictamen que la Comisión del ramo, en que estuvieron representados el Uruguay, Chile, los Estados Unidos de América y México, presentó á la Conferencia el 27 de enero de 1901.

Por otra parte, entre la Resolución propuesta y la adoptada no hay absolutamente más diferencia que la relativa á la determinación de quien debía convocar la convención. En el dictamen nada se expresa sobre este particular; pero en el acuerdo se impuso este deber al Consejo Directivo de la Oficina internacional. Se han intercalado en el texto las palabras que expresan este concepto, y van impresas, con el fin de diferenciarlas de todo lo demás, en letra bastardilla.

De manera que en realidad, reproduciendo el dictamen, con la adicion indicada, se tiene también reproducido textualmente el acuerdo.

En el expresado documento se expresó la Comisión como sigue:

"*A la Honorable Conferencia:*

"Los adelantos de la ciencia médica en América han hecho necesario que la asepsia ó el saneamiento ocupen el lugar de la antisepsia ó cuarentena. En otras palabras, es más importante poner á las poblaciones en tal condición de salubridad que las enfermedades no puedan propagarse, que sentir la necesidad de impedir la infección por medio de la cuarentena, que estorba el tráfico y crea entorpecimentos al comercio.

"El incesante aumento de intereses comunes en las Repúblicas americanas está exigiendo que la actual Conferencia adopte medidas y dicte recomendaciones sobre el mejoramiento de las condiciones sanitarias, á fin de que sean combatidas las enfermedades contagiosas y de que las restricciones de la cuarentena, tan perjudiciales para todos, sean substituidas por precauciones que conjuren las causas de la misma cuarentena. De esta suerte, no solamente se evitarán sus consecuencias, sino que el precioso tesoro de la vida humana quedará protegido eficazmente. El saneamiento sistemático librará á la marina mercante y á los ferrocarriles, de los considerables gastos que ocasionan los inconvenientes de las cuarentenas.

"Cuarentenas estrictas, y á las veces prohibitivas, han sido decretadas siempre que se han declarado enfermedades contagiosas en varios puertos del Continente, y los perjuicios con tal motivo sufridos, no menos que el descrédito resultante de la existencia de dichas enfermedades infecciosas para las localidades en que han estallado, sobrepuja al importe de los gastos que hubiera exigido el saneamiento de esos mismos puertos. Y no solamente sufren por esta causa los puertos de embarque, sino que el mal lo resienten también el productor y el consumidor, cuya mutua dependencia es tan manifiesta. En un estudio publicado en el *Forum*, correspondiente á febrero de 1899, el Cirujano General WYMAN, del servicio de Hospitales de Marina de los Estados Unidos, occupándose de la extirpación de la fiebre amarilla en los puertos de este hemisferio, dice:

"'Apenas puede dudarse de que la temible fiebre amarilla ha de llegar á cesar casi completamente: pero se debe conseguir algo más. Aún cuando se lograra purificar y librar de la infección de la fiebre amarilla ese gran centro pestilente que se llama la Habana, quedaría expuesto á inficionarse de nuevo con el contagio de otros puertos de la América Central y Meridional que se hallan en no menos malas condiciones, é importa, por lo mismo, promover lo necesario para extirpar la fiebre amarilla del Continente americano, no perdiendo de vista que esa enfermedad, de hecho, es propia del hemisferio occidental.

"'Y no es un engañoso optimismo creer en la posibilidad de que un sentimiento internacional ha de inducir á considerar la existencia de la fiebre amarilla en un puerto y en sus malas condiciones higiénicas como una vergüenza para el Gobierno de quien ese puerto dependa. Cada nación debería ser responsable de las condiciones de sus territorios y dependencias que favorecieran la propagación de las enfermedades epidémicas, con grave peligro para los pueblos con quienes se proponga mantener un comercio amistoso. En cuanto á que las ciudades que de nosotros dependan se vean libres de la fiebre, merced al saneamiento, el Gobierno deberá solicitar la cooperación de representantes de cada una de las demás Repúblicas Americanas, á efecto de reunir una convención que se compondría de higienistas, ingenieros civiles y financieros, cuya tarea consistiría en preparar un tratado que prescribiera la inspección de los puertos, focos principales de la fiebre amarilla, por una Comisión de representantes de las Repúblicas interesadas. Cada uno de los países contratantes contraería la obligación de poner en práctica las precauciones recomendadas por esa Comisión, ú otras que parecieren más adecuadas, según el parecer de la misma Comisión.'

"Casi todas las naciones han adoptado los modernos métodos de saneamiento, obteniendo así mucho bien, y resultando de esos medios que se haya realizado un progreso, pasando de la cuarentena prohibitiva á la observacion sanitaria, y á una desinfección tan completa, que los gérmenes morbosos con dificultad pueden reproducirse.

"El Doctor LICEAGA, Presidente del Consejo Superior de Salubridad de la República Mexicana, se refiere, en su proyecto de resoluciones sometido por la Honorable Delegación Mexicana á la Segunda Conferencia Pan-Americana, á los métodos con tanto éxito empleados en Francia, en 1890, para prevenir la invasión del cólera á la sazón reinante en España, consistentes en la creación de autoclaves desinfectantes para los equipajes de los pasajeros, y de pequeños lazaretos para las personas atacadas ó sospechosas, sin interrumpir las comunicaciones ni desinfectar las mercancías.

"Mucho bien han producido las diferentes convenciones sanitarias celebradas en diversos lugares, pues ellas han servido de eslabones para facilitar á las naciones el medio más adecuado de obtener los mejores sistemas de saneamiento internacional. Las dos convenciones de Río de Janeiro y de Lima fueron el resultado de los seis Congresos habidos con anterioridad en diferentes países, y ambas fueron modeladas sobre la de Roma, siendo de tal suerte iguales, que durante las discusiones habidas en la Conferencia Internacional Americana de Wáshington, en 1890, las dos fueron sometidas á la aprobación del Congreso indistintamente. Desde entonces, la ciencia médica ha conseguido demostrar que la cuarentena puede, hasta cierto punto, ser un medio eficaz para impedir la invasión de las enfermedades contagiosas, pero no un preventivo adecuado.

"El Dr. FRANCISCO ROSAS, Presidente del Congreso sanitario de Lima, en 1899, dijo lo siguiente:

"'En inumerables ocasiones ha quedado demostrado científicamente que la clausura de puertos y fronteras, no impide la invasión de las epidemias, sino más bien que éstas penetran y se propagan rápidamente en los países que practican el aislamiento, porque, en la errónea creencia de que se hallan libres de todo peligro, se descuidan y no adoptan las medidas convenientes para prevenir el progreso de la enfermedad.'

"Los cuarteles malsanos de nuestros pueblos y ciudades, son los principales focos de propagación de los gérmenes morbosos; límpiense y desinféctense esos cuarteles, y esos gérmenes perecerán. La limpieza debería ser la principal preocupación de las ciudades, y en apoyo de esta verdad, el Dr. JOHN BILLINGS, perito eminente, hacía observar hace algunos años que: 'Una muy considerable parte del exceso de defunciones en una ciudad, es debida á la pobreza de los habitantes de algunos de sus barrios. En algunas demarcaciones de todas las grandes poblaciones se encuentra gente insuficientemente alimentada y vestida, que vive de tal modo aglomerada, que la limpieza, la decencia y la moralidad son muy difíciles, si no imposibles, de obtener. En esos lugares se reunen los ociosos, los malentretenidos y los viciosos de la comarca, y allí crecen las clases por herencia indolentes y destinadas al mal. Mezcladas con ellas y viviendo en idénticas condiciones se encuentran gentes honradas y trabajadoras que viven al día, jornaleros que si enferman tienen que pasar al hospital, é indigentes que no pueden proveer á la propia subsistencia. La cifra de la mortalitad en esos barrios es de 50 á 150 por ciento mayor que la de las clases mejor acomodadas de la población; el término medio de la vida es 10 ó 15 por ciento menor á causa de la pobreza y de la miseria; una considerable parte de los enfermos tiene que ser socorrida por la caridad pública, y una tercera parte de los que mueren tiene que ser inhumada á expensas públicas.

"'El problema de mejorar las condiciones sanitarias de esos barrios, para evitar el aumento de las habitaciones desaseadas, húmedas, obscuras y la aglomeración de vecinos, aliviando la carga que pesa sobre la communidad, sin empobrecer más esa población, ni atraer más vagos y criminales, es uno de los más arduos para la civilización moderna y para los Gobiernos municipales.

"'Fácil es probar á cualquier hombre práctico, que la alta cifra de la mortalidad y de las enfermedades en una ciudad es causa de fuertes gastos exigidos por el sostenimiento de hospitales y otras instituciones de beneficencia, y no lo es menos poner de manifiesto que la abundante provisión de agua pura, la limpieza de las calles, un buen drenaje y bien cumplidos reglamentos para la construcción de edificios, son los mejores medios de disminuir la cifra de la mortalidad y de las enfermedades.'

"Ocupándose del mismo asunto, el Cirujano-General WYMAN ha dicho que los anteriores Congresos y Convenciones sanitarias han confundido la causa y el efecto, tratando de combatir éste, dejando intacta aquella. En cierto estudio, leido en el Tercer Congreso Médico Pan-Americano de la Habana, decía:

"'Permítaseme comparar los métodos de cuarentena hasta hoy seguidos con los actuales y los que en lo sucesivo serán utilizados para extirpar enfermedades epidémicas, como la fiebre amarilla. Bajo el antiguo régimen y siempre que la fiebre aparecía en alguna localidad, se establecía desde luego la cuarentena armada para las localidades cercanas ó distantes con quienes alguna comunicación fuera posible. Las noticias periodísticas hacían saber que *Podunk* seguramente muy satisfecha de su vigilancia, había decretado la cuarentena para todo el mundo, imitando su ejemplo otras poblaciones, para no dejarse aventajar por *Podunk*. Y no es que intente ridiculizar tales precauciones; quiero solamente hacer constar cuanto más previsor es el método ahora empleado, y que consiste en la concentración de los esfuerzos restrictivos en las cercanías del foco de infección, y cuanto más prudentes aparecerán esas precauciones en un porvenir no remoto, cuando se palpe que, merced á ellas, las poblaciones, en razón de sus buenas condiciones higiénicas, podrán presenciar con cierta serenidad la invasión ó la explosión de cualquiera enfermedad infecciosa.'

"Los gérmenes morbosos, así como los demás animales, necesitan alimento. Eliminadas las fuentes de nutrición, no podrán vivir.

"En una memoria sobre saneamiento y progreso, presentada en la Habana en 1901, el Cirujano-General WYMAN dice:

"'Otro de los más poderosos estímulos para el saneamiento, radica en la perspectiva de librarse de él con la cuarentena. Es tiempo ya de tomar en cuenta la necesidad de acabar con esas trabas al comercio, de hacer cesar la detención de los buques con su valiosa carga y sus pasajeros en la cuarentena, porque alguna persona de las que vengan á bordo haya vivido en algún barrio deseasado de un puerto extranjero y traído consigo una enfermedad contagiosa. Precisamente porque esas enfermedades proceden generalmente de los barrios demasiado poblados ó insalubres, ellos son los que deben reclamar nuestra preferente consideración.

"'Digno de interés sería el estudio conjetural del efecto que sobre la permanencia de las enfermedades contagiosas produciría la supresión de las vías y habitaciones malsanas de nuestras ciudades. Nada significa en la cuestión el hecho de que, una vez declarada una epidemia, haga estragos con la misma violencia en los mejores barrios de una ciudad, y que en tal emergencia, el aseo y el saneamiento sean impotentes para atajar el mal; de todas suertes quedará en pié el hecho de que para que esas enfermedades se perpetúen, es indispensable que hallen medio propicio en la suciedad y la atmósfera viciada; y cuando se piensa en que es muy fácil y natural el crecimiento de la infección por la escala social, desde la más baja hasta la más elevada, aparece más claro el interés directo y personal de las clases acomodadas y más inteligentes de la comunidad en la condición de los pobres y de los ignorantes.'

"El mismo autor, refiriéndose en un artículo del *Forum*, de febrero de 1899, á las ventajas que resultarían del establecimiento de una Comisión Internacional para ejecutar las recomendaciones que hiciera una Convención Pan-Americana en solicitud de mejores condiciones de salubridad para los puertos de las Repúblicas americanas, dice que: 'En abono de ese tratado podríase hacer patente cuan benéfico sería para cada una de las naciones que lo ajustaran, librando á su comercio de las molestias y gravosas restricciones de la cuarentena. Grandísimo alcance tendrían sus efectos y harían época en materia de salubridad y saneamiento, pues las mejoras en los puertos y ciudades para evitar la fiebre amarilla, conseguirían conjurar otras enfermedades, imprimiendo considerable impulso al saneamiento municipal en todas partes. Produciría, además, el efecto de hacer más estrechas, comercial y socialmente, las relaciones entre las grandes ciudades de este lado del Atlántico, y se llegaría por el mismo medio á un sentimiento común y amistoso sobre la necesidad de librar nuestros puertos y ciudades de un enemigo de todos.'

"La Comisión, al comenzar sus tareas, estudió cuidadosamente el proyecto de la Delegación Mexicana sobre Policía Sanitaria Internacional, precedido de un examen completo y bien documentado de la cuestión, y que tiende á establecer el hecho de que la solución del problema de la prevención del contagio de las principales enfermedades epidémicas, ha venido sufriendo modificaciones impuestas por el incesante adelanto de la ciencia, y por esta razón, así como en presencia de los admirables descubrimientos hechos durante el período de tiempo trascurrido desde la Primera Conferencia Pan-Americana de 1890 hasta la fecha, parece indispensable reconsiderar las recomendaciones en aquélla ocasión aprobadas, para armonizarlas con las necesidades de la intercomunicación marítima y terrestre y con los progresos científicos.

"La Comisión juzga acertadas las anteriores observaciones; pero con la mira de alcanzar resultados inmediatos en una materia que incuestionablemente reclama también consideración inmediata, adhiriendo substancialmente á las conclusiones del proyecto de la Honorable Delegación de México, propone la adopción de las recomendaciones siguientes, que de cierto han de contribuir poderosamente á combatir plagas que han afligido á la humanidad, diezmándola á las veces y causando siempre restricciones al tráfico comercial, tropiezos á la circulación de los pasajeros, y en no pocas ocasiones, actos de verdadera inhumanidad, á impulsos del temor á las enfermedades infecciosas y de una insuficiente y caprichosa noción sobre el modo con que ellas se propagan y sobre los medios profilácticos de combatirlas.

"La Comisión se complace en reconocer la eficaz cooperación que obtuvo de parte del Sr. Dr. D. **Eduardo Licéaga**, Presidente del Consejo Superior de Salubridad de la República Mexicana, así como del Sr. Dr. **Wyman**, Cirujano-General del Servicio de Hospitales de Marina de los Estados Unidos, y del Dr. M. J. **Rosenau**, Cirujano Asistente y Director del Laboratorio Higiénico del Servicio de Hospitales de Marina de los Estados Unidos. Debido es también hacer constar que fueron aprovechados los Informes presentados en anteriores conferencias, y otros trabajos del eminente médico del Perú, Sr. Dr. D. **Francisco Rosas**.

"La Comisión desea también hacer constar que apreció debidamente la responsabilidad que contrajo al ocuparse en esta importantísima cuestión. Estimando en su justo valor las conquistas que el mundo civilizado ha hecho, mediante el conocimiento que ha llegado á tener de los enemigos invisibles de la humanidad, y sabiendo que esos conocimientos han sido adquiridos á costa de preciosas y heróicas vidas, le parece que se halla en compañía de los hombres, vivos aún, ó muertos ya, que tan abnegada y valientemente se consagraron á tan magna tarea.

"La Comisión se lisonjea con la esperanza de contribuir, con su modesto esfuerzo, á que las enseñanzas de los maestros alcancen aplicación práctica y concreta para bien de nuestro continente.

"PROYECTO.

"La Segunda Conferencia Internacional Americana recomienda encarecidamente la pronta adopción por las Repúblicas representadas en ella de las resoluciones siguientes:

"1ª. Que todas las medidas sobre asuntos relacionados con la Policía Sanitaria Internacional, las destinadas á evitar la invasión de enfermedades contagiosas en un país, y el establecimiento y vigilancia de las detenciones marítimas y terrestres internacionales, ó sea de las estaciones de salubridad, queden por completo bajo la dependencia de los Gobiernos nacionales.

"2ª. Que se establezcan en los puertos de cada país dos clases de detención: (*a*) la de inspección y observación, y (*b*) la de desinfección.

"3ª. Que se suprima la cuarentena prohibitiva respecto á los artículos manufacturados y demás mercancías, y que las procedentes de puertos ó lugares limpios y que hayan atravesado un territorio infestado, sin haberse detenido en él más del tiempo necesario para el tránsito, no estén sujetas á detención ni otra precaución sanitaria, excepto la inspección indispensable en el lugar de su destino, y que dicha inspección y la demora que ella implique, no excedan del tiempo absolutamente necesario al efecto, aplicándose la misma regla á las comunicaciones internacionales, por ferrocarril, exceptuando únicamente de las disposiciones anteriores, el ganado, las pieles crudas, los trapos y los efectos pertenecientes á los inmigrantes.

"4ª. Que los Gobiernos representados en esta Conferencia se presten mutua cooperación, impartiendo, hasta donde sea posible, su ayuda á las autoridades municipales, provinciales y locales establecidas en sus respectivos territorios, á fin de conseguir el establecimiento y la conservación de condiciones sanitarias adecuadas, según los modernos adelantos, en sus respectivos puertos y dependencias, para reducir, tanto cuanto sea factible, las restricciones inherentes á la cuarentena, hasta lograr su completa supresión. Que además, se ordene á todas y cada una de sus respectivas instituciones de salubridad que á la mayor brevedad comuniquen á los representantes diplomáticos ó consulares de las Repúblicas representadas en esta Conferencia, la existencia de las siguientes enfermedades: cólera, fiebre amarilla, peste bubónica, viruela, y cualquiera otra epidemia de carácter grave, imponiéndose á las autoridades sanitarias de cada uno de los puertos, la obligación de hacer constar en la patente de sanidad de los buques, antes de que éstos partan, las enfermedades contagiosas existentes á la sazón en dichos puertos.

"5ª. La Segunda Conferencia Internacional Americana recomienda igualmente, en beneficio de todas las Repúblicas Americanas, y á fin de que éstas cooperen pronta y eficazmente en todo lo relativo á las materias mencionadas en las anteriores resoluciones; que se convoque *por el Consejo Directivo de la Unión de dichas Repúblicas*, la reunión en Washington, D. C., de una Convención General de representantes de las Oficinas de salubridad de dichas Repúblicas, dentro de un año contado desde la fecha en que la Conferencia adopte estas resoluciones; que cada uno de los Gobiernos representados en esta Conferencia designe dos delegados, por lo menos, para que asistan á dicha Convención, confiriéndoles las facultades necesarias, á fin de que, en unión de los Delegados de las demás Repúblicas, celebren los convenios sanitarios y formulen los reglamentos que á juicio de la misma Convención fueren más benéficos á los intereses de todos los países en ella representados; que los votos en dicha Convención sean computados por Repúblicas, teniendo cada una de ellas un voto; que la Convención adopte las medidas más convenientes con el objeto de que, en lo sucesivo, se reúnan otras convenciones sanitarias, en las fechas y en los lugares que se juzgue más adecuados; y por último, que nombre un Consejo Ejecutivo de cinco miembros, por lo menos, que funcione hasta que se congregue la siguiente Convención, renovándose, entonces, el personal del Consejo, con un Presidente que será electo en escrutinio secreto por la misma Convención. Dicho Consejo se denominará "Oficina Sanitaria Internacional" y residirá en Washington, D. C.

"6ª. Que con el objeto de que la Oficina Sanitaria Internacional esté en aptitud de prestar servicios positivos á las diferentes Repúblicas representadas en la Convención, ellas transmitan pronta y regularmente á dicha Oficina todos los datos, sean de la especie que fueren, relativos á las condiciones sanitarias de sus respectivos puertos y territorios, y le suministren todos los medios y auxilios á su alcance para el estudio é investigación, completos y cuidadosos, de las enfermedades epidémicas que aparezcan en el territorio de cualquiera de las referidas Repúblicas, á fin de que dicha Oficina, con esos medios, coopere con su experiencia á la protección, tan amplia cuanto fuere posible, de la salubridad de aquellas Repúblicas, facilitando así las relaciones comerciales entre ellas existentes.

"7ª. Que los sueldos y gastos de los Delegados á la Convención y los de los miembros de la Oficina Sanitaria Internacional, así como los gastos de la Convención y Oficina referidas, sean pagados por los Gobiernos respectivos, cubriéndose los gastos de oficio de la Oficina Sanitaria Internacional, cuyo establecimiento se recomienda, así como los que se erogaren en las investigaciones especiales que ella emprendiere y los que demanden la traducción, publicación y distribución de informes, con los recursos de un fondo apropiado, que se formará con las asignaciones anuales de las Repúblicas representadas en las aludidas Convenciones, adoptando como base para calcular la proporción correspondiente á cada una, la que actualmente sirve para el sostenimiento de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas. Se recomienda, en fin, que, en gracia de la economía, esa misma Oficina sea utilizada por las Convenciones referidas y por la Oficina Sanitaria Internacional, para llevar la correspondencia y la contabilidad, hacer los pagos y conservar los informes provocados por las labores á que se refieren las presentes recomendaciones.

"JUAN CUESTAS.
"J. WALKER M.
"VOLNEY W. FOSTER.
"E. PARDO, Jr.
"RAFAEL REYES ANGULO,
Secretario."

"MÉXICO, *enero 27 de 1902.*"

En cumplimiento de lo acordado por la Conferencia se determinó por el Consejo Directivo de la Oficina Internacional que el 15 de Octubre próximo sea el día en que se inauguren los trabajos de la Convención, (véase el número del BOLETÍN correspondiente al mes de junio, página 1529 en la sección en castellano, y páginas 1403, 1593 y 1625 en las secciones en inglés portugués y francés, respectivamente), disponiéndose también que se consultase al Señor Dr. D. WALTER WYMAN, Médico Mayor, Jefe del Servicio de Hospitales de Marina de los Estados Unidos de América, suplicándole que expresase sus miras acerca del asunto, por medio de un Informe que pueda servir de base ó punto de partida para los trabajos de la Convención, y se solicitase además de todos y cada uno de los Señores Representantes de las naciones que forman la Unión, la remisión á la Oficina de los Reglamentos sanitarios de sus respectivos países y de los tratados ó convenciones celebradas sobre el mismo asunto, todo con el objeto de tenerlo aquí reunido, para usarse debidamente cuando fuere preciso. Tuvo el Doctor WYMAN, la bondad de contestar sin tardanza, remitiendo el Plan y Programa que se inserta á continuación, y que traducido al castellano, portugués y francés se transmitió á los Gobiernos.

PLAN DE ORGANIZACIÓN Y PROGRAMA PROVISIONAL.

OBJETO DE LA CONVENCIÓN.

La Convención tiene por objeto, según lo explica la Resolución de la Conferencia en cuya virtud ha sido convocada, asegurar en lo posible, mediante el mutuo auxilio y cooperación de las Juntas y Corporaciones de Sanidad de las diferentes Repúblicas del Nuevo Mundo, un acuerdo común en materias de cuarentenas y mejoramiento de la salubridad de los puertos de mar.

Respecto de las cuarentenas, la Convención se ocupará de que éstas sean realmente eficaces, en cuanto á impedir la introducción en un país de las enfermedades que haya en otro, y de que sus restricciones se limiten cuanto sea razonable para que el comercio no se perjudique innecesariamente.

Respecto del saneamiento de los puertos de mar, deliberará lo conducente para impedir, cuanto sea posible, que se introduzcan ó desarrollen en dichos puertos las enfermedades epidémicas, ó facilitar el modo de combatirlas, después de haberse presentado.

PROYECTO DE PROGRAMA.

1. Apertura de la Convención.
2. Elección de un Presidente provisional.
3. Discurso de bienvenida.

4. Nombramiento por el Presidente provisional de una Comisión de organización.

5. Elección del Presidente y funcionarios de la Convención. Nombramiento por el Presidente de las diferentes Comisiones.

6. Informes de los Delegados de las diversas Repúblicas. Cada Informe deberá abarcar los puntos siguientes:

(*a*) Un sumario de las leyes de cuarentena y sanidad de la República que representen, y de las Juntas ó corporaciones de sanidad que haya en ella.

(*b*) Una relación detallada de las estaciones de cuarentena que se hayan establecido en la misma y de su régimen y manejo interior.

(*c*) Una lista de las enfermedades que prevalecen, y han prevalecido, en el país, con referencia especial á la fiebre amarilla, la malaria, la peste, el cólera, la viruela, el tifus, la fiebre tifoídea, y la tuberculosis.

(*d*) Peligros especiales que corra el país por su inmediata vecindad á alguna otra República.

(*e*) Trabajos de saneamiento emprendidos, ó simplemente en proyecto.

7. Discusión del asunto de cuarentenas:

(*a*) Notificación internacional de la aparición de una enfermedad epidémica.

(*b*) Principios en materia de cuarentena con respecto á determinadas enfermedades.

(*c*) Principios respecto á la inspección.

(*d*) Estaciones de cuarentena, y cuanto á ellas se refiere.

(*e*) Desinfección.

8. Discusión del asunto de saneamiento de los puertos de mar:

(*a*) Mejoras sanitarias en los puertos.

(*b*) Cloacas.

(*c*) Desagüe del terreno.

(*d*) Empedrado.

(*e*) Desinfección de los edificios.

(*f*) Saneamiento de las residencias. Luz, aire, agua: Indebida acumulación de moradores en un mismo edificio.

9. Fiebre amarilla: ¿Es el mosquito el único agente que la transmite?

10. Informe de lo que se haya hecho en el país para la investigación científica de las enfermedades que puedan transmitirse de persona á persona.

11. Elección de un Cuerpo Ejecutivo, que llevará por nombre el de "Oficina Internacional Sanitaria."

12. Informe de la Comisión respecto al lugar y fecha en que deba reunirse la próxima Convención Sanitaria de las Repúblicas Americanas.

CHILE.

El Señor Ministro de Chile ha remitido á la Oficina la "Ley de Policía Sanitaria" de su país, promulgada el 30 de diciembre de 1886, que dice como sigue:

"LEY DE POLICÍA SANITARIA.

(30 de diciembre de 1886.)

"Artículo primero. En el caso que en un país extranjero haya epidemia contagiosa, el Presidente de la República podrá declarar cerrados los puertos marítimos y terrestres, ó someter á cuarentena ó á medidas de desinfección á las naves, personas y carga procedentes de países infestados.

"Podrá también establecer cordones sanitarios que impidan en lo absoluto el ingreso de personas ó mercaderías procedentes de países infestados.

"Artículo segundo. Cerrados los puertos marítimos, el Presidente de la República deberá designar las islas de Juan Fernández ú otras del territorio chileno, proveyéndolas de carbón, bastimientos y medicinas, para que sirvan de asilo á las personas.

"Cerrados los puertos terrestres, podrá el Presidente de la República designar lugares del territorio que sean susceptibles de aislamiento, para los efectos espresados en el inciso precedente.

"Artículo tercero. Toda persona que rompa el cordon sanitario ó la cuarentena establecidos, será detenida en locales especiales durante el tiempo que designe el Presidente de la República, para que se establezca, por infórmes de facultativos, que está libre de contagio. Justificado este hecho, ó una vez expirado el término de la detención, las personas serán puestas á disposición de la justicia ordinaria para su juzgamiento.

"Artículo cuarto. Los animales y objetos internados en contravención á las disposiciones anteriores, podrán ser destruidos de órden del gobernador respectivo, en el caso de no ser posible ó fácil desinfectarlos, conservarlos ó trasportarlos sin peligro de la salubridad pública.

"La destrucción se decretará en virtud de sentencia judicial, previa información sumaria, y no dará lugar á indemnización. Contra esta sentencia no podrá interponerse ningún recurso legal.

"Artículo quinto. Las resoluciones sobre clausura de puertos y establecimientos de cuarentenas que dicte el Presidente de la República serán inmediatamente publicadas y comunicadas á los Ministros diplomáticos y Cónsules de las naciones extranjeras residentes en Chile, así como á los Ministros y Cónsules de la República residentes en los países infestados.

"ARTÍCULO SESTO. Si se presentaren casos de epidemia contagiosa dentro del territorio nacional, el Presidente de la República podrá declarar infestadas las poblaciones en que esos casos aparezcan, expresando en el decreto la epidemia que lo motiva.

"Hecha esa declaración, las personas atacadas de la epidemia, desprovistas de habitación ó de instalación convenientes, serán examinadas por un médico nombrado por el Gobernador del departamento, y éste, con el informe de dicho facultativo, podrá ordenar las medidas de precaución y aislamiento necesarias para evitar el contagio en la población. Las medidas de aislamiento no impedirán que los enfermos sean asistidos por su familia é individuos de su elección.

"Las mismas personas desprovistas de habitación ó de instalación convenientes, podrán ser trasladadas, con el consentimiento del dueño de casa, á lazaretos ú hospitales.

"ARTÍCULO SÉPTIMO. Hechas por el Presidente de la República algunas de las declaraciones á que se refieren los artículos 1° y 6°, los dueños de casa ó de establecimiento particular ó público, ó la persona que haga sus veces, darán aviso al Gobernador del Departamento ó Subdelegado más inmediato, á la brevedad posible, de todo caso que ocurra de la enfermedad que haya motivado la declaración del Presidente de la República.

"ARTÍCULO OCTAVO. En los casos de epidemia contagiosa á que se refiere esta ley, el Presidente de la República podrá dictar ordenanzas generales sobre el aseo y desinfección de las poblaciones, imponiendo multas de uno á cincuenta pesos.

"ARTÍCULO NOVENO. Las penas que se impongan con arreglo al artículo precedente y las que se encuentren establecidas en las ordenanzas municipales relativamente al aseo y salubridad de las poblaciones, se harán efectivas administrativamente mientras rijan las declaraciones autorizadas por los artículos 1° y 6°.

"Todo lo cual se entiende sin perjuicio del derecho que asista á los interesados para repetir judicialmente, en el término de treinta dias, por las multas indebidamente cobradas.

"ARTÍCULO DÉCIMO.—Para ejercer las atribuciones que le confieren los artículos 1° y 6°, el Presidente de la República deberá obtener el acuerdo del Senado y, en receso de éste, el de la Comision Conservadora. Le corporación que preste ese acuerdo deberá fijar el término que durará la autorización.

"Las resoluciones dictadas en esta forma podrán ser revocadas por el Presidente de la República ó por acuerdo del Senado. En receso de este cuerpo, tendrá la facultad la Comisión Conservadora. Para ejercitar las demas atribuciones que acuerda esta ley, el Presidente de la República deberá proceder de acuerdo con el Consejo de Estado.

"ARTÍCULO UNDÉCIMO.—Esta ley regirá desde la fecha de su publicación en el 'Diario Oficial.'"

VENEZUELA.

El Señor Encargado de Negocios de Venezuela comunicó que en su país está vigente sobre este particular la Ley promulgada en 11 de agosto de 1847, que copiada textualmente es como sigue:

LEY DE PATENTES Y VISITAS DE SANIDAD.

JOSÉ TADEO MONAGAS, *Presidente de la República etc.*, Considerando:

1°. Que es necesario establecer reglas generales y eficaces para preservar á los habitantes de la República del contagio que puedan transmitirle los buques que entren en sus puertos de los que acaso se hallen infestados. 2°. Que también es de necesidad dictar las reglas que deben observarse en las visitas de sanidad á dichos buques y en la cuarentena á que deben someterse los que vengan de lugares infestados ó no hayan llenado los requisitos que se establecerán; y 3°. Que las diversas disposiciones que se han dictado sobre la materia se encuentran diseminadas en diferentes expedientes, contrayéndose muchas de ellas á casos particulares, y habiendo otros no previstos hasta aquí, decreto:

ART. 1. Para admitirse un buque cualquiera en los puertos de la República, deberá presentar á la primera autoridad civil, al capitán de puerto ó quien haga sus veces, y al médico de sanidad, en el acto de pasarle la visita que se dirá, una certificación expedida por la autoridad á quien esté atribuida esta facultad en el puerto de donde salga, cuyo documento estará visado por el Cónsul ó Agente consular de Venezuela, y expresará que no hay epidemia alguna el día en que se expide, que á lo más podrá ser con un día de anticipación al de la salida.

ART. 2. En los puertos donde no haya Cónsul ó Agente consular de Venezuela, visará la patente el Cónsul ó Agente consular de una nación amiga, y en caso de no haber Cónsul ó Agente consular de una nación amiga, la patente vendrá autorizada por el médico de sanidad y por el empleado á quien esté atribuida la facultad de expedir patentes. Con estos requisitos deberá considerarse limpia la patente.

ART. 3. Cuando no haya Cónsules en el puerto de donde sale el buque, se expresará esta circunstancia en la patente, sin lo cual no se considerará limpia.

ART. 4. Cuando un buque tenga que hacer escala en otros puertos antes de arribar á los de Venezuela, deberá traer patente limpia de aquel de donde salió, y de aquel ó aquellos donde haya hecho escala. Sin estos requisitos queda sujeto á cuarentena.

ART. 5. Si en un puerto de escala se tomase á un buque la patente y no le fuere devuelta, bastará con que presente la patente limpia del segundo puerto, en la cual se exprese haber entrado en él con carta limpia del primero. Sin estos requisitos estará sujeto á cuarentena.

ART. 6. Los buques cuya navegación se extendiese á más de cuarenta días antes de tocar en un puerto de escala, deberán presentar patente limpia de éste, y en ella deberá expresarse la circunstancia de haber presentado patente con más de cuarenta días de fecha. Sin estos requisitos estarán sujetos á cuarentena.

Art. 7. Los buques que necesiten comunicarse con el puerto antes de resolver su entrada en ellos, quedarán fuera del puerto ó rada y desde allí enviarán su bote con una bandera blanca, el cual se fondeará separado de los demás buques hasta que se le pase la visita. Presentarán en ella su patente, y si estuviese arreglada á las anteriores prevenciones, se le permitirá comunicar con el puerto: si no la presentaren ó estuviere manchada le será negada la comunicación y al buque la entrada, á ménos que se sujete á cuarentena.

Art. 8. Si un buque sujeto á cuarentena por falta de alguno de los requisitos establecidos, comprobare con documentos auténticos que ni en el puerto de donde salió, ni en aquel donde haya hecho escala, existe epidemia alguna, y que ó bien por extravío de la patente ó por alguna otra circunstancia muy calificada no la trajo, entonces podrá alzársele la cuarentena.

Art. 9°. En el acto de fondear un buque en los puertos de la República, se dirigirán á él el Capitán de puerto, ó quien haga sus veces, y el médico de sanidad si lo hubiere, y á corta distancia se pondrán al habla para indagar lo siguiente: 1°. La procedencia del buque. 2°. Los días de navegación que trae. 3°. Si á su salida del puerto reinaba alguna epidemia en él. 4°. Si trae carta de sanidad. 5°. Si ha tenido enfermos ó muertos durante su pasaje. Después de satisfechas las preguntas anteriores atracarán al costado del buque, y pasarán á su bordo para comprobar su exactitud, y para examinar la tripulación y pasajeros. Si la patente fuere manchada, ó si durante la navegación se hubiere declarado á bordo alguna epidemia, ó si hubiere muerto ó enfermado algún individuo, pondrá al buque incomunicado hasta que la junta de sanidad, informada del caso, resuelva si debe sujetarse á cuarentena y por cuanto tiempo.

Art. 10. Verificada la visita de sanidad del modo prescripto, si resultare que no ha tenido muertos ó enfermos y que trae carta limpia, se le permitirá la entrada.

Art. 11. Si por la patente constare que el buque procede de un lugar donde reina cualquiera epidemia, ó si hubiere tenido muertos ó enfermos durante la navegación, ó si no trajere patente alguna, ó si le faltare alguno de los requisitos establecidos en este decreto, quedará sujeto á cuarentena por el tiempo que designe la junta de sanidad en consideración á lo contagioso de la peste, si este fuere el caso, ó las demás circunstancias que advirtiese, librando su resolución á la mayor brevedad posible á fin de evitar todo perjuicio al comercio.

Art. 12. La cuarentena no se extenderá á más de cuarenta días desde aquel en que muera á bordo algún individuo atacado de una epidemia mortífera contagiosa.

Art. 13. Las cuarentenas se guardarán en el punto que designe la junta de sanidad á sotavento de las poblaciones y á una milla distante de la costa.

Art. 14. Los jefes políticos ó en su defecto la primera autoridad de los puertos respectivos, vigilarán cuidadosamente que las cuarentenas sean efectivas, para lo cual establecerán botes de observación que impidan toda comunicación del buque sometido á ella, con los otros y con la tierra. La tripulación del bote de observación no deberá por ningun caso trasbordarse al buque, ni la de este al bote.

Art. 15. El buque puesto en cuarentena desembarcará sus papeles y correspondencia per medio del bote de observación de la manera siguiente. Arrimará al costado de barlovento y sin atracar, presentará al buque una asta en cuyo extremo se hallará una caja de plomo ó latón en la cual se introducirán desde el buque los papeles. Recibida la correspondencia por el bote se fumigará en él con arreglo al método que se acompaña y se trasladará á la estafeta. La junta de sanidad designará los casos en que sea necesaria la precaución de fumigar los papeles.

Art. 16. Si el buque en cuarentena necesita algún auxilio, enarbolará un pabellón blanco, á cuya vista acudirá el bote de observación y con las precauciones expresadas en el artículo anterior, recibirá la comunicación expresiva del auxilio que se pide, y fumigada como se ha dicho, la pondrá en manos del jefe político para que le dé dirección y se presten los auxilios pedidos.

Art. 17. Si durante la cuarentena muriese algún individuo, se arrojará al agua con las precauciones que en tales casos se requieren.

Art. 18. Es deber del capitán del buque durante la cuarentena, remover los efectos de su cargamento para que se purifiquen con el aire, y hacer frecuentes fumigaciones del buque.

Art. 19. Antes de pasarse la visita de sanidad no es permitido á ningún buque comunicarse de modo alguno con el puerto; por consiguiente, toda persona que venga á tierra ántes de practicarse aquella será inmediatamente reembarcada por el jefe político, imponiéndosele además á dicha persona y al capitán las penas á que se hayan hecho acreedores por el quebrantamiento de las medidas sanitarias.

Art. 20. Estando prohibida por el presente decreto toda comunicación de los buques con el territorio de Venezuela antes de ser visitados por sus autoridades y obtener permiso para anclar en ellos, queda igualmente prohibido el desembarco de individuo alguno por las costas y lugares donde no existen poblaciones. La persona que quebrantare este precepto queda sujeta á ser reembarcada por las autoridades locales, además de las penas impuestas á los que quebrantaren las disposiciones sanitarias y de policía.

Art. 21. Se exceptúan de las penas de los dos artículos anteriores los casos de peligro inminente del buque ó de naufragio.

Art. 22. La infracción de los artículos del presente decreto será castigada con arreglo á las leyes vigentes.

Art. 23. Se derogan las resoluciones dictadas hasta la fecha sobre patentes y visitas de sanidad.

Art. 24. El Secretario de Estado, en los despachos del interior y justicia, queda encargado de la ejecución de este decreto.

Dado: firmado de mi mano: sellado con el sello del P. E. y refrendado por el Secretario de Estado en los despachos del interior y justicia en Caracas, á 11 de agosto de 1847, año 18° de la ley y 37° de la independencia.

(Firmado.) José T. Monagas,
por S. E., Tomás J. Sanavria.

HAITÍ.

El Señor Ministro de Haití ha tenido la bondad de remitir á la Oficina Internacional un ejemplar de la Ley de Policía Sanitaria, vigente en su país desde el 6 de agosto de 1886, que traducida al castellano dice como sigue:

LEY DE POLICÍA SANITARIA.

Primera Parte.

Título 1°.

De las enfermedades que son objeto principal de la policía sanitaria marítima.

Artículo 1.—El cólera, la fiebre amarilla y la peste son las únicas enfermedades pestilenciales exóticas que determinan en Haití la aplicación de medidas sanitarias permanentes á cosas y personas que vengan por mar de los países en que reinan aquellos males.

Art. 2. Otras enfermedades graves transmisibles y capaces de ser importadas, y principalmente entre ellas el tifus y la viruela, pueden también ser objeto de medidas precautorias excepcionales; pero cuando así suceda, las medidas que se tomen serán aplicables solamente á lo que venga de procedencia contaminada.

Art. 3. Podrán siempre tomarse medidas de precaución contra un buque, cualquiera que sea su procedencia, cuando sus condiciones higiénicas se estimen peligrosas.

Título 2°.

Del reconocimiento é inspección de los buques á su llegada.

Art. 4. Todo buque que llegue á una rada ó puerto de la República debe ser reconocido por el médico del puerto antes de ponerse en comunicación con ninguna persona.

El médico del puerto bajo su responsabilidad personal y sin perjuicio de incurrir en la pena que corresponda, deberá presentarse á bordo del buque, antes de que éste pueda establecer comunicación con ninguna persona.

En caso de que este precepto no se haya cumplido rigorosamente, el capitán del puerto está obligado á dar parte de ello inmediatamente á la autoridad superior.

Art. 5. El recocimiento es una formalidad obligatoria que tiene por objeto cerciorarse de la procedencia del buque y de las condiciones sanitarias en que se encuentra al llegar al puerto.

Para efectuarlo se hará uso del siguiente interrogatorio:

1. ¿De dónde viene usted?

2. ¿Tiene usted una patente de sanidad?

3. ¿Cuáles son su nombre y apellido, y qué es usted?

4. ¿Cuál es el nombre del buque, y cuáles su bandera y su tonelaje?

5. ¿De qué se compone el cargamento del buque?

6. ¿Cuál fué el día de su salida?

7. ¿Cuál era el estado de la salud pública en la época de la partida de usted?

8. ¿Tiene usted el mismo número de pasajeros y tripulantes que tenía al tiempo de la partida? Y ¿son los de ahora los mismos que había en aquel tiempo?

9. ¿Ha tenido usted algún enfermo á bordo durante el viaje? ¿Cuántos enfermos tiene usted ahora?

10. ¿Ha muerto alguno á bordo durante la travesía?

11. ¿Ha tocado usted en algún puerto? ¿En cuál? ¿En qué época?

12. ¿Ha tenido usted comunicación con alguien durante la travesía? ¿Ha recogido usted algo del mar?

Nota.—En la práctica, y tratándose de un buque que venga de un puerto notoriamente sano, podrá abreviarse este interrogatorio. Pero en caso de sospecha, las autoridades sanitarias podrán agregar á esas preguntas todas las que consideren necesarias para dar luz sobre el estado sanitario del buque, principalmente en lo relativo á casos de enfermedad ó fallecimiento que hayan ocurrido en el viaje. Podrá hacerse necesario exigir del capitán que presente el rol de los tripulantes y la lista de pasajeros, así como los documentos justificativos de la presencia á bordo de las personas que allí se encuentren al tiempo de la llegada.

Terminado que sea este interrogatorio podrá pedirse la patente de sanidad.

En caso de que resulte preciso un examen más á fondo, este que se denominará "arraisonnement" (término que aquí se ha traducido á falta de un equivalente mejor por la palabra "inspección") se efectuará por la autoridad competente con arreglo á lo prescrito en el título 4°, que trata "de las medidas sanitarias que deberán tomarse á la llegada de los buques."

ART. 6. Quedan dispensadas del reconocimiento las embarcaciones dedicadas á la pesca en las costas de Haití, y las que hacen el comercio de cabotaje entre los puertos de la República, á no ser que procedan de uno que esté infestado por una epidemia.

ART. 7. El reconocimiento y la "inspección" habrán de hacerse por el funcionario que la autoridad sanitaria del puerto tenga á bien designar.

TÍTULO 3º.

De la patente de sanidad.

ART. 8. Es obligatoria en todo tiempo para un buque que entre en un puerto ó rada de la República la presentación de una patente de sanidad; pero lo será mucho más rigorosamente cuando el buque procede de un país infestado.

ART. 9. Para que la patente de sanidad se tanga por válida, tendrá que haber sido expedida dentro de las cuarenta y ocho horas que precedieron á la salida del buque.

Si la salida se retardó, será preciso que la patente sea visada por la autoridad que la expidió, quien haaá constar si el estado sanitario continuó siendo el mismo, ó si ha sufrido alteración.

ART. 10. Los capitanes ó patrones que tocaren en algún puerto y se pongan en comunicación con él, tendrán que hacer visar su patente de sanidad por la autoridad del ramo que esté allí establecida, y si no la hubiere, por la que esté encargada de la policía local.

ART. 11. Si no hubiere patente de sanidad, será preciso hacer el reconocimiento é "inspección."

ART. 12. La patente de sanidad deberá expresar, en fórmula precisa, el estado sanitario del país de procedencia del buque, y particularmente la presencia, ó ausencia, de las enfermedades que motivan las precauciones sanitarias. Deberá dar también el nombre del buque, el de su capitán, y una noticia exacta de su número de toneladas, de la naturaleza de su cargamento, del efectivo de su tripulación, del número de sus pasajeros, y del estado higiénico y sanitario que había á bordo en el momento de la partida.

ART. 13. Un buque no debe tener más que una patente de sanidad.

ART. 14. La patente de sanidad de un buque extranjero destinado á un puerto de Haití ha de venir visada, en cuanto á su contenido, por el Cónsul haitiano del puerto de partida.

ART. 15. El capitán de un buque que venga á un puerto ó rada de Haití sin traer patente de sanidad, aunque por razón de su procedencia debiera haberse provisto de ella, ó el que se presentare con una patente irregular, será desde luego sometido á la cuarentena de observación, sin perjuicio de los procedimientos á que hubiere lugar en caso de fraude.

Art. 16. La patente de sanidad es de dos clases, una llamada limpia, otra llamada sucia. Es limpia cuando expresa la ausencia de toda enfermedad pestilencial en el país de donde viene el buque. Es sucia cuando hace constar la presencia en dicho puerto de alguna enfermedad de aquel género.

El carácter de limpieza ó suciedad de la patente de sanidad ha de determinarse por la autoridad sanitaria del puerto de llegada.

Título 4°.

De las medidas sanitarias que deberán tomarse á la llegada de los buques.

Art. 17. Todo capitán de un buque que llegue á un puerto ó rada de la Repúblicá, estará obligado:

1°. Á impedir toda comunicación con el buque y todo cambio en su cargamento, antes de que se practique el reconocimiento y quede el buque admitido á libre plática.

2°. Á conformarse con los reglamentos de policía sanitaria, y con las órdenes que se le dén por las autoridades de este departamento.

3°. A presentar á las referidas autoridades todos los papeles del buque, á contestar, bajo juramento de decir verdad, á las preguntas contenidas en el interrogatorio sanitario, y á declarar todos los hechos y dar todas las noticias que puedan interesar á la salud pública, que hayan llegado á un conocimiento.

Art. 18. Podrán ser sometidos á los mismos interrogatorios los individuos de la tripulación y los pasajeros, cuando quiera que se estime necesario efectuarlo.

Art. 19. El médico que esté á bordo, tenga ó no empleo como tal en el buque, estará igualmente obligado á contestar al interrogatorio de la autoridad sanitaria, y á suministrar por escrito una relación de todas las circunstancias del viaje, que puedan interesar á la salud pública, siempre que así se le pidiere.

Art. 20. El reconocimiento deberá hacerse sin tardanza por el médico del puerto, procurando ocasionar á los buques la menor demora posible.

Salvo en caso de fuerza mayor, el médico del puerto deberá encontrarse á bordo antes de que el buque eche ancla.

El reconocimiento podrá hacerse de noche, si las circunstancias lo permiten. Pero si hay sospechas, bien sea respecto á la procedencia del buque, bien sea respecto á sus propias condiciones sanitarias, ni el reconocimiento ni la "inspección" podrán tener lugar sino de día.

Art. 21. Los buques que lleguen provistos de una patente limpia serán admitidos á libre plática inmediatamente después que se haya hecho el reconocimiento ó "inspección," salvo en los casos siguientes:

1°. Cuando el buque portador de una patente limpia ha tenido á bordo, durante la travesía, accidentes ciertos ó sospechosos de peste, fiebre amarilla, cólera, ú otra enfermedad grave reputada importable.

2°. Cuando el buque ha tenido en el mar comunicaciones, de cuyo resultado pudiera comprometerse su condición sanitaria.

3°. Cuando se encuentre á su llegada en condiciones higiénicas que sean peligrosas.

4°. Cuando la autoridad sanitaria tenga motivos serios para dudar de la sinceridad del tenor de la patente de sanidad.

5°. Cuando el buque procede de un puerto que mantiene libres relaciones con una localidad vecina en que reinan la peste, la fiebre amarilla, el cólera, ú otra enfermedad grave transmisible é importable.

6°. Cuando el buque procedente de un puerto en que poco antes había reinado una de esas enfermedades, ha salido de él antes de que transcurriese el tiempo necesario para declarar limpio el país.

En estos casos, aunque el buque haya llegado con patente limpia, habrá de sometérsele al mismo régimen que se le hubiera aplicado en caso de traerla sucia.

TÍTULO 5°.

De las medidas de cuarentena.

ART. 22. Todo buque que llegue con patente sucia, ó que al llegar se encuentre en alguno de los casos enumerados en el artículo precedente, estará sujeto á cuarentena.

ART. 23. El hecho de poner al buque en este estado se notificará por escrito al capitán en el plazo más breve que sea posible; pero el tenor de la decisión notificada estará sujeto, hasta que concluya la cuarentena, á las modificaciones que las circumstancias permitan.

Las medidas de cuarentena serán variables según los casos.

Podrán ser diferentes según se apliquen á los pasajeros, á los tripulantes, al cargamento y á la embarcación.

ART. 24. Los buques sujetos á cuarentena por los motivos arriba enumerados pueden encontrarse en dos casos:

1°. Cuando lleguen con una declaración del capitán ó del médico, expresiva de que después de su partida no se ha presentado á bordo ningún caso de la enfermedad de que se trate; y en ese evento, si el Inspector facultativo confirma la mencionada declaración se les considerará como simplemente sospechosos.

2°. Cuando, después de la partida, han ocurrido á bordo casos ciertos, ó probables, de la enfermedad pestilencial de que se trate, bien sea cuando todavía se hallaban en el puerto de partida, bien sea en el curso del viaje, bien sea al entrar en al puerto; y en cualquiera de esos eventos se les considerará infestados.

ART. 25. La cuarentena se divide en cuarentena de observación y cuarentena de rigor.

ART. 26. La cuarentena de observación, ó de simple sospecha, es aplicable á los buques que traigan patente sucia, ó que se consideren en situación de merecerla, aunque no hayan tenido á bordo ningún caso de la enfermedad pestilencial, sea declarado ó sospechado, y tiene por resultados:

1º. Mantener en observación, durante un tiempo determinado, al buque, la tripulación y los pasajeros.

2º. Hacer necesaria una inspección médica.

3º. Sujetar á los pasajeros á bordo del buque á lo que se determine respecto de ellos, y en los tiempos que para ello se fijen, después de la deliberación debida, por la autoridad sanitaria.

No traerá consigo necesariamente la descarga del buque, ni ninguna medida de desinfección general, salvo en el caso de peste bubónica. Pero la autoridad sanitaria podrá disponer otra cosa si así lo estima necesario.

Art. 27. La cuarentena empieza á contarse desde el día en que la autoridad sanitaria estableció á bordo la vigilancia.

Art. 28. Los buques puestos en cuarentena se tendrán anclados á distancia, en un lugar determinado, y se les vigilará con el suficiente número de guardias ó empleados de policía.

Art. 29. Un barco que esté en cuarentena podrá hacerse á la mar; y en ese caso se le devolverá la patente de sanidad con una anotación expresiva de las condiciones en que hace su salida.

Art. 30. Los buques cargados de emigrantes, de tropas, de peregrinos, y en general todos los que se juzguen peligrosos por razón de hallarse en ellos una aglomeración de personas, en malas condiciones higiénicas, podrán en cualquier tiempo, ser objeto de las precauciones especiales que determine la autoridad sanitaria del puerto de llegada.

Art. 31. Además de las medidas especificadas en los artículos precedentes, la autoridad sanitaria tendrá derecho de disponer, provisionalmente, en presencia de un peligro inminente y enteramente imprevisto, lo que estime indispensable para garantizar la salud pública, dando cuenta en todo caso con la mayor brevedad posible á la autoridad superior.

Art. 32. Mientras no estén establecidos los lazaretos, las cuarentenas de rigor se observarán en Haití manteniendo el buque en completo aislamiento, según disponga el Consejo de Sanidad.

Título 6º.

De los derechos sanitarios.

Art. 33. Los derechos sanitarios que hayan de satisfacerse se cobrarán con arreglo á la tarifa aprobada por ley de 22 de setiembre de 1874.

Los guardas y empleados de policía que ponga á bordo la autoridad sanitaria serán pagados por cuenta del buque, á razón de una "gourde" por cada veinte y cuatro horas. También tendrán derecho á que se les dé la ración de abordo.

Título 7°.

De las autoridades sanitarias.

Art. 34. La policía sanitaria del litoral de las radas y puertos de la República está encargada al comandante y oficiales del puerto, á los médicos adscritos especialmente á las oficinas del mismo puerto, y á los Consejos ó Juntas locales cuyas atribuciones respectivas se determinarán más adelante.

Art. 35. En cada puerto de la República estará encomendada la Dirección superior del ramo de sanidad al Magistrado comunal, y en defecto suyo, al primer Consejero, auxiliado por el jurado médico.

Art. 36. Incumbe á esta Dirección informarse del estado sanitario de los lugares de procedencia, y admitir á los buques á libre plática, si es que así debe hacerse.

También le toca hacer cumplir los reglamentos ó decisiones que se hayan dictado respecto á la cuarentena, y á las precauciones particulares á que los buques procedentes de localidades infestadas ó sospechoras deben ser sometidos.

Está obligada á oponerse por todos los medios que estén á su alcance á que se infrinjan las leyes y reglamentos sanitarios, y hará constar por medio de las correspondientes diligencias, que remitirá al juez de paz, las infracciones que de las unas ó los otros se cometieren.

En caso urgente é imprevisto proveerá provisionalmente á lo que exija la salud pública, dando ocasión á que la autoridad superior pronuncie la decisión correspondiente.

Art. 37. En cada puerto de la República habrá un Consejo de sanidad que represente los intereses locales.

Este Consejo constará de diferentes elementos, unos administrativos, otros científicos y otros comerciales, escogidos de manera que puedan garantizar hasta donde se pueda un juicio ilustrado en todas las cuestiones marítimas concernientes á la salud pública.

Art. 38. El Consejo sanitario constará de los siguientes funcionarios:

1°. El Magistrado comunal.
2°. El Decano del tribunal de comercio.
3°. El Administrador de la aduana, ó el inspector de la misma.
4°. El jurado médico, ó un médico y un farmacéutico.
5°. El médico del puerto.
6°. El notario más antiguo de la comuna.

Si no hubiere tribunal de comercio en la localidad de que se trate, se escogerá un comerciante de reputación que ocupe el puesto del decano.

Art. 39. Los miembros del Consejo sanitario serán elegidos por un año.

Art. 40. Los Consejos sanitarios se reunirán por lo menos cuatro veces al año; pero podrán ser convocados con urgencia por el Presidente siempre que así lo exija alguna circunstancia que interese á la salud pública.

El cuerpo consular del puerto en que celebra sus sesiones el Consejo sanitario podrá delegar á uno de sus miembros para que tome parte, aunque sin voto, y solo por vía consultiva, en las deliberaciones de dicho Consejo.

Art. 41. Los Consejos sanitarios propondrán á la autoridad superior los cambios y adiciones que á juicio suyo sean de hacerse en los reglamentos del ramo.

En circunstancias amenazadoras é imprevistas los Consejos sanitarios podrán tomar con urgencia las medidas que juzguen necesarias para garantizar la salud pública, dando cuenta, sin embargo, inmediatamente á la autoridad superior.

Título 8°.

De las medidas sanitarias aplicables á procedencias de países infestados.

Art. 42. Todo buque sospechoso será sometido á una cuarentena de observación, que con respecto á las personas podrá durar de tres á siete días completos, que empezarán á contarse desde la fecha de la inspección médica.

Sin embargo, si la autoridad sanitaria tuviere prueba suficiente de que ningún accidente sospechoso ha tenido lugar á bordo durante la travesía, y esta ha durado más de diez días, y si por otra parte el buque se halla en buenas condiciones higiénicas, la observación podrá reducirse á veinte y cuatro horas.

Art. 43. En casos de simple sospecha no será obligatoria la descarga del buque; pero la autoridad sanitaria podrá ordenarla. Si así se hiciere, la cuarentena de las personas que estén á bordo empezará cuando termine la descarga, y su duración podrá variar dentro de los límites indicados en el art. 42.

Art. 44. Todo buque infestado (véanse articulos 24 y 28 de la presente ley), y está infestado todo aquel á cuyo bordo haya habido, durante la travesía, cualquiera que haya sido la duración de esta, accidentes ciertos, ó probables, de enfermedad epidémica, será sometido inmediatamente á la cuarentena de rigor, cuyo duración se determinará, según los casos, por el Consejo sanitario.

Art. 45. Mientras no estén establecidos los lazaretos, grandes ó pequeños, los Consejos sanitarios de los puertos de la República determinarán el lugar en que han de purgarse las cuarentenas de observación, ó de rigor.

Art. 46. Estos lugares habrán de determinarse al tiempo de la publicación de esta ley.

ART. 47. En casos graves, no previstos en esta ley, y en que se necesiten medidas urgentes, tales como reparaciones inmediatas en la embarcación, entierro de los muertos, etc., los Consejos sanitarios podrán tomar todas las medidas que exija el momento, y sean conducentes para poner á salvo la salud pública.

SEGUNDA PARTE.

TÍTULO 1°.

De las penas en materias sanitarias.

ART. 48. Todo buque, ó todo individuo, que infringiendo los reglamentos sanitarios intente colocarse en libre plática, ó pasar de un lugar infestado, de donde se le prohibe salir, á otro lugar que no lo está, podrá ser repelido á viva fuerza, sin perjuicio de quedar sujeto á las penas del caso, después de que se le hayan hecho tres intimaciones para que se retire.

ART. 49. Las infracciones de las leyes y reglamentos sanitarios serán castigadas:

1°. Con la pena de seis meses á dos años de prisión, y una multa de doscientas "gourdes," los que, bien sean nacionales, bien extranjeros, se hagan culpables de las comunicaciones prohibidas, entre personas, ó cosas, sometidas á cuarentenas de diferente duración.

Los individuos que á sabiendas, y en contravención á lo dispuesto en los reglamentos sanitarios, reciban personas, mercancías, ú objetos que debíán haber estado incomunicados, serán castigados como reos principales con las mismas penas que se señalan para estos cuando son sorprendidos infragante.

2°. Con la pena de reclusión y una multa de mil "gourdes," cuando la infracción mencionada en el anterior inciso, ha ocasionado la invasión de la epidemia en la localidad de que se trate, pero sin extenderse ó propagarse.

3°. Con la pena de presidio temporal y una multa de cinco mil "gourdes," si la invasión del mal se verificó en la localidad, ocho días después del arresto de los infractores.

4°. Con la pena de presidio temporal y una multa de cinco mil "gourdes," si las comunicaciones establecidas lo fueron con un país cuyas procedencias están sujetas al régimen de patente sucia, ó con las dichas procedencias, ó con lugares, personas, ó cosas que estén colocadas bajo el mismo régimen.

5°. Con la pena de reclusión y una multa de mil "gourdes," si la comunicación prohibida ha tenido lugar con lugares, personas, ó cosas, que sin estar en los casos especificados en los párrafos anteriores, no están sin embargo admitidos á libre plática.

ART. 50. Todo agente del Gobierno, todo individuo que forme parte de un cordón sanitario, ó que esté encargado de vigilar una cuarentena, ó de impedir alguna comunicación prohibida, que abandone su puesto, ó quebrante su consigna, será castigado con reclusión, si no ha habido invasión del mal, y con presidio perpetuo si la invasión se ha efectuado.

ART. 51. Aunque estos crímenes ó delitos no hayan dado ocasión á la invasión de la pestilencia, si han sido acompañados de un acto de rebelión, ó se han cometido con armas descubiertas ú ocultas, ó mediante fractura, ó escalamiento, cometido todo esto en casos en que regía la patente sucia, la pena que se imponga habrá de ser de presidio perpetuo.

Se sustituirá la pena de reclusión á la de prisión, cuando se trate de infracción cometida en caso de patente sospechosa, y se hará lo mismo con todas las otras penas, independientemente de las multas arriba indicadas y de las penas más graves que pudieran estar señaladas en el Código Penal.

ART. 52. Todo capitán de barco, ó médico, cirujano ú oficial de sanidad adscrito á una nave, que oficialmente, en un certificado, declaración, ú otro testimonio, altere ó disfraze, á sabiendas, la verdad de los hechos, poniendo así en peligro la salud pública, será castigado con presidio perpetuo, si ha habido una invasión del mal, ó con la de reclusión temporal y una multa de mil "gourdes," si no la ha habido, á pesar de que hubiera podido efectuarse dada la omisión de las precauciones necesarias.

ART. 53. Se impondrá una multa de quinientas "gourdes" á los individuos aquí expresados, si han puesto en peligro la salud pública, omitiendo informar, sin causa legítima, á quien de derecho corresponda, de los hechos de que tengan noticia, capaces por su naturaleza de producir peligro, ó si, á sabiendas, y por culpa suya, aunque sin llegar á hacerse cómplices de los delitos arriba expresados, han permitido infringir, ó infringido ellos mismos, las disposiciones reglamentarias dictadas para impedirlo.

ART. 54. El que habiendo alterado la verdad de los hechos, ú omitido decirla en los casos arriba expresados, repara lo hecho, bien sea retractando su dicho anterior, bien haciendo la manifestación omitida, en tiempo bastante para que de su falta no pueda haber resultado peligro alguno para la salud pública, y antes también de que los hechos sean conocidos por otro conducto, podrá quedar exento de persecución y castigo.

ART. 55. El que sin haber cometido ninguno de los crímenes, ó delitos arriba indicados, contraviene, sin embargo, en materias de sanidad, á los reglamentos generales ó locales, ó á las órdenes de las autoridades competentes, incurrirá en la pena de tres á veinte y cinco días de prisión, y una multa de seis á cincuenta "gourdes."

Art. 56. Las infracciones de las disposciones sanitarias podrán no estar sujetas á ninguna pena, cuando han sido cometidas por fuerza mayor, ó por llevar socorro en caso de peligro, si de ello se hace inmediatamente la declaración debida, comprobándola cual corresponde, ante la autoridad local.

Art. 57. Si los que han incurrido en las penas antes indicadas son marinos del Estado, ó militares, ó personas que no son ni lo uno ni lo otro, pero estaban con ellos, serán sometidos cada cual aisladamente á la acción del tribunal competente para juzgarlos. Y si el Estado concurre en ello serán todos sometidos al tribunal criminal ordinario.

Disposiciones generales.

Art. 58. Se recomienda á todos los agentes de Haití en el exterior que se mantengan bien informados del estado sanitario del país en que residen, y que transmitan sin demora al Secretario de Relaciones Exteriores todas las noticias que puedan ser de importancia para la policía sanitaria y la conservación de la salud pública en Haití.

Art. 59. Se invita á los capitanes y patrones de barcos que lleguen del extranjero, y en general á todas las personas que tengan conocimiento de hechos que puedan interesar á la salud pública, á que comuniquen lo que sepan á las autoridades sanitarias.

Art. 60. Todos los depositarios de la autoridad de la fuerza pública, y todos los agentes de la autoridad, á quienes se dé noticia de una infracción de las leyes y reglamentos sanitarios, están obligados á emplear todos los medios que se encuentren á su alcance para impedir que se consuma, detener sus efectos y asegurar su represión.

Art. 61. Quedan derogadas todas las leyes y reglamentos sanitarios, así generales, como especiales, anteriores á la presente ley.

Art. 62. Queda encargada la ejecución de esta ley, que se imprimirá, publicará y circulará en toda la extensión de la República, á los Secretarios de Marina, del Interior, de Comercio, y de Relaciones exteriores, en la parte que á cada uno de ellos corresponda respectivamente.

ACCIÓN DE LA PRIMERA CONFERENCIA INTERNACIONAL AMERICANA.

Este asunto de policía sanitaria llamó mucho, como era debido, la atención de la primera Conferencia Internacional, tenida en Washington de 1889 á 1890. Una de las Comisiones permanentes de aquella memorable asamblea, que se denominó "de Reglamentos Sanitarios" y estuvo presidida por un médico tan distinguido como el Doctor Don Horacio Guzmán, que era entonces Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de Nicaragua en los Estados Unidos de América, estudió la cuestión y recomendó que se adoptaran las disposiciones contenidas en la Convencion Sanitaria Internaciónal celebrada en Río de Janeiro en 25 de noviembre de 1887, y en el Congreso Sanitario Americano que se reunió en Lima en 1888.

La recomendación fué adoptada por la Conferencia; pero no consta que haya tenido efecto práctico.

La convención de Rio de Janeiro no fué un pacto de carácter general, pues sólo intervinieron en él como partes contratantes el Brasil, la República Argentina y la oriental del Uruguay. Paraguay se adhirió después á sus acuerdos. Y estos fueron aprobados y tienen fuerza de ley en las cuatro repúblicas.

Lo proveido en Lima, donde no estuvieron representados más países que el Perú, Bolivia, Chile y Ecuador, nunca parece haber sido confirmado ó llevado á efecto.

En 11 de julio de 1890 el Presidente HARRISON sometió al Congreso de los Estados Unidos de América las recomendaciones de la Conferencia respecto de este punto, acompañando á su Mensaje una carta de Mr. BLAINE, Secretario de Estado, y el texto de los dos instrumentos á que se ha hecho referencia.

Parece importante que se tenga ahora reunido, y á mano, lo que entonces se dijo sobre tan interesante asunto.

CONFERENCIA INTERNACIONAL AMERICANA.—DICTAMEN DE LA COMISIÓN DE REGLAMENTOS SANITARIOS, PRESENTADO EL 17 DE FEBRERO DE 1899.

Honorable Conferencia Internacional Americana:

La Comisión nombrada con el objeto de "examinar y presentar el método más adecuado para establecer y mantener Reglamentos Sanitarios para el comercio entre los diferentes países representados en esta Conferencia," ha terminado sus tareas y, como resultado de ellas, tiene la honra de someter á vuestra ilustrada consideración un proyecto de resolución, al cual van unidos, como anexos complementarios, el texto íntegro de la Convención Internacional Sanitaria de Río de Janeiro de 1887, y el del Proyecto de Convención acordado por el Congreso Sanitario de Lima de 1888.

Uno de los más importantes cometidos de la Honorable Conferencia Internacional es, sin duda alguna, excogitar los medios conducentes á evitar la anarquía que en momentos de invasiones epidémicas puede producirse entre las diversas disposiciones sanitarias que las naciones de América han considerado conveniente adoptar á fin de ponerse al abrigo de esas invasiones.

Si las reglas de Policía Sanitaria tienen en mira armonizar las exigencias de la salud pública con el principio de la libre comunicación entre los pueblos, es evidente que las convenciones sanitarias internacionales están llamadas á hacer práctica esa armonía, por medio de disposiciones uniformes é imparciales, que consulten los intereses generales de los países en sus relaciones comerciales.

La Comisión ha examinado con cuidado los trabajos de Conferencias y Congresos especiales que se han reunido en diversas épocas y en varias partes del mundo, y ha llegado á la conclusión de que llena debidamente su cometido haciendo una selección entre esos trabajos, que son el resultado de estudios detenidos, hechos por hombres eminentes en la ciencia médica, tanto en Europa como en América.

El aislamiento absoluto que, teóricamente, parece el medio profiláctico más eficaz contra las invasiones de enfermedades epidémicas, no da en la práctica resultados satisfactorios, como medida sanitaria, y tiende, por otra parte, á perjudicar notablemente los intereses comerciales de los pueblos. Hé aquí como se expresa á este respecto el ilustrado facultativo, Dr. Don Francisco Rosas, Presidente del Congreso Sanitario de Lima:

"Está científicamente demostrado, y por hechos innumerables, que la clausura de los puertos y las fronteras no contiene la invasión de las epidémicas; que éstas penetran y se desarrollan con más intensidad en los pueblos que pretenden aislarse, porque bajo la falsa creencia de que están libres de todo peligro, descuidan las medidas apropiadas para contener el desarrollo de la epidémia y sobre todo para atenuar su gravedad."

Pero si el aislamiento absoluto, como medida profiláctica, no es más que una ilusión, no sucede otro tanto con los medios sanitarios que la ciencia moderna ha puesto á nuestro alcance, tanto para la desinfección de lugares apestados, como para evitar la introducción y desarrollo del contagio en aquellos que han permanecido en estado de salubridad.

La Comisión ha entrado ligeramente en este género de consideraciones, porque la convención de Río de Janeiro, lo mismo que el proyecto del Congreso de Lima, cuya adopción se aconseja, parten del principio fundamental de que se debe renunciar á la clausura absoluta de puertos y fronteras, puesto que si esto se practicase, sería innecesaria toda convención sanitaria internacional.

La Convención de Río de Janeiro y el Proyecto del Congreso de Lima son trabajos en que se ha agotado, por decirlo así, la materia que nos ocupa, y por el acierto, ilustración y cuidado con que han sido redactados, pueden servir de modelo, en la forma y en el fondo, para convenciones sanitarias. Por tanto, cree la Comisión deber recomendarlos á la consideración de la Honorable Conferencia Internacional Americana.

PROYECTO.

La Conferencia Internacional Americana, considerando:

Que dado el estado actual de relaciones entre las naciones de América, es tan fácil como conveniente para el fomento de esas relaciones, que se establezca perfecto acuerdo en orden á disposiciones sanitarias.

Que por medio de la Convención Internacional Sanitaria de Río de

Janeiro de 1887 se rigen y gobiernan la mayor parte de los puertos de la América del Sur en la costa del Atlántico.

Que aunque no consta que los proyectos del Congreso Sanitario de Lima de 1888 hayan pasado á la categoría de pactos internacionales, es de esperarse que sean aceptados por los Gobiernos que tomaron participación en el mencionado Congreso, puesto que esos proyectos fueron discutidos y aprobados por médicos de reconocida competencia.

Que la Convención Sanitaria de Río de Janeiro de 1887 y el proyecto del Congreso de Lima de 1888 están de acuerdo en sus disposiciones esenciales, de tal suerte que puede declararse que constituyen un solo cuerpo de reglas y disposiciones.

Que si éstas fuesen debidamente observadas en toda la América, impedirían en todos los casos el conflicto que suele presentarse entre la obligación de velar por la salud pública y el principio de libertad de comunicaciones entre los pueblos;

Que las naciones de Centro y Norte América no estuvieron representadas ni en la Convención Sanitaria de Río de Janeiro, ni en el Congreso de Lima, pero que podrían fácilmente aceptar y aplicar á sus respectivos puertos en ambos océanos las disposiciones sanitarias ya citadas;

Recomienda á las naciones representadas en esta Conferencia, que adopten las disposiciones de la Convención Sanitaria Internacional de Río de Janeiro de 1887, ó las del Proyecto de Convención Sanitaria del Congreso de Lima de 1888.

HORACIO GUZMÁN.
J. G. do AMARAL VALENTE.
F. C. C. ZEGARRA.
JOHN F. HANSON.
JOSÉ ANDRADE.

APÉNDICE AL DICTAMEN DE LA COMISIÓN DE REGLAMENTOS SANITARIOS.

CONVENCIÓN DE RÍO DE JANEIRO.

S. E. el Presidente de la República Oriental del Uruguay, Su Alteza la Princesa Imperial Regente, en nombre de Su Majestad el Emperador del Brasil, y S. E. el Presidente de la República Argentina, habiendo resuelto celebrar una Convención Sanitaria, nombraron para este fin sus Plenipotenciarios, á saber:

S. E. el Presidente de la República Oriental del Uruguay, al Señor Don CÁRLOS MARÍA RAMÍREZ, Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario en Misión Especial cerca de Su Majestad el Emperador del Brasil;

Su Alteza la Princesa Imperial Regente, al Señor Barón de COTEGIPE, del Consejo de Su Majestad el Emperador, Senador y Grande del Imperio, Dignatario de la Orden Imperial del Cruzero, Comendador de la Orden de la Rosa, Gran Cruz de la de Nuestra Señora de la Concepción de Villa Viçosa, de Isabel la Católica, de Leopoldo de Bélgica y de la Corona de Italia, Presidente del Consejo de Ministros, y Ministro y Secretario de Estado de los Negocios Extranjeros é Interino de los del Imperio;

S. E. el Presidente de la República Argentina, al Señor Don ENRIQUE B. MORENO, Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario cerca de S. M. el Emperador del Brasil; los cuales, habiéndose comunicado recíprocamente sus plenipotencias, que fueron halladas en buena y debida forma, convinieron en los artículos siguientes:

ARTÍCULO 1°.

Las tres Altas Partes Contratantes convienen en declarar:

Enfermedades pestilenciales exóticas.—La fiebre amarilla, el cólera asiático, y la peste oriental.

Puerto infectado.—Aquel en el cual existiese epidémicamente cualquiera de las referidas enfermedades.

Puerto sospechoso.—1°, Aquel en el cual se manifestase uno que otro caso aisladamente, de cualquiera de las tres enfermedades pestilenciales; 2°, aquel que tuviese comunicación fácil y frecuente con localidades infectadas; 3°, aquel que no se precaviese suficientemente de los puertos infectados con arreglo á los principios de esta convención.

Navío infectado.—Aquel en que hubiese ocurrido algún caso de enfermedad pestilencial.

Navío sospechoso.—1°, Aquel que, procedente de puerto infectado ó sospechoso, no hubiese tenido, durante el viaje, caso alguno de enfermedad pestilencial; 2°, aquel que aunque procedente de puerto limpio, hubiese tocado en puerto infectado ó sospechoso, salvo la excepción del párrafo 10° del artículo 8°; 3°, aquel que, durante el viaje ó á su arribo, comunicase con otro navío de procedencia ignorada, infectado ó sospechoso; 4°, aquel que hubiese tenido defunciones por causa no determinada ó repetidos casos de una enfermedad cualquiera; 5°, aquel que no trajese patente de sanidad del puerto de procedencia, así como de los puertos de escala, debidamente visada por los Cónsules del país de destino en esos puertos; 6°, aquel que, habiendo hecho cuarentena ó recibido tratamiento sanitario especial en cualquiera de los lazaretos de los tres Estados contratantes no se presentase munido de la patente internacional de libre plática.

Objetos sospechosos ó susceptibles de retener ó transmitir contagios.—Las ropas, paños, trapos, colchones y todos los objetos de uso y servicio personal, así como las balijas, baúles ó cajas usadas para guardar estos objetos, y también los cueros frescos. Los demás objetos no especificados anteriormente, así como los animales en pie, no serán considerados sospechosos.

PÁRRAFO ÚNICO.—*La declaración de infectado ó sospechoso* aplicada á un puerto, será hecha por cada Gobierno, en su caso, á propuesta del Jefe del servicio sanitario marítimo, y oficialmente publicada.

ARTÍCULO 2°.

Los Gobiernos de las tres Altas Partes Contratantes instalarán los respectivos servicios sanitarios de modo que puedan cumplir y hacer cumplir lo que en la presente convención se estipula.

Los Jefes de los referidos servicios sanitarios se comunicarán entre sí, siempre que fuere necesario, y cada uno de ellos podrá hacer á los otros dos las observaciones que creyere convenientes con motivo del ejercicio de sus funciones.

Para la ejecución de los servicios sanitarios, se expedirá un Reglamento Internacional uniformando las medidas generales y especiales aplicables en los tres Estados.

ARTÍCULO 3°.

Las Altas Partes Contratantes se obligan: 1°, Á fundar los lazaretos que fueren necesarios, siendo conveniente situar en islas los lazaretos fijos; 2°, á establecer y mantener en casos de epidemia, un lazareto flotante por lo menos; 3°, á crear hospitales flotantes anexos al lazareto fijo destinados al tratamiento de las personas atacadas de enfermedades pestilenciales exóticas en los navíos que llegaren, en los que estuvieren ya fondeados, y en los lazaretos; 4°, á considerar válidas, para los efectos de esta convención, en cualquiera de sus puertos, las cuarentenas y medidas sanitarias empleadas en alguno de los lazaretos de los tres Estados, á condición de que fuesen justificadas por testimonio oficial; 5°, á no recurrir á la clausura de los puertos respectivos, ni á rechazar navío alguno cualquiera que fuese el estado sanitario de á bordo.

ARTÍCULO 4°.

Ningún navío, procedente de puertos extranjeros, será puesto en libre plática en los puertos brasileros, argentinos ó uruguayos sin previa visita sanitaria efectuada por la autoridad respectiva, salvo la excepción del párrafo 10° del artículo 8°. En esta visita, la misma autoridad procederá á las pesquisas necesarias para la completa averiguación del estado sanitario de á bordo y determinará el tratamiento á que debe quedar sometido el navío, cuyo capitán será notificado por escrito.

ARTÍCULO 5°.

Para la ejecución de lo dispuesto en el artículo anterior, las Altas Partes Contratantes convienen en distinguir tres especies de navíos: 1°, los vapores quo conduzcan menos de 100 pasajeros de proa; 2°, los trasportes de inmigrantes, es decir, vapores que gozando ó no de los privilegios de paquete, conduzcan más de 100 pasajeros de proa; 3°, los navíos de vela.

§ 1°. Los navíos de 1ª y 2ª especie deben llevar un médico á bordo y estar provistos:

De estufa de desinfección por el vapor de agua;

De un depósito de desinfectantes y útiles de desinfección con arreglo á las indicaciones del Reglamento Sanitario Internacional; de un libro de proveeduría de farmacia, en el cual se consignará la cantidad y especie de las drogas ó medicamentos existentes á bordo en el momento de la partida del puerto de procedencia, así como los abastecimientos suplementarios que hubiese recibido en los puertos de escala;

De un libro de registro de las recetas médicas;

De un libro clínico en el que se anotarán con la mayor minuciosidad, todos los casos de enfermedad ocurridos á bordo y los respectivos tratamientos;

De la lista de pasajeros con indicación de nombre, edad, sexo, nacionalidad, profesión y procedencia;

Del cuadro de la tripulación;

Del manifiesto de carga.

§ 2°. Los libros á que se refiere el párrafo anterior serán abiertos, rubricados y selladas sus hojas por el Cónsul de alguno de los Estados contratantes en el puerto de procedencia; y las hojas referentes á cada viaje, serán cerradas por la autoridad sanitaria del puerto de destino.

Por la habilitación de estos libros no pagarán emolumento alguno los comandantes de navío.

§ 3°. Todos los papeles de á bordo serán sometidos al examen de la autoridad consular en los puertos de procedencia, y de la autoridad sanitaria del puerto de arribo, cumpliendo á la primera consignar en las patentes de sanidad, al visarlas, la existencia ó ausencia total ó parcial de los libros, lista y cuadro indicados en el § 1° de este artículo.

Artículo 6°.

Todos los navíos con destino á cualquiera de los tres países, deben traer patente de sanidad otorgada por la autoridad sanitaria del puerto de procedencia, visada por los Cónsules de los países de destino en el mismo puerto de procedencia y en los de escala. Esta patente de sanidad será presentada á la autoridad sanitaria de los puertos de los tres países para que sea visada y será entregada á la del último puerto á que llegue el navío.

§ 1°. El documento sanitario expedido hasta ahora por los Cónsules queda suprimido, sustituyéndose por la visación de la patente de sanidad y por cuyo acto cobrarán los Cónsules los emolumentos debidos.

§ 2°. El *visto* consular será escrito en el reverso de la pátente y autenticado por el sello del Consulado.

§ 3°. Cuando por las informaciones obtenidas y conocimiento exacto de los hechos, ninguna observación tuviere el Cónsul que hacer á los *dichos* de la patente de sanidad, la visación será simple; en caso contrario, el mismo Cónsul anotará á continuación del *visto* lo que le parezca conveniente para rectificar los *dichos* de la patente de sanidad.

Las patentes de sanidad que fuesen rectificadas después de visadas en el primer puerto de cualquiera de los tres países en que el navío tocare, serán acompañadas de un *billete sanitario* firmado por la autoridad del mismo puerto, en el que se hará la declaración del tratamiento á que hubiese sido sometido el navío. Á continuación del *visto* se hará constar la remisión del *billete*.

§ 4°. Los Cónsules en los puertos de procedencia procurarán informarse en las reparticiones sanitarias locales, ó como mejor pudiesen, del estado sanitario de los mismos puertos, debiendo comunicar inmediatamente, en caso de rectificación de la patente de sanidad, á la autoridad sanitaria de su país, la cual transmitirá á las de los otros Estados contratantes, los motivos y fundamentos de la rectificación.

§ 5°. Los navíos que tocasen en puertos de los tres países deben sacar en cada uno de ellos patente de sanidad. Estas patentes serán entregadas por el Comandante á la autoridad del último puerto á que entrare el navío.

§ 6°. Las Altas Partes Contratantes reconocen dos especies de patentes de sanidad—*limpia* y *sucia*, siendo *limpia* la que no refiera caso alguno de enfermedades pestilenciales exóticas en el puerto de procedencia ó en los de escala, y *sucia* la que consignase epidemia, ó casos aislados de cualquiera de las referidas enfermedades.

§ 7°. Los navíos de guerra de las naciones amigas tendrán patente de sanidad gratuitamente.

ARTÍCULO 7°.

Cada una de las Altas Partes Contratantes se compromete á instituir en la forma constitucional en su territorio, un cuerpo de *Inspectores sanitarios de navío*, compuesto de médicos especialmente encargados de fiscalizar á bordo de los navíos en que se hubieren embarcado, la ejecución de las providencias adoptadas en favor de la salud de los pasajeros y tripulantes, de observar las ocurrencias habidas durante el viaje y referirlas á la autoridad sanitaria del puerto de destino.

§ 1°. Los Inspectores sanitarios de navío serán funcionarios de las reparticiones de sanidad marítima de los Estados á que pertenezcan.

§ 2°. Los Inspectores sanitarios de navío serán nombrados por los Gobiernos mediante concurso, correspondiendo á los Jefes del servicio sanitario respectivo designar á los Inspectores que deban embarcarse.

§ 3°. El Reglamento Sanitario Internacional formulará el programa y objeto del concurso, así como las funciones que deban encomendarse á los Inspectores sanitarios de navío.

ARTÍCULO 8°.

En los puertos de cada uno de los Estados contratantes se practicarán dos especies de cuarentenas, la de observación y la de rigor.

§ 1°. La cuarentena de observación consistirá en la detención del navío por el tiempo necesario para practicar una rigurosa visita sanitaria á bordo.

§ 2°. La cuarentena de rigor tendrá dos objetos: 1°, averiguar si entre los pasajeros procedentes de puerto infectado ó sospechoso, viene alguno atacado de enfermedad pestilencial en vía de incubación; 2°, proceder á la desinfección de los objetos sospechosos de retener ó trasmitir contagio.

§ 3°. La cuarentena de rigor será aplicada: 1°, á los navíos infectados; 2°, á los navíos á cuyo bordo hubiesen ocurrido casos de enfermedad no especificada y que no hubiese podido ser averiguada con motivo de la visita sanitaria.

§ 4. La duración de la cuarentena de rigor será determinada por el tiempo de la incubación máxima de la enfermedad pestilencial que se quiere evitar, es decir, *diez días* para la fiebre amarilla, *ocho* para el cólera y *veinte* para la peste oriental. Esa duración podrá contarse de dos modos: 1°, partiendo de la fecha del último caso ocurrido durante el viaje, y 2°, partiendo de la fecha del desembarco de los pasajeros en el lazareto.

§ 5. La cuarentena de rigor comenzará á contarse desde la fecha del último caso ocurrido durante el viaje, cuando se cumplieren las tres condiciones siguientes: (1°) que el navío satisfaga las exigencias de los párrafos 1°, 2°, y 3° del articulo 5°; (2°) que venga á bordo suyo un inspector sanitario de navío que certifique la fecha exacta de la terminacion del último caso, la ejecución de todas las medidas de desinfección indicadas en las instrucciones que el mismo inspector hubiese recibido del jefe del servicio sanitario conforme al Reglamento internacional, y el perfecto estado actual de la salud á bordo; (3°) que la autoridad sanitaria local compruebe la veracidad de las informaciones prestadas.

§ 6. Si en las condiciones indicadas en el párrafo-anterior, el tiempo trascurrido desde el último caso hasta el momento de la llegada del navío, fuese igual ó mayor que el de la incubación máxima de la enfermedad pestilencial, los pasajeros serán puestos en libre plática, lo mismo que el navío, en caso de que este último no trajese objetos sospechosos.

Si el navío trajese objetos sospechosos en condiciones tales, que no hubiesen sido desinfectados ó precisaren todavía la desinfección, la libre plática de la embarcación sólo tendrá lugar después de terminada la desinfección de dichos objetos.

En caso contrario, navío y personas serán sometidos á cuarentena de rigor.

§ 7. Si el tiempo trascurrido después del último caso de enfermedad pestilencial fuere menor del que se dá á la incubación máxima y si el navío se encontrare en las condiciones exijidas por el § 5, los pasajeros purgarán una cuarentena complementaria de tantos días cuantos faltasen para integrar el referido término de incubación máxima. Dicha cuarentena complementaria será practicada en el lazareto, salvo el caso de no haber en éste sitio disponible, lo que permitirá efectuar la cuarentena á bordo.

§ 8. Si el navío, en el momento de su llegada, tuviese personas atacadas de enfermedad pestilencial, serán éstas alojadas en el hospital flotante y los pasajeros sometidos á cuarentena en el lazareto flotante. La cuarentena en este caso se contará desde la fecha de la entrada de los pasajeros al lazareto.

El navío quedará sujeto á lo que para tales emergencias disponga el Reglamento internacional.

§ 9. Quedarán tambien sujetos á lo establecido en el párrafo anterior, los navíos que habiendo tenido casos de enfermedad pestilencial, aunque no los presenten en el momento de su llegada, no hubieren satisfecho, sin embargo, las exigencias del párrafo 5. de este artículo.

§ 10. Los navíos sospechosos que hubiesen hecho el viaje desde el puerto infectado ó sospechoso al puerto de arribo en un período de tiempo menor que el de la incubación máxima de la enfermedad pestilencial que se procura evitar, quedarán igualmente sujetos á la cuarentena complementaria en los términos del párrafo 7°.

Queda exceptuado de esta cuarentena el navío de 2ª especie que, procedente de un puerto reconocidamente limpio y en satisfactorias condiciones de salud á bordo, atestiguadas por el Inspector sanitario de navío, tocare en Montevideo, Rio Janeiro ó Buenos Aires, durante un estado epidémico y se limitase á descargar sus mercaderías, desembarcar sus pasajeros y dejar y recibir la correspondencia, con tal que dichas operaciones se ejecutan en un pontón destinado al efecto por la autoridad sanitaria, convenientemente situado, libre de toda infección y en condiciones satisfactorias de aislamiento y por consiguiente, no recibiese á su bordo, ni tuviese contacto con persona ú objeto alguno de esos puertos. Estos hechos serán comprobados por documento auténtico, firmado por la autoridad sanitaria del puerto que el navío tocare, visado por el Consul del país de destino y atestiguado por un Inspector sanitario igualmente del país de destino.

§ 11. El navío sospechoso que verificase su viaje en un período de tiempo superior al de la incubación máxima ya citada, será sometida á la cuarentena de observación, durante la cual se procederá á las investigaciones prescritas en el Reglamento Internacional, y solamente después de comprobado el hecho de no haber ocurrido caso alguno de enfermedad pestilencial, será puesto en libre plática.

Queda entendido que, si este mismo navío trajese objetos sospechosos no desinfectados, que no hubiesen podido contaminar á los pasajeros y tripulantes, será sometido á cuarentena de rigor para completar la desinfección de los mismos, la cual comenzará después de retirados de á borde los pasajaros que viniesen, los cuales deben ser puestos en libre plática.

En caso de posible contaminación, se estará á lo dispuesto en la última parte del párrafo 6 de este mismo artículo.

§ 12. Los efectos de las disposiciones precedentes con relación á los navíos de la 1ª especie, indicada en el art. 5°, subsistirán aunque no trajesen á su bordo Inspector sanitario de navío, con tal que observasen rigurosamente las disposiciones del Reglamento internacional en cuanto se refiere á la responsabilidad que asume el médico de abordo para ante la autoridad sanitaria del puerto de llegada, relativamente á las informaciones que bajo la fé del juramento profesional tuviese que prestar, y que cumpliesen exactamente, durante el viaje, lo que en las instrucciones se determina como los deberes del Inspector sanitario de navío.

§ 13. Las disposiciones de los párrafos anteriores, en cuanto importen una concesión, en relación á las cuarentenas de rigor, sólo serán aplicadas en provecho de los navíos de 2ª especie que: 1°, recibiesen á su bordo, dando pasaje gratuito de primera clase de ida y vuelta al Inspector sanitario de navío; 2°, observasen, relativamente á la salud de á bordo, tanto en el momento de partida como durante el viaje, las recomendaciones del mismo Inspector.

En el caso contrario, no se admitirá para contar la cuarentena de rigor el criterio establecido en el 4°, N°. 1°, tanto respecto de los pasajeros como del mismo navío.

ARTÍCULO 9°.

Las disposiciones del § 1° del artículo 5° son obligatorias para todos los navíos que en cualquiera de los tres países gocen de los privilegios de paquete, á cuyo efecto los Gobiernos contratantes se comprometen á retirar dichos privilegios de paquete á todos los navíos que, cuatro meses después de entrar en vigor esta Convención, no hubiesen dado estricto cumplimiento á las referidas prescripciones.

ARTÍCULO 10°.

Las Altas Partes Contratantes convienen en conceder privilegios de paquete sólo á los navíos que se conformaren con la presente Convención y que probaren además ante la respectiva autoridad sanitaria haber dado cumplimiento á las exigencias del § 1ª art. 5° y que declararen someterse á las condiciones 1ª y 2ª del § 13° del art. 8°.

ARTÍCULO 11°.

Las providencias sanitarias que las Altas Partes Contratantes hubiesen de tomar por tierra y dentro del propio territorio, no constituyen objeto de la presente Convención; pero queda entendido que esas providencias nunca llegarán á establecer la suspensión absoluta de las comunicaciones terrestres. Los Gobiernos interesados se entenderán oportunamente sobre los puntos de comunicación y los medios más eficaces para precaver todo peligro de invasión epidémica.

ARTÍCULO 12°.

La presente Convención durará cuatro años contados desde el día del canje de las ratificaciones y continuará en vigor hasta que una de las Altas Partes Contratantes notifique á las otras la intención de darla por terminada, cesando doce meses después de la fecha de esa notificación. Dichas ratificaciones serán canjeadas en la ciudad de Montevideo dentro del menor tiempo posible.

En fé de lo cual los respectivos Plenipotenciarios la firman y sellan.

Hecho en la ciudad de Rio Janeiro, á los veinte y cinco días del mes de noviembre del año del nacimiento de Nuestro Señor Jesucristo de mil ochocientos ochenta y siete.

[L. S.] CÁRLOS MARÍA RAMÍREZ.
[L. S.] BARÓN DE COTEGIPE.
[L. S.] ENRIQUE B. MORENO.

LA CONVENCIÓN DE LIMA.

PROYECTO DE CONVENCIÓN SANITARIA INTERNACIONAL FORMULADO POR EL CONGRESO SANITARIO AMERICANO DE LIMA DE 1888.

ARTÍCULO 1°. Los países contratantes convienen en declarar:

(*a*) *Enfermedades pestilenciales exóticas.* La fiebre amarilla, el cólera asiático y la peste oriental.

(*b*) *Puerto infectado.* Aquel en el cual existiese cualquiera de las referidas enfermedades epidémicamente.

(*c*) *Puerto sospechoso.* 1°. Aquel en el cual se manifestase uno que otro caso aisladamente de cualquiera de las tres enfermedades pestilenciales;

2°. Aquel que tuviese comunicación fácil y frecuente con localidades infectadas; y

3°. Aquel que no se precaviese suficientemente de los puertos infectados.

(*d*) *Nave infectada*, aquella en que hubiese ocurrido algún caso de enfermedad pestilencial.

(*e*) *Nave sospechosa.* 1°. Aquella que, procedente de puerto infectado ó sospechoso, no hubiese tenido durante el viaje caso alguno á bordo de enfermedad pestilencial;

2°. Aquella que, aunque procedente de puerto limpio, hubiese tocado en puerto infectado ó sospechoso;

3°. Aquella que, durante el viaje ó á su arribo, comunicase con otra nave de procedencia ignorada, infectada ó sospechosa;

4°. Aquella que hubiese tenido defunciones por causa no determinada ó repetidos casos de una enfermedad cualquiera;

5°. Aquella que no trajese patente de sanidad del puerto de procedencia, así como de los puertos de escala, debidamente visada por los Cónsules del país de destino en esos puertos; y

6°. Aquella que, aunque hubiese hecho cuarentena ó recibido tratamiento sanitario especial en cualquiera de los países contratantes, no se presentase munida de la *patente internacional de libre plática.*

La declaración de infectado ó sospechoso aplicada á un puerto será hecha por el Gobierno del país á quien pertenezca ese puerto y á propuesta del Jefe del servicio sanitario marítimo, y oficialmente publicada.

Art. 2°. Los países contratantes instalarán los servicios sanitarios de modo que puedan cumplir y hacer cumplir lo que en la presente convención se estipula.

Los jefes de los referidos servicios sanitarios se comunicarán entre sí siempre que fuese necesario, y cada uno de ellas podrá hacer á los otros las observaciones que creyere convenientes con motivo del ejercicio de sus funciones.

Para la ejécución de los servicios sanitarios, expedirá un Reglamento Internacional, uniformando las medidas generales y especiales aplicables en los otros países.

Art. 3°. Los países contratantes se obligan:

1°. A fundar los lazaretos que fuesen necesarios, debiendo situarse en islas los lazaretos fijos;

2°. A crear hospitales flotantes, anexos al lazareto fijo, destinados al tramiento de las personas atacadas de enfermedades pestilenciales exóticas en las naves que llegasen ó que estuviesen ya fondeadas;

3°. A considerar válidas, para los efectos de esta Convención, en cualquiera de los puertos, las cuarentenas y medidas sanitarias empleadas en alguno de los lazeretos de los países contratantes, á condición de que fuesen justificadas por el testimonio oficial; y

4°. A no recurrir á la clausura de puertos.

Art. 4°. El Cónsul del país á donde vá la nave, tendrá el derecho de asistir á las inspecciones sanitarias que practiquen en aquella los agentes de la autoridad territorial.

Art. 5°. En el puerto de partida, las naves observarán las siguientes medidas profilácticas:

§ 1°. El embarque de la carga no comenzará sino después que se haya operado la limpieza de la nave, sea por los medios ordinarios, sea por un procedimiento especial de desinfección, si ésta se considera ser necesaria. Con este objeto, será visitada por el capitán y el médico de á bordo; y el resultado de la visita se hará constar en el registro de la nave.

§ 2°. El médico examinará á los pasajeros que se presenten para embarcarse y que provengan de un puerto donde reina alguna de las enfermedades pestilenciales exóticas; y rechazará á los que le parezcan sospechosos de alguno de ellas.

§ 3°. En cuanto á los que le parezcan en buenas condiciones, vigilará para que no introduzcan á bordo ropa blanca, vestidos ú objetos de cama manchados ó sospechosos.

§ 4°. Jamás serán aceptados los vestidos y los objetos de cama que hayan servido á los individuos muertos de enfermedad pestilencial exótica.

§ 5°. Cuando alguna de las enfermedades pestilenciales exóticas se declare á bordo de una nave durante su permanencia en un puerto contaminado, los enfermos en quienes se observen los primeros síntomas de una de esas afecciones, serán inmediatamente desembarcados; y todos sus efectos, así como los objetos de cama que les hayan servido, serán destruidos ó desinfectados. Además, se desinfectará en el acto el lugar en que se encontraba el enfermo.

Art. 6°. Durante la travesía, las naves cumplirán las siguientes medidas profilácticas:

§ 1°. La ropa interior manchada de los pasajeros y tripulantes se lavará el mismo día, depués de haberla sumergido en agua hirviente ó en una solución desinfectante.

§ 2°. Los excusados se lavarán y desinfectarán por lo menos dos veces al día.

§ 3°. Se mantendrá, durante todo la travesía, á bordo de las naves sospechosas, una limpieza rigurosa y una ventilación activa.

§ 4°. Tañ pronto como se comprueben los primeros síntomas de una enfermedad pestilencial exótica, se tomarán las medidas necesarias para aislar á los enfermos.

§ 5°. Los locales que hayan sido ocupados por esos enfermos se desinfectarán inmediatamente.

§ 6°. En cuanto sea posible, los locales así desinfectados permanecerán bien abiertos y aislados, y no recibirán á ningún otro pasajero sano durante todo el viaje.

Art. 7°. Ninguna nave procedente de puertos extranjeros será puesta en libre plática en los puertos de los países contratantes sin prévia visita sanitaria efectuada por la autoridad respectiva. En esta visita, la misma autoridad procederá á las pesquisas necesarias para la completa averiguación del estado sanitario de á bordo; comprobará en épocas de epidemia que se han ejecutado rigurosamente las medidas de salubrificación y desinfección tanto en el punto de partida como durante la travesía, y determinará el tratamiento á que debe quedar sometida la nave, cuyo capitán será notificado por escrito.

Art. 8°. Para la ejecución de lo dispuesto en el artículo anterior, los países contratantes convienen en distinguir dos especies de naves, de 1ª y de 2ª clase.

§ 1°. *Son naves de primera clase*, las que llevan médico á bordo y están provistas—

(*a*) De estufa de desinfección por el vapor de agua á presión;

(*b*) De depósito de desinfectantes y útiles de desinfección con arreglo á las indicaciones del Reglamento Sanitario Internacional;

(*c*) De un libro de proveeduria de farmácia, en el cual se consignará la cantidad y especie de las drogas ó medicamentos existentes á bordo en el momento de la partida del puerto de procedencia, así como los abastecimientos suplementarios que hubiese recibido en los puertos de escala;

(*d*) De un libro de registro de las recetas médicas;

(*e*) De un libro clínico en que se anotarán con la mayor minuciosidad todos los casos de enfermedad ocurridos á bordo y los respectivos tratamientos;

(*f*) De la lista de pasajeros con indicación de nombre, edad, sexo, nacionalidad, profesión y procedencia;

(*g*) Del cuadro de la tripulación; y

(*h*) Del manifesto de la carga.

§ 2°. Los libros á que se refiere el párrafo anterior serán abiertos y rubricados por el Cónsul de alguno de los países contratantes en el puerto de procedencia; y las fojas referentes á cada viaje serán cerradas por la autoridad sanitaria del puerto de destino.

Por la habilitación de estos libros no pagarán emolumento alguno los comandantes de nave.

§ 3°. Todos los papeles de á bordo serán sometidos al exámen de la autoridad sanitaria del puerto de destino y de la autoridad consular de los puertos de procedencia, cumpliendo á esta última consignar en las patentes de sanidad, al visarlas, la existencia ó ausencia total ó parcial de los libros, lista y cuadro indicados en el párrafo primero de este artículo.

§ 4°. Son *naves de segunda clase*, las que no reunan las condiciones señaladas en el párrafo primero de este artículo.

Art. 9°. Las naves destinadas al trasporte de pasajeros, que pertenezcan á alguno de los países contratantes, están obligadas á cumplir con las condiciones de naves de *primera clase*, así como las naves extranjeras que se consagren en las costas de los países contratantes al mismo tráfico.

Art. 10°. Todas las naves con destino á cualquiera de los países contratantes deben traer patente de sanidad del puerto de procedencia, visada por los Cónsules de los países de destino en los mismos puertos de procedencia y en los de escala. Cuando las naves procedan de puertos pertenecientes á alguno de los países contratantes, la patente será otorgada por la autoridad sanitaria del puerto de partida, debiendo siempre llevar la visación indicada.

Esta patente de sanidad será presentada á la autoridad sanitaria de los puertos de los países contratantes en que la nave haga escala, para ser visada, y será entregada á la del último puerto á que llegue.

§ 1°. Por la visación de la patente de sanidad, cobrarán los Cónsules los emolumentos debidos.

§ 2°. El *visto* consular será escrito en el reverso de la patente y autenticado por el sello del Consulado.

§ 3°. Cuando por las informaciones obtenidos y conocimiento exacto de los *hechos*, ninguna observación tuviere el Cónsul que hacer á los *dichos* de la patente de sanidad, la visación será simple; en caso contrario, el mismo Cónsul anotará á continuación del *visto* lo que le parezca conveniente para rectificar los *dichos* de la patente de sanidad.

Las patentes de sanidad que fuesen rectificadas, después de visadas en el primer puerto de cualquiera de los países contratantes en que tocare la nave, serán acompañadas de un *billete sanitario*, firmado por la autoridad del mismos puerto, en el que se hará la declaración del tratamiento á que hubiese sido sometida la nave. A continuación del *visto*, se hará constar la remisión del *billete*.

§ 4°. Los Cónsules de los países contratantes en los puertos de procedencia, procurarán informes por medio de las autoridades sanitarias locales, ó como mejor pudieren, del estado sanitario de los mismos puertos, debiendo comunicar inmediatamente, en caso de rectificación de la patente de sanidad, á la autoridad sanitaria de su país, la cual trasmitirá á la de los otros países contratantes, los motivos y fundamentos de la rectificación.

§ 5°. Si las rectificaciones de que trata el párrafo tercero fuesen hechas por los Cónsules de más de uno de los países contratantes, la patente de sanidad será remitida por la autoridad sanitaria del primer puerto en que toque la nave á la del primero de la nación inmediata y por la misma autoridad de este á las de los siguientes puertos, acompañada siempre del *billete sanitario.*

§ 6°. Las naves con destino á los puertos de más de uno de los países contratantes deben, en cada uno de éstos, sacar sucesivamente patente de sanidad, y todas esas patentes serán entregadas por el capitán á la autoridad del último puerto á que entrare la nave.

§ 7°. Los países contratantes reconocen dos especies de patente de sanidad: *límpia y súcia;* siendo *límpia* la que no refiera caso alguno de enfermedad pestilencial exótica en el puerto de procedencia ó en los de escala; y *súcia* la que consignase epidemia ó casos aislados de cualquiera de las referidas enfermedades.

§ 8°. Las naves de guerra de las naciones amigas tendrán patente de sanidad gratuita.

ART. 11°. Los países contratantes resuelven instituir un cuerpo de

Inspectores de naves, compuesto de médicos retribuidos por los respectivos Gobiernos y con la misión especial de fiscalizar á bordo de las naves en que se hubiesen embarcado, la ejecución de las providencias adoptadas en favor de la salud de los pasajeros y tripulantes, como también observar las ocurrencias habidas durante el viaje y referirlas á la autoridad sanitaria del puerto de destino.

§ 1°. Los Inspectores de naves serán funcionarios de las secciones de sanidad marítima de los países á que pertenezcan y estarán subordinados á los respectivos Jefes, cuyas órdenes é instrucciones observarán estrictamente.

§ 2°. Los Inspectores de naves serán nombrados por el Gobierno mediante concurso, correspondiendo á los Jefes del servicio sanitario respectivo designar á los Inspectores que deban embarcarse.

§ 3°. El Reglamento Sanitario Internacional determinará el programa y objeto del concurso, así como las funciones que deban encomendarse á los Inspectores de naves.

Art. 12°. Queda convenido entre los países contratantes que, en los puertos respectivos, se practicarán dos especies de cuarentenas:

(*a*) *Cuarentena de rigor;* y

(*b*) *Cuarentena de observación.*

§ 1°. La *cuarentena de rigor* consistirá en el aislamiento absoluto de la nave por el tiempo necesario para sulubrificar y desinfectar los objetos infectados de cólera, de fiebre amarilla ó de peste oriental, y para que trascurra el período de incubación máxima de la enfermedad pestilencial.

§ 2°. La *cuarentena de observación* consistirá en el aislamiento absoluto de la nave por el tiempo necesario para practicar á bordo una visita de reconocimiento sanitario y para completar el período de la incubación máxima de la enfermedad pestilencial exótica, caso de que la nave hubiese empleado en su travesía menos de ocho días para el cólera, menos de diez para la fiebre amarilla y menos de veinte para la peste oriental.

§ 3°. La cuarentena de rigor será aplicada:

1°. Á las naves infectadas;

2°. Á las naves á cuyo bordo hubiesen ocurrido casos de enfermedades no especificadas y que no hubiesen podido ser averiguadas con motivo de la visita sanitaria; y

3°. Á las naves procedentes de puerto donde existe una de las enfermedades pestilenciales, cuando aquéllas no hubiesen cumplido las reglas sanitarias que deben observarse en el puerto de partida y durante la travesía, aún cuando no hubiesen tenido á bordo caso alguno de enfermedad pestilencial, sospechoso ó declarado.

§ 4°. La duración de la cuarentena de rigor será determinada por el tiempo de la incubación máxima de la enfermedad pestilencial que se quiere evitar, fijándose en ocho días para el cólera asiático, en diez días para la fiebre amarilla y en veinte días para la peste de Oriente.

Esa duración podrá contarse de dos modos:

1°. Partiendo de la fecha de la terminación por muerte ó por curación del último caso ocurrido á bordo durante el viaje; y

2°. Partiendo de la fecha del desembarco de los pasajeros en el lazareto.

§ 5°. La cuarentena de rigor comenzará á contarse desde la fecha de la terminación por muerte ó por curación del último caso ocurrido á bordo durante el viaje, cuando

(*a*) La nave fuese de *primera clase*.

(*b*) Viniese á su bordo un Inspector sanitario de nave que certificase la fecha exacta del último caso, la ejecución de todas las medidas de desinfección indicadas en las instrucciones que el mismo Inspector hubiese recibido del Jefe del servicio sanitario, y el perfecto estado actual de la salud á bordo.

En ambos casos no podrá tener lugar lo prescrito por este párrafo, si no se comprobase por la autoridad sanitaria la veracidad de las informaciones prestadas.

§ 6°. Si después de la terminación del último caso ocurrido á bordo, la duración de la travesía fuese *igual ó mayor* que la de la incubación máxima de la enfermedad pestilencial, la nave será sometida á una cuarentena de observación de cuarenta y ocho horas.

§ 7°. Si el tiempo trascurrido después del último caso de enfermedad pestilencial fuese *menor* del que se da á la incubación máxima y la nave de las de *primera* clase, no se pondrá á ésta en libre plática sino después de una cuarentena de observación que durará tantos días cuantos se necesitaren para completar el referido término de incubación máxima.

Si la travesía, después de terminado el último caso, hubiese durado hasta el *penúltimo día* de la incubación máxima de la enfermedad pestilencial que se quiere evitar, no se pondrá á la nave en libre plática sino después de cuarenta y ocho horas de haber completado el término de dicha incubación máxima.

Esta cuarentena será purgada por los pasajeros en el lazareto, salvo el caso de no haber en éste sitio disponible, lo que permitirá efectuarse á bordo.

§ 8°. Si en la nave hubiese, en el momento de su llegada, atacados de enfermedad pestilencial, serán éstos alojados en el hospital flotante y los pasajeros sometidos á cuarentena en el lazareto. La cuarentena, en este caso, se contará desde la fecha de la entrada de los pasajeros al lazareto.

La nave y el cargamento serán salubrificados y desinfectados según las reglas que se determinarán en el Reglamento Sanitario Internacional.

§ 9°. Quedarán también sujetas á lo establecido en el párrafo anterior, las naves de *segunda clase* que hayan tenido casos de enfermedad pestilencial aun cuando no los presenten en el momento de su llegada.

§ 10°. Las naves sospechosas, cuyo viaje hubiese durado un período de tiempo menor que el de la incubación máxima de la enfermedad pestilencial que se procura evitar, no se pondrán en libre plática sino después de una cuarentena de observación que durará tantos días cuantos se necesitaren para completar el término de la incubación máxima.

Si el viaje hubiese durado hasta el penúltimo día de la incubación máxima de la enfermedad pestilencial, no serán puestas en libre plática sino después de cuarenta y ocho horas de haber completado el referido término, en caso de que procediesen de puerto infectado, y después de veinticuatro horas en los demás casos.

§ 11°. Las naves sospechosas que verificasen su viaje en un período de tiempo superior al de la incubación máxima de la enfermedad pestilencial que se trata evitar serán puestas en libre plática después de una cuarentena de observación de cuarenta y ocho horas si procediesen de puerto infectado, y de veinticuatro horas en los demás casos.

Durante esta cuarentena se procederá á las investigaciones que serán prescritas en el Reglamento Sanitario Internacional.

Art. 13°. La declaración de infectado aplicado á un puerto producirá la interdicción sanitaria de las naves procedentes de él, que hubiesen salido durante el período inmediatamente anterior á la fecha de dicha declaración, de veinte días para la peste de Oriente, diez para la fiebre amarilla y ocho para el cólera asiático.

Art. 14°. La declaración de haber terminado la epidemia en un puerto, no levantará la interdicción sanitaria de las naves procedentes de él, sino después de trascurridos veinte días de dicha declaración para la peste oriental, diez para la fiebre amarilla y ocho para el cólera asiático.

Art. 15°. Se aplicará en los puertos de los ríos donde fondeen naves que surquen el mar, las mismas reglas estipuladas para los puertos marítimos.

Art. 16°. Las providencias sanitarias que los países contratantes tuviesen que tomar dentro de su propio territorio en tierra, no constituyen objeto de la presente convención.

Art. 17°. En caso de que los países contratantes se decidiesen á establecer cordones sanitarios internacionales, se comprometen á no detener á los pasajeros por un tiempo mayor que el período de la incubación máxima de la enfermedad pestilencial que se trata de evitar, y á constituir los lazaretos necesarios para que en ellos sean purgadas las cuarentenas, sujetándose estas a las mismas reglas estipuladas para las cuarentenas marítimas, en cuanto les sean aplicables.

LIMA, *marzo 12 de 1888.*

JULIO RODRÍGUEZ,
Delegado de Bolivia.
ANDRÉS S. MUÑOZ,
Delegado de Bolivia.
FEDERICO PUGA BORNE,
Delegado de Chile.
CELSO BAMBARÉN,
Delegado del Ecuador.
FRANCISCO ROSAS,
Delegado del Perú.
J. LINO ALARCO,
Delegado del Perú.
JOSÉ MARIANO MACEDO,
Delegado del Perú.

CANAL INTEROCEÁNICO AMERICANO.

SUMARIO.

Introducción.—Ley dictada por el Congreso de los Estados Unidos de América y aprobada por el Presidente el 28 de junio de 1902.

El problema de asegurar una comunicación marítima entre los Océanos Atlántico y Pacífico, por medio de un canal navegable para toda clase de embarcaciones construido al través del istmo que reúne las dos partes de América—problema que ha sido objeto de tanto estudio y solicitud desde 1528—acaba de dar un paso gigantesco en el camino de su resolución práctica y definitiva con la promulgación por el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos de América, el 28 de junio del año que va corriendo de 1902, de la Ley que traducida al castellano se transcribe á continuación.

Es sin duda providencial que este trabajo de tan inmensa importancia comercial y política, que fué, si puede así decirse, el motivo material determinante del descubrimiento del Nuevo Mundo, porque independientemente de todo otro propósito, sin negarlo ni ponerlo en duda por un sólo instante, nadie puede desconocer que COLÓN salió de Palos en 1492, en busca de una vía acuática que lo llevase á la costa oriental del Asia—haya tardado tanto tiempo en alcanzar la condición de madurez y viabilidad que la ley de que se trata acaba de imprimirle.

Si no hubiesen ya pasado, hasta el extremo de encontrarse en gran parte en olvido, los tiempos en que se escribían "Historias apologéticas," en explicación del porqué no se habían hecho antes cosas buenas y provechoras para el servicio de Dias y de los hombres que se hicieron después, podría espaciarse el espíritu en la contemplación de lo que el Canal hubiera sido, en tiempos en que la construcción naval no había podido producir todavía las gigantescas naves que son ahora tan conocidas y familiares que apenas llaman la atención de nadie, ó cuando los Estados Unidos de América no habían, ni con mucho alcanzado la supremacia comercial y política que tienen en el mundo.

La profecía del escocés WILLIAM PATERSON, cuando en 1º de enero de 1701, aseguraba á Guillermo III de Inglaterra que América construiría el canal, se apoderaría de las Islas Sandwich, dominaría la Habana, y se convertiría en "el más potente y singular imperio que jamás hubo en existencia, porque consistiría en la dominación no de una parte de la tierra del mundo, sino de todo el océano," parece á punto de realizarse hasta en sus más simples pormenores.

Así dice la nueva ley:

ACTA PÚBLICA nº. 183.—Acta para proveer á la construcción de un canal que reúna las aguas de los Océanos Atlántico y Pacífico.

Díctase por el Senado y la Cámara de Representantes de los Estados Unidos de América reunidos en Congreso:

Que el Presidente de los Estados Unidos quede por la presente autorizado para adquirir en nombre de los Estados Unidos y para ellos, y á un costo que no exceda de cuarenta millones de pesos, los derechos, privilegios, franquicias, concesiones, mercedes de tierras, derechos de tránsito, obras no concluidas, plantas, y toda otra propiedad sea raíz, mueble, ó mixta, de cualquier nombre y naturaleza, de que sea dueña la Nueva Compañía del Canal de Panamá, de Francia, que estén en el istmo de Panamá, y todos sus mapas, planos, dibujos, documentos y archivos, que estén en el citado istmo ó en París, incluyendo en la adquisición todo el capital social de la Compañía del Ferrocarril de Panamá, que no ha de ser menor que el representado por las sesenta y ocho mil ochocientas sesenta y tres acciones, de que es propietaria y usa y posee la referida Compañía del Canal, *con tal que* pueda obtenerse un título de dominio satisfactorio en todas las propiedades mencionadas.

SEC. 2ª. Que el Presidente quede autorizado por virtud de la presente ley para adquirir de la República de Colombia en nombre de los Estados Unidos, y bajo los términos y condiciones que estime razonables, la perpetua dominación (*control*) por parte de los Estados Unidos, en una faja de terreno, en el territorio de la República de Colombia, que se extienda del Mar Caribe hasta el Océano Pacífico, y tenga cuando menos seis millas de anchura, debiendo hacerse esta adquisición junto con la del derecho de usar y disponer de las aguas que se encuentren en dicha faja, y el de excavar y construir en ella un canal de suficiente profundidad y capacidad para permitir la navegación en toda la extensión de su curso, desde el Mar Caribe hasta el Océano Pacífico, á los buques de mayor calado y tonelaje que se usen en el día, y conservarlo, explotarlo y protegerlo perpetuamente.

La dicha adquisición deberá además comprender la del derecho de conservar perpetuamente y explotar el Ferrocarril de Panamá, si la propiedad de éste fuese adquirida por los Estados Unidos, ó si éstos se hicieren poseedores de un interés dominante en la misma empresa, y la del de ejercer jurisdicción en toda la extensión de la expresada faja, y en los puertos á sus extremos, y poner allí en observancia los Reglamentos de policía y de Sanidad que fueren necesarios, á fin de mantener el orden, y preservar la salud pública, estableciendo allí los tribunales de justicia que correspondan para hacer cumplir y ejecutar debidamente los referidos Reglamentos.

El Presidente podrá también adquirir de Colombia cuanto más territorio y derechos sean á su juicio necesarios para facilitar los propósitos generales de la presente ley.

SEC. 3ª. Que el Presidente quede autorizado, así que haya hecho los arreglos necesarios para asegurar un título de dominio satisfactorio en las propiedades de la Nueva Compañía del Canal de Panamá, como se provee en la sección 1ª de esta ley, y haya obtenido por tratado la dominación (*control*) del necesario territorio de la República de Colombia, como se provee en la sección 2ª de esta ley, para pagar cuarenta millones de pesos por las propiedades de la Nueva Compañía del Canal de Panamá, y para satisfacer además á la República de Colombia la suma en que se haya convenido; y al efecto se concede desde ahora el crédito que sea necesario para hacer frente á estos dos pagos, cuyo crédito se hará efectivo con los fondos existentes en la Tesorería, y no destinados á otro objeto, por medio de giros hechos por el Presidente.

El Presidente deberá entonces hacer que por medio de la Comisión del Canal del Istmo que por la presente ley queda establecida, se excave, construya y complete un canal de barcos entre el Mar Caribe y el Océano Pacífico, utilizando en lo que sea practicable las obras hechas por la Nueva Compañía del Canal de Panamá, de Francia, y por la otra Compañía que fué su predecesora. Este canal habrá de tener la suficiente profundidad y anchura para permitir que pasen por él libremente los buques de más calado y de mayor tonelaje que están ahora en uso, ó que puedan racionalmente esperarse,—y tendrá que estar provisto de las esclusas ó compuertas que sean necesarias, y de todos los demás adminículos y mecanismos requeridos para satisfacer las necesidades de los buques en su tránsito por él de océano á océano. Y el Presidente deberá también hacer que se construyan en los dos extremos del canal puertos cómodos y espaciosos. Hará también que se tomen las providencias necesarias para la seguridad y protección del canal y puertos terminales. Y para llevar á cabo estos propósitos, el Presidente queda por esta ley autorizado para emplear las personas que estime necesarias y fijar su compensación.

Sec. 4ª. Que en caso de que resulte imposible para el Presidente de los Estados Unidos dentro de un período de tiempo razonable, y en términos también razonables, obtener para ellos un título de dominio satisfactorio, en cuanto á las propiedades de la Nueva Compañía del Canal de Panamá, y á la dominación (*control*) del necesario territorio de la República de Colombia, y los derechos mencionados en las secciones primera y segunda de esta ley, podrá entonces el mismo Presidente, despues de haber obtenido en favor de los Estados Unidos, por medio de un tratado, la perpetua dominación (*control*) del territorio necesario de Costa Rica y de Nicaragua, bajo términos en su opinión razonables, á fin de construir en él y mantener y explotar y proteger un canal que reuna el Mar Caribe con el Océano Pacífico, por la ruta que comunmente se denomina de Nicaragua, disponer que por la referida Comisión del Canal del Istmo se excave y construya un canal de barcos, y una comunicación acuática, de un punto en la costa del Mar Caribe cerca de Greytown, y por vía del Lago de Nicaragua, hasta un punto cerca de Brito en la costa del Océano Pacífico.

Dicho canal habrá de tener la suficiente profundidad y anchura para permitir libre y cómodo paso á los buques de mayor calado y tonelaje que estén ahora en uso, ó que puedan razonablemente esperarse, habiendo de estar provisto de las esclusas ó compuertas que sean precisas, y de los adminículos y mecanismos requeridos para satisfacer las necesidades de los buques en su tránsito por él de océano á océano, y el Presidente deberá también hacer que se construyan en los dos extremos del canal los puertos cómodos y espaciosos que se necesiten para que el uso del mismo sea cómodo y seguro, y que se tomen las providencias debidas para su defensa, de modo que el canal y sus puertos terminales queden protegidos cual corresponde. Y para llevar á efecto estos propósitos se concede desde ahora el crédito necesario para satisfacer las sumas de dinero que se convenga por tratado en satisfacer á Nicaragua y Costa Rica en compensación de las concesiones y derechos que por la presente ley ha de tratarse de adquirir de ellas, cuyo crédito se hará efectivo con los fondos existentes en la Tesorería y no destinados á otro objeto, por medio de giros hechos por el Presidente.

El Presidente hará que la antedicha Comisión del Canal del Istmo practique los reconocimientos y estudios necesarios para la construcción del canal y puertos de que se trata, y para esos reconocimientos y estudios, así como para la construcción de la obra, podrá emplear las personas que considere necesarias y fijar su compensación.

En la excavación y construcción del canal de que se trata deberán usarse, en parte, ó en todo, según fuere de hacerse, el río de San Juan y el Lago de Nicaragua.

Sec. 5ª. Que se conceda, como es por la presente ley concedido, un crédito de diez millones de pesos, que se hará efectivo con fondos existentes en la Tesorería no destinados á otro objeto, á fin de realizar los propósitos de la presente ley, sea por una ó sea por otra de las dos rutas indicadas.

Y el Presidente queda además autorizado para hacer que se celebren los contratos que á su juicio se necesiten para la propia excavación, construcción, complemento y protección de los referidos canal, puertos y defensas, por la ruta que definitivamente se adoptare dentro de lo prescrito en esta ley. Y para ello se concederán de tiempo en tiempo los respectivos créditos, que en conjunto no excedan de la suma adicional de ciento treinta y cinco millones de pesos, si la ruta de Panamá resultare adoptada, y de ciento ochenta millones si se escogiere la de Nicaragua.

SEC. 6ª. Que el Presidente quede, como queda, autorizado á garantizar á la República de Colombia, ó á los Estados de Nicaragua y Costa Rica, en cualquier convenio que celebrare con la una ó con los otros, el uso de dicho canal y puertos, en los términos y bajo las condiciones que se estipulen, así para las naves de las mencionadas naciones, como para las pertenecientes á sus respectivos ciudadanos.

SEC. 7ª. Que á fin de poner al Presidente en aptitud de construir el canal y hacer las obras que pertenezcan al mismo, según lo prevenido en esta ley, se crea por la presente una Comisión que se denominará "Comisión del Canal del Istmo," compuesta de siete miembros, escogidos y nombrados por el Presidente, con el consejo y consentimiento del Senado, los que continuarán en ejercicio y funcionarán cual corresponde hasta que se complete el canal, ó sean removidos por el Presidente. Uno de estos miembros será nombrado para desempeñar la Presidencia de la Comisión. De los siete miembros de que ésta se compone habrá de haber cuando menos cuatro que sean peritos en la ciencia de Ingeniería, y de esos cuatro, uno, por lo menos, tendrá que ser un oficial del Ejército de los Estados Unidos de América, y otro también, cuando menos, un oficial de su Marina, pudiendo uno y otro escogerse entre los que se encuentren en servicio activo, ó entre los que estén retirados.

Los referidos Comisionados recibirán la compensación que el Presidente determine, hasta que el Congreso señale la que definitivamente ha de satisfacérseles. Queda también autorizado el Presidente para emplear en este servicio, á su discreción, y por medio de la Comisión del Canal del Istmo, á cualquiera de los ingenieros del Ejército de los Estados Unidos, ó de los ingenieros civiles del país, ó á cualquiera otra persona necesaria para la pronta y debida ejecución de la obra. La compensación que haya de satisfacerse á los ingenieros y demás personas que conforme á la presente ley se emplearen habrá de ser fijada por la Comisión del Canal del Istmo, sujeta á la aprobación del Presidente. El sueldo del Estado que percibiere cualquiera oficial ó persona empleada con arreglo á las prescripciones de esta ley, será deducido del sueldo ó compensación ya señalada en esta ley, ó que se señalare más tarde.

La referida Comisión quedará sujeta en todos los asuntos á la dirección y autoridad superior (*control*) del Presidente, y le someterá anualmente, ó en cualquiera otra época en que sea necesario hacerlo, bien porque lo disponga la ley, ó porque lo mande el mismo Presidente, un Informe detallado y completo de los trabajos que se hayan hecho, y de las sumas de dinero que se hayan recibido y gastado en la construcción de las obras y en el desempeño de los deberes y funciones que están á su cargo; y el Presidente á su vez transmitirá al Congreso estos Informes. Y la referida Comisión comunicará también al Congreso, ó á cualquiera de sus dos Cámaras, y cuando quiera que así sea preciso, bien porque lo mande la ley, bien porque así lo haya ordenado el Congreso mismo, ó alguna de sus Cámaras, las noticias que se le pidieren. El Presidente cuidará de que la referida Comisión esté provista de las correspondientes oficinas, equipadas de la manera que sea propia, procediendo en esto á su discreción, á fin de que aquella pueda desempeñar propiamente los deberes que están á su cargo.

SEC. 8ª. Que el Secretario del Tesoro quede, como por la presente queda, autorizado para usar el crédito de los Estados Unidos y tomar en préstamo, de tiempo en tiempo, según se necesitare para hacer frente á los gastos autorizados por la presente ley (exclusivamente para esto y no para otra cosa) hasta la suma de ciento treinta millones de pesos, ó la parte de ellos que sea necesaria, y para preparar y emitir bonos registrados, ó al portador, por la referida suma, en la forma que el mismo Secretario determinare, y en denominaciones de veinte pesos, ú otras cantidades múltiples de los mismos, redimibles en oro, á voluntad de los Estados Unidos, después de transcurridos diez años á contar desde la fecha de la emisión, y pagadesos trienta años después de esta fecha con intereses pagaderos en oro trimestralmente á razón de dos por ciento anual; y estos bonos cuya emisión queda autorizada por la presente ley estarán exentos de impuestos y contribuciones de todo género, tanto federales, como de Estado, municipales y locales, *entendiéndose:* que los referidos bonos han de ser colocados por el referido Secretario del Tesoro por no menos que su valor á la par, bajo las reglas y condiciones que tenga á bien prescribir, de tal manera que se dé á todos los ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos igual oportunidad de suscribirse á dicho empréstito. Y se concede por la presente un crédito por cantidad que no exceda de un décimo por ciento del importe total de los bonos, que se hará efectivo con fondos existentes en la Tesorería, no destinados á otro objeto, para hacer frente á los gastos de preparar, anunciar y emitir dichos bonos.

Aprobada, junio 28 de 1902.

REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA.

MENSAJE DEL PRESIDENTE DE LA REPÚBLICA AL ABRIR LAS SESIONES DEL CONGRESO ARGENTINO EN MAYO DE 1902.

Señores SENADORES Y DIPUTADOS: Vengo á inaugurar el período ordinario de vuestras sesiones bajo la impresión dolorosa de la inesperada muerte del Dr. AMANCIO ALCORTA, Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores, cuya desaparición ha conmovido profundamente todo el país que pierde en él á uno de sus más nobles, constantes y desinteresados servidores.

La República está en paz y armonía con todos los Estados soberanos. Las cuestiones de límites que sostuvimos han quedado ya resueltas, ó en vías de resolverse, por los procedimientos regulares establecidos al efecto en los convenios respectivos.

Con el propósito de estrechar nuestras relaciones con el mundo civilizado y especialmente con los Estados de América, hemos celebrado diversos tratados de arbitraje que serán sometidos oportunamente á vuestra consideración, y hemos concurrido á la Segunda Conferencia Internacional de México en que han estado representados todos los Estados del continente, y donde los delegados de esta República han sido fieles intérpretes de nuestra política internacional.

Tenemos, en efecto, una política exterior abonada por larga tradición, con arreglo á la cual hemos buscado invariablemente, por acuerdos directos ó por el arbitraje, el desenlace amistoso de todas nuestras diferencias, sin que los principios á que esa política obedece hayan sido alterados, ni bajo las exigencias extremas de la guerra ó la victoria.

Esta norma invariable de conducta debe influir igualmente en la terminación pacífica de cualquiera otra dificultad, aunque ella surja de incidentes ó complicaciones que, alarmando el sentimiento nacional, y despertando desconfianzas y recelos naturales, nos obliguen á reforzar nuestros elementos militares como ha sucedido en varias ocasiones, poniendo á prueba el patriotismo y el vigor del país.

Ningún Estado ha podido ver hostilidad ó agravio en esta actitud, aconsejada por la propia seguridad, dados los precedentes recordados, nuestro respeto por la independencia ajena y los sentimientos de justicia y de fraternidad internacional, á cuya consagración hemos propendido en esta parte de América.

Así mismo podemos dar por terminada la última cuestión de vecindad que sosteníamos con Chile. Sometida por ambas partes al Gobierno de Su Majestad Británica, un conspicuo representante del árbitro practica actualmente, sobre el terreno litigioso, el estudio que precederá de cerca al fallo de ese último pleito territorial nacido de la herencia colonial.

La justa espectativa de los pueblos afectados directamente por esta larga contienda de límites, y de las naciones vinculadas á ellos por grandes intereses comerciales, sería hondamente defraudada si con la sentencia arbitral no concluyeran todas las desconfianzas y las incertidumbres, y si no entráramos á gozar de lleno los beneficios de la paz, restableciéndose entre los dos países las relaciones cordiales y francas que nunca estuvieron interrumpidas.

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Era difícil y complicada la situación financiera que se presentaba al inaugurarse la administración actual á fines de 1898. Antes de terminar ese año surgió en el Congreso la ley que autorizó al Poder Ejecutivo para contratar un empréstito de 30 millones de pesos oro, con afectación del impuesto sobre los alcoholes, sin limitación de intereses y amortización, pues sólo se fijaba en globo una suma de 4 millones de pesos oro para atender esos servicios. El producto de esa operación debía aplicarse á la cancelación de la deuda flotante.

El empréstito no se realizó, sin embargo, porque las propuestas hechas no satisfacían las justas exigencias del Gobierno. Entre tanto, era indispensable atender las obligaciones que pesaban sobre el tesoro para lo cual se presentó al Congreso el plan de unificación de la deuda pública, que creí conveniente eliminar, aun después de haber merecido la sanción del Honorable Senado, en vista de las resistencias que hallaba en la opinión.

Sustituido ese plan por los proyectos que os fueron sometidos en el mismo año y que merecieron vuestra sanción, la Administración ha usado discretamente de los recursos creados y ha ido gradualmente venciendo dificultades y atendiendo obligaciones que en gran parte traen su origen del pasado ó de causas extraordinarias.

Para apreciar con equidad la situación actual y la marcha administrativa, es indispensable darse cuenta exacta de las dificultades que la han rodeado.

El producido de la renta ha sido superior al cálculo de recursos y al rendimiento de años anteriores. El presupuesto del año anterior se basó en un cálculo de recursos que se elevaba á $62,300,000 moneda papel y $37,991,718 oro. Las dos partidas resultaron excedidas, pues la recaudación alcanzó á $62,341,306 moneda papel y oro $38,244,638, lo que en definitiva importa un excedente mayor de $600,000 moneda nacional. El rendimiento ha sido superior en $850,000 m n al del año 1900.

La renta en oro ha venido creciendo en los últimos años, con rara excepción. La que se cobra en papel ha tenido diversas fluctuaciones. En 1897 se elevó á 61 millones, descendió á 50 millones en 1898, para elevarse de nuevo en 1899 á 61,420,000 pesos, cifra excedida en los dos últimos años.

La ley de presupuesto general para 1901 fijó los gastos en $92,466,605 moneda papel y $26,025,175 oro. Las sumas invertidas efectivamente en oro alcanzaron á $23,835,848, y los gastos en papel á $91,160,225.

El sobrante que dejó la renta metálica alcanzó para llenar el déficit de la moneda nacional y dejó un sobrante de 4 millones de pesos papel próximamente.

Por acuerdos del Gobierno fué invertida la suma de $380,327 moneda nacional, que se adjudicó al servicio de Correos y Telégrafos de la Nación y á la Sociedad de Beneficencia de la Capital.

En la Memoria de Hacienda encontraréis otros datos relacionados con las imputaciones hechas en virtud de leyes especiales.

La deuda interna consolidada en 31 de diciembre de 1901 figura por $89,610,983.56 moneda papel y oro $17,863,000. Pero en la deuda á papel están comprendidos $8,200,000 que son servidos por el Banco Nacional ($7,000,000) y por la provincia de Tucumán ($1,200,000). La deuda en oro es nominal en gran parte, pues comprende $12,698,400 oro procedentes de la Ley de Bancos Garantidos, que están en poder del Banco Nacional y no devengan amortización ni interés. Como el Banco Nacional en liquidación es deudor á la Nación por sumas mucho más considerables, el Gobierno puede retirar y quemar esos títulos, y es conveniente que así se haga. En la cifra en oro de la deuda interna figuran además $1,514,500 cuyo servicio corresponde al Banco Hipotecario.

Resulta así de las explicaciones precedentes que la deuda interna á cargo de la nación, sólo es realmente de $81,410,983 moneda papel y $3,268,000 oro.

La amortización durante el año fué de $7,689,500 moneda papel y $74,500 oro. Pero habiéndose hecho algunas emisiones de títulos, correspondientes al canje de acciones del Banco Nacional y consolidación de la deuda flotante, esa deuda se ha reducido sólo en $3,853,000 papel y $74,500 oro.

La deuda externa era aparentemente el 31 de diciembre de 1901 de pesos oro 386,451,295. En realidad es muy inferior á esa suma. Están comprendidos en ella pesos oro 46,487,468 que corresponden á deudas servidas por las provincias de Buenos Aires y Santa Fe y por el Banco Nacional. Está comprendida además en aquella gran cifra la de $29,858,371 oro, constituida por diversos títulos de renta que se hallan en poder del Gobierno. Fuera de eso las provincias de Entre Ríos y Córdoba contribuyen con las cuotas designadas por la Ley de Presupuesto General al servicio de sus deudas.

Descartadas esas cifras parciales, que no constituyen propiamente una deuda, ó que se hallan á cargo de los Gobiernos de provincia ó del Banco Nacional, puede decirse que toda la deuda externa de la Nación se limita á la suma redonda de 300,000,000 de pesos oro que irá reduciéndose constantemente por su servicio regular de amortización.

El Poder Ejecutivo se ha esforzado por preparar una situación mejor para el crédito de la nación, imponiéndose las economías conciliables con el buen servicio y con las exigencias de la organización militar.

El servicio de nuestra deuda pública se ha hecho con toda puntualidad y se seguirá haciendo como uno de los deberes más sagrados que tiene la nación. Hay ciertos gastos extraordinarios que exigen recursos del mismo carácter, y el Ministerio de Hacienda os propondrá en oportunidad los proyectos que han sido ya estudiados para ese caso. Todo plan á este respeto debe empezar por la reducción hasta donde sea posible de nuestros gastos ordinarios. La regla debe consistir en suprimir lo que no sea necesario, reducir lo útil y aplazar todo lo que no sea indispensable y urgente, mientras pasan las premiosas dificultades de la hora actual.

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No obstante la crisis que hemos soportado el año anterior y que continúa en el presente, por múltiples causas, en el año han entrado al país por los puertos de Buenos Aires y La Plata 160,582 personas. Habiendo salido 112,675, la población se ha aumentado con cerca de 48,000 almas. Ese saldo favorable de la inmigración es una prueba de la vitalidad y de la capacidad de ese país, y nos da la medida de la gran corriente que ha de establecerse tan pronto como desaparezcan las causas transitorias que la han detenido ó contrariado. Para ello será necesario remover ciertos obstáculos, aliviar en lo posible los gastos de producción y de consumo y no olvidar que la ganadería y la agricultura son las dos grandes fuentes de la riqueza nacional.

El movimiento de población que se ha iniciado hacia el Sud, al facilitarse las comunicaciones en esa dirección, ha inducido al Poder Ejecutivo á estimularlo, concediendo gratuitamente el transporte de las familias que se dirijan á las colonias nacionales en esa zona. Se palpan ya los benéficos resultados de esa medida.

La creación de la Colonia Sarmiento en el territorio de Santa Cruz y la pastoril de Nahuel-Huapí, la subdivisión de las tierras del Neuquén y la colonización de la isla de Chole-Choes, contribuirá en esos territorios á la formación y radicación de nuevos núcleos. Se ha determinado también la formación de colonias pastoriles y el ensanche de otras en los territorios de Formosa y de Misiones.

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Con motivo de la clausura de los puertos ingleses para los animales en pie, se ha practicado una investigación oficial, y ella ha dejado la convicción de que ha desaparecido la epizootia que atacó nuestros ganados en 1900.

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La Nación extiende cada día más su acción comercial é industrial, á pesar de varias calamidades que ha tenido que soportar.

El trabajo nacional no ha disminuido, la producción en todos sus ramos ha seguido aumentando considerablemente y están intactas las fuentes de la riqueza pública.

El balance de nuestro movimiento económico y comercial es siempre favorable. Es grato detenerse en las grandes cifras que lo comprueban.

La importación y exportación reunidas, que en 1900 arrojaron un valor de 268 millones de pesos oro, se elevaron en 1901 á $281,675,000 oro. El saldo á favor del último año fué de 14 millones de pesos, en números redondos.

En 1900 la exportación excedió en 41 millones á la importación. En 1901 la ha superado en 53,700,000 pesos.

La exportación de 1900 fué de 154,600,000 pesos. En el año 1901 alcanzó á $167,700,000, ó sea un aumento de más de 13 millones.

En la cifra de 167,700,000 pesos figuran los productos de la ganadería por más de 90 millones, cifra que excede en 20 millones de pesos á la de 1900. Es tanto más notable este crecimiento, cuanto que ha disminuido forzosamente la exportación de los animales vivos, á consecuencia de la clausura de los puertos ingleses. En cambio, subió la exportación de carne congelada y otros productos, siendo el más notable el de la lana, que aumentó en valor de 16,675,000 pesos oro sobre el año 1900.

La disminución de los productos de la agricultura es pequeña con relación á esas cifras, pues sólo es de 5,830,000 pesos con relación al año anterior. Si la exportación de trigo sufrió un descenso considerable, los demás productos agrícolas tuvieron un aumento que casi compensa la disminución de aquél. La exportación total de los productos de la agricultura fué de $71,596,000.

Los datos del primer trimestre de este año no son menos favorables. El movimiento total de exportación é importación ha sido de $84,296,000, correspondiendo á la exportación $56,711,000, y superando en 29 millones de pesos á la importación. En 1901 el excedente fué solo de 17 millones. Se observa en este primer período del año que la ganadería se ha encargado de compensar con exceso la disminución que sufre transitoriamente la exportación de los productos agrícolas y principalmente el trigo por las malas cosechas de las provincias de Córdoba, Santa Fe y Entre Ríos. Así mismo se ha notado una mejora sensible en el valor de otros productos agrícolas, como el lino.

El comercio interior, fluvial y costanero, con productos nacionales y mercaderías nacionalizadas, ha tenido en 1901 un aumento de importancia, alcanzando á la suma de 64,621,000 pesos oro, contra $50,221,000 que importó en el año 1900.

Es digno de notarse particularmente el incremento que va tomando el comercio en los territorios del Sud para cuyo destino se remitieron desde Buenos Aires en el año 1901 mercaderías por valor de $4,160,000 oro, ó sea casi el doble de lo que representaba el movimiento del año anterior.

El conjunto de todos estos datos demuestra que el país tiene en sus fuentes de expansión y de creciente progreso los medios de dominar las crisis inevitables á que están expuestos todos los pueblos y principalmente los más nuevos y más confiados, por lo mismo, en el vigor de sus fuerzas y en sus riquezas naturales.

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Las exigencias de la defensa y seguridad de nuestro territorio y las de la organización y mejoramiento de sus fuerzas armadas hicieron necesaria la sanción de la ley de servicio obligatorio que V. H. dictó de acuerdo con el proyecto presentado por el P. E. el año anterior. Recién en el curso del corriente año podrá ponerse en completa ejecución dichá ley, efectuándose el primer sorteo de los ciudadanos de la clase del 81 de acuerdo con sus prescripciones, por cuanto en 1900 habían sido convocados los ciudadanos de la clase del 80 de acuerdo con la ley anterior, limitándose el Poder Ejecutivo á llamar el resto de la clase hasta el 6 de abril de 1902, con lo que se consultaban exigencias de diverso orden.

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Para el mejor alojamiento de las tropas se ha dado principio á la construcción de cuarteles espaciosos y cómodos y á la mejora de los existentes.

Á fin de preparar los cuadros en que ha de efectuarse la instrucción de los futuros contingentes del servicio obligatorio, consultando las exigencias de la movilización y también una distribución más propia y correcta entre las diversas armas, se han aumentado las unidades permanentes del Ejército. Hoy cuenta con 14 batallones de infantería, 2 de infantería montada, 2 de cazadores de los Andes, 12 regimientos de caballería, 5 de artillería de campaña, 3 de artillería de montaña, 1 batallón de zapadores minadores, 1 de pontoneros, 1 de ferrocarrileros, 1 de telegrafistas y 1 batallón de tren—en conjunto 43 unidades constituidas. Ellas funcionan con todos sus servicios complementarios en condiciones de poder cumplir en cualquier momento la misión que les corresponde, pudiendo sus efectivos de tiempo de guerra ser llamados é incorporados á las filas en el término de diez días. En 1° de enero del corriente año el Ejército contaba con un número de 18,273 hombres, que se ha mantenido sin alteración sensible hasta el 6 de abril, en que se licenciaron los conscriptos de la clase del 80. Estas fuerzas han tenido en servicio 252 piezas de artillería, 9,812 caballos y 3,416 mulas.

Las últimas maniobras efectuadas en el Campo de Mayo y las que han practicado los cuerpos de tropas en distintos puntos de la República han demostrado suficientemente las ventajas de la ley del servicio obligatorio, cuyo éxito es indiscutible aun antes de haber sido puesto íntegramente en ejecución, y es de esperarse que será aun más completo cuando se haya incorporado una parte de la clase por el término de dos años y se haya formado un cuerpo numeroso de clases instructoras en las escuelas que para cada arma quedarán instaladas muy en breve. Los jóvenes conscriptos han revelado cualidades de resistencia, moralidad, disciplina é inteligencia dignos del mejor encomio.

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La marina de guerra ha compartido con el Ejército la preferente atención del Gobierno y el país entero ha visto con legítimo orgullo satisfechas sus aspiraciones en las últimas maniobras realizadas por la Escuadra, que han exteriorizado sus progresos y su importancia. Setenta buques desde los acorazados hasta los pequeños torpederos, armados en pie de guerra, con más de 7,000 tripulantes á bordo, han llevado á cabo durante un largo período un programa completo de evoluciones y ejercicios, sin que se produjera el más mínimo accidente revelando la excelente preparación y pericia de su personal. El llamamiento de las reservas de la Escuadra se ha hecho por primera vez, con el mayor éxito, concurriendo á la convocatoria la casi totalidad de los ciudadanos pertenecientes á la clase citada que ya habían recibido instrucción en sus naves. Este ensayo nos ha revelado que la Escuadra puede contar en absoluto con sus reservas y que en cualquier momento podrá estar lista para hacerse á la mar con sus efectivos completos pocos días después de la primera orden de movilización.

Para reforzar el poder naval de la República, consultando la voluntad del país y la previsoras autorizaciones conferidas por V. H., el Gobierno resolvió adquirir nuevos buques acorazados.

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Los medios de comunicación y de transporte han continuado desarrollándose y mejorando en el último año. Actualmente sirven al tráfico público 17,663 kilómetros, lo que representa un aumento de 579 kilómetros sobre el año 1900. Se han transportado en el año pasado 19,572,315 pasajeros y 14,266,410 toneladas de carga, con un producto bruto de $44,180,905 oro, ó sea $2,245,578 oro más que en 1900, estando los gastos representados por $24,227,737 oro, ó sea $215,473 oro más que el año anterior.

Los ferrocarriles de propiedad de la Nación han proseguido perfeccionando su funcionamiento. La ley sancionada hace doce años, dándoles relativa autonomía y sometiendo su administración y explotación á la acción directa del Ministerio de Obras Públicas, sin las trabas é inconvenientes con que antes tropezaban, sigue dando los benéficos resultados que se buscaban, pues no sólo se sirve con mayor regularidad y economía al comercio y las industrias de las provincias que recorren, con aumento de ingresos y disminución de gastos, sino que también operan como agentes reguladores de las tarifas que rigen en las empresas particulares, que operan en el mismo radio.

Los ferrocarriles del Estado han producido el año pasado $1,945,856 oro, ó sea $226,947 de excedente sobre el anterior, y los gastos de explotación se han elevado á $1,334,154 oro, lo que da una disminución de $46,224 oro, comparado con 1900. Se ve, pues, que si bien todos los ferrocarriles han aumentado su rendimiento bruto, los de pertenencia de la Nación son los únicos que han disminuido sus gastos de explotación.

En cumplimiento de la Ley que dispone la prolongación de las líneas del Estado, se ha resuelto que la vía férrea hasta la frontera de Bolivia se construya por empresa privada y cuenta de la Nación, teniendo fundados motivos para anticiparos, que en el primer semestre de 1904 podrá entregarse terminada, al tráfico público, preocupándome igualmente de que se realicen las demás que aquella ley autoriza.

La unión del Ferrocarril Argentino del Norte por medio de un cable carril al Mineral de Famatina, será un hecho, en un año más.

Antes de concluir el corriente año, estará terminado el telégrafo á Cabo de las Vírgenes, que con las líneas actualmente en construcción, de la confluencia del Limay y Neuquén á Nahuel-Huapí; desde este punto hasta la Colonia 16 de Octubre y desde Comodoro Rivadavia al lago Buenos Aires, sumarán próximamente 6,000 kilómetros de un doble desarrollo de hilos conductores en el territorio de la Patagonia. La red telegráfica del Estado es ya de 20,000 kilómetros.

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Los proyectos para el ensanche del Puerto de la Capital, de acuerdo con la última Ley que manda construir depósitos de inflamables, están concluidos y se ha resuelto sacar á licitación las obras. Se estudian los medios para realizar la defensa del Canal Norte, como su profundización y prolongación recta hacia el agua honda, que permitirá no sólo obtener gran economía en los gastos de conservación, sino también una cómoda entrada á las dársenas y diques de buques de mayor calado y tonelaje que los que actualmente hacen el tráfico de ultramar.

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El problema secular de la construcción del Puerto del Rosario está resuelto, y antes de finalizar vuestras sesiones se dará comienzo á los trabajos para terminarlos totalmente dentro de cinco años. De los estudios verificados en el río Paraná se ha obtenido el convencimiento de que pocas obras serán necesarias para darle una profundidad de 21 pies desde el Plata al nuevo Puerto. En el corriente año se conocerán con exactitud las que exige el mismo río, desde el Rosario á la ciudad de Santa Fe y Paraná, para que puedan navegar buques de 19 pies de calado.

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Señores senadores, Señores diputados, en estos últimos tiempos la República ha estado sometida á las más duras pruebas económicas y financieras y de orden político internacional y á todas ellas las ha dominado ó va dominándolas con prudencia y energía.

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EL FERROCARRIL Á BOLIVIA.

[Del "Diario Oficial."]

El día 31 de agosto próximo se recibirán en el Ministerio de Obras Públicas propuestas para la construcción de la vía, obras de arte, edificios, material rodante y de tracción, telégrafo y demás accesorios de la línea férrea de Jujuy á La Quiaca en la frontera de Bolivia.

Los proponentes deberán hacer un depósito de 50,000 pesos en el Banco de la Nación, á la orden del Ministro de Obras Públicas, y aquel cuya propuesta fuere aceptada deberá llevar esa suma al doble, dentro del tercer día de habérsele notificado la aceptación. Si ese depósito no fuere hecho, perderá el primer depósito y todos sus derechos.

Las propuestas deberán contener la lista completa de precios unitarios á oro, no sólo de los trabajos que van á ejecutarse, sino también de los materiales que se emplearán.

La ejecución de las obras se llevara á cabo según los planos trazados por el Poder Ejecutivo, quien tendrá la responsabilidad exclusiva de aquellas; el Gobierno tendrá, sin embargo, el derecho absoluto, no sólo de inspeccionar los materiales que se emplearán, sino también las obras.

Esas obras podrán ser recibidas por el Gobierno por secciones completamente concluidas según el escalafón siguiente:

1ª sección, de Jujuy al Volcán, 38 kilómetros; 2ª, del Volcán á Telcara, 43; 3ª, de Telcara á Humahuaca, 44; 4ª, de Humahuaca á Abra de Tres Cruces, 62; 5ª, de Abra de Tres Cruces á Puerto del Marquéz, 51; y 6ª, de este último punto á La Quiaca, 48.

Los trabajos darán comienzo dentro de los tres meses de aceptada la propuesta, y quedarán terminados definitivamente y el ferrocarril listo para ser entregado al tráfico público, el 1° de septiembre de 1904, bajo pena de perder los depósitos hechos como garantía.

Para el pago de dichas obras se emplearán títulos de 4 por ciento de interés y un medio por ciento de amortización acumulativa; el servicio de amortización comenzará el 1° de julio de 1907 y se hará por licitación ó por sorteo.

En garantía de estas obligaciones quedan afectadas las siguientes líneas férreas; el Central Norte, de San Cristóbal á Tucumán; la sección de Patquia á la Rioja y el Andino de Villa Mercedes á la Toma.

Subsidiariamente, los otros ferrocarriles de la nación y el valor del Ferrocarril Andino—en el caso en que fuere enajenado—y las rentas de la nación, quedan afectados al cumplimiento de las obligaciones de interés y movilización de los citados títulos.

NAVEGACIÓN EN 1901.

Según la Revista Mensual del Buenos Aires el resumen general de entrada y salida de buques en 1901 en todos los puertos argentinos fué como sigue:

	Entradas.		Salidas.	
	Buques.	Toneladas.	Buques.	Toneladas.
Vapores de ultramar	1,384	2,742,718	1,727	3,212,189
Veleros de ultramar	426	300,005	381	217,566
Vapores de cabotaje	21,317	8,262,892	21,358	8,516,794
Veleros cabotaje	28,157	1,323,714	27,956	1,336,733
Total	51,284	12,629,329	51,422	13,283,272

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Ocupa el primer puesto la bandera inglesa, el segundo la alemana, el tercero la francesa y el cuarto la italiana.

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He aquí el detalle del número de vapores por banderas en el movimiento marítimo argentino con todas las naciones:

Alemana 146, belga 1, española 56, francesa 74, inglesa 434, italiana 96.

Los veleros están representados por alemana 7, belga 0, española 4, francesa 0, inglesa 53, italiana 80.

INDUSTRIA DE GANADERÍA.

El Señor Don Carlos Lix Klett de Buenos Aires, en un interesante artículo recientemente publicado en la Revista Mensual de la Cámara Mercantil, hace las siguientes observaciones referentes á la creciente industria ganadera del país:

La República Argentina posee 120,000,000 de ovinos de diferentes razas, de las cuales 20 por ciento pertenecen á la merina y 80 por ciento á las cruzadas con Lincoln, Leicester y otras razas exóticas, como también con criolla. De esta última categoría tiene el país una cantidad muy limitada. La exportación de lanas de la República Argentina ha tenido el siguiente desarrollo:

Año 1832 fué de 42,480 kilos; 1862 de 29,347,200; 1872 de 92,426,137; 1882 de 11,300,796; 1892 de 154,635,000; 1899 de 237,111,000; 1900 de 101,113,000; 1901 de 228,358,000 y en 1902 se exportarán probablemente 200,000,000 de kilos.

El año de mayor exportación ha sido 1899, en que la cantidad ascendió á 237,111,000 kilos.

Aunque en estas cifras no están comprendidas algunas escasas exportaciones en los primeros años, puede calcularse que la cantidad total de lana argentina exportada hasta el 31 de diciembre de 1899 no sobrepasa mucho á la cifra de 4,455,105,670 kilogramos, lo que no deja de ser considerable.

Las expediciones principales se realizan para Francia, que es el principal comprador; ocupa el segundo lugar Alemania y el tercero Bélgica.

El puerto de Dunkerque es el principal recibidor de la cosecha de 1901-2. Probablemente se enviarán á dicho destino 260,000 fardos, los que pasan al tránsito para los centros fabriles de Roubaix y Tourcoing y otros del norte de Francia. Se envía á Hamburgo y Bremen lo destinado á los centros fabriles de Alemania y por el puerto de Amberes lo que se remite á Bélgica.

Para Inglaterra y los Estados Unidos las exportaciones son de poca importancia.

Las principales firmas comerciales é industrales europeas tienen establecidas sucursales en la República, para la compra de las lanas y giran sobre cartas de crédito á 90 días vista sobre banqueros europeos.

Las lanas llegan de la campaña por vía ferrea y fluvial al gran mercado central de frutos, que ha recibido durante esta cosecha hasta el 22 del corriente abril la cantidad de 124,787,773 kilos de toda la República, contra 82,923,620 kilos en igual período del año pasado. El stock el año último el mismo día fué de 12,366,153 kilos y actualmente es de 1,828,667 kilos.

Las ventas y la exportación se han efectuado este año con mucha rapidez y no quedará existencia, al comenzar la nueva cosecha de 1902-3.

Por Bahía Blanca, Rosario, Concordia, San Nicholás y otros puntos del litoral también se exportan lanas; pero las principales operaciones se realizan en el mercado central de frutos y en Bahia Blanca.

Francia compra anualmente lanas y pieles lanares de la Argentina, por valor de 200 millones de francos, y ambos artículos se introducen libres de derechos, como también en Alemania, Bélgica, Italia é Inglaterra; pero en los Estados Unidos las cruzas Lincoln están grabadas con un derecho prohibitivo de 11 centavos la libra. De la actual cosecha se han exportado para los mercados de Norte América, unos 15 millones de kilos principalmente de cruzas Lincoln.

Las lanas argentinas merinos que dan hasta 44 por ciento de rendimiento en lavado son las del sud y este de la provincia de Buenos Aires, las del oeste dan hasta 40 por ciento y las del norte el 38.

Las mejores cruzas Lincoln son las del sud de la provincia de Buenos Aires; provienen del partido de Chascomús que han dado hasta 75 por ciento en otros años lluviosos. Las de la Magdalena, este de la provincia de Buenos Aires, dieron este año hasta 70 por ciento de rendimiento en lavado.

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Visitan nuestro mercado anualmente el mercado argentino unos 500 compradores de todas las nacionalidades, y por la manera sencilla y honrada con que se procede en estas transacciones, aumentan de año en año los capitales que se invierten en el país en las operaciones de los productos agrícolas y ganaderos, cuya importancia se cifra por u total de 167,716,102 pesos, oro, en los valores totales de la exportación argentina según la estadística oficial.

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La República Argentina ha exportado para Europa y Estados Unidos durante el año de 1901, la cantidad de 26,647 toneladas de cueros vacunos secos, representando un valor de $8,848,438 oro. La exportación de este producto se dirige á Norte América. Existe un sindicato con representación en la Argentina, que monopoliza este negocio. Los precios son susceptibles de grandes variaciones según las necesidades. Durante los meses trascurridos, los precios han variado de $7 á $8.30 moneda nacional los 10 kilos, según clase y condicíon.

Todas las provincias tienen una categoría de cueros, pero los de la provincia de Buenos Aires son los preferidos. La República exporta cueros vacunos, secos y salados. De los salados salieron en 1901, 28,155 toneladas, con un valor de $5,281,756 oro.

Los cueros yeguarizos se exportan principalmente para Alemania, ya sean secos ó salados, como los cueros vacunos.

En 1901 se exportaron 136,901 cueros salados, con un valor de $390,826 oro y, 181,027 cueros secos con un valor de $293,405 oro.

Los precios de los cueros secos han variado de $3.20 á $3.60 la pieza, y los de potrancas de $1.60 á $1.80 cada uno, y de los Rios de $2 á $2.50 moneda nacional cada uno.

La exportación de pieles lanares en 1901 fué de 41,120 toneladas, con un valor de $7,339,811 oro. Las principales expediciones son para Francia, pero también se envían á Inglaterra, Italia, Bélgica y Alemania.

Los precios varían según la clase de lana, condicion del cútis, adelanto en el crecimiento de la lana y por fin según la condición del artículo. Las pieles peladas se han colocado hasta $0.40 moneda nacional el kilo, la de una cuarta parte y lana entera de $0.40 hasta $0.70 moneda nacional el kilo, tomándolas en el mercado central.

La provincia de Buenos Aires es la que produce mayor cantidad de pieles lanares; la siguen en segundo lugar Entre Rios y Corrientes.

De los productos de la caza, la República ha exportado durante el año 1901, por un valor de $940,141 oro, siendo el artículo principal la nutria que está representada por $675,722 oro, con 1,198,628 kilos. Este producto ha sufrido una gran baja y se ha realizado en el mercado de $1 á $1.30 moneda nacional el kilo.

La pluma de avestruz está representada en la exportación por un valor de $121,122 oro, con una cantidad de 60,145 kilos. Vale de $3 á $8 el kilo, y la de Patagonia de $2 á $2.50 moneda nacional.

Los precios de estos artículos son muy variables, según la condición y la demanda.

La exportación de cerda asciende á 2,563 toneladas, con un valor de $1,004,777 oro. La cerda de potro se cotiza de $11 á $20, según clase, y la de vaca de $8 á $10 moneda nacional, y de los Rios de $3 á $4 oro.

BOLIVIA.

COMERCIO CON LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS.

El Cónsul-General de Bolivia, en Nueva York, ha proporcionado al Gobierno boliviano algunos datos muy interesantes referentes al comercio de exportación de varios puertos de los Estados Unidos de América con la República de Bolivia. Estos datos muestran que el valor, en oro americano, de las mercancías despachadas á Bolivia por los puertos de New York, San Francisco, y Philadelphia, desde el 1° de enero de 1896 hasta el 31 de diciembre de 1899, fué como sigue:

1896	$234,012.43
1897	151,624.93
1898	179,206.99
1899	177,696.45

La tabla que se leerá á continuación indica el valor de las mercaderías, expresado en moneda americana, embarcadas en el puerto de San Francisco con destino á Bolivia, durante el año de 1900:

Meses.	Valor.
Enero	$3,684.32
Febrero	3,704.00
Abril	7,584.56
Mayo	5,903.42
Junio	11,328.42
Octubre	4,014.00
Noviembre	13,763.59
Total	49,982.31

El cuadro siguiente muestra los valores, en oro americano, de las mercaderías despachadas á Bolivia por el puerto de New York, durante los años de 1900 y 1901 respectivamente:

Meses.	1900.	1901.	Meses.	1900.	1901.
Enero	$19,251.69	$26,646.77	Agosto	$41,304.06	$22,741.53
Febrero	34,242.63	30,921.75	Setiembre	20,634.51	16,642.51
Marzo	32,287.95	21,482.15	Octubre	29,241.40	24,477.98
Abril	8,541.68	40,931.25	Noviembre	34,706.02	33,739.04
Mayo	31,133.21	9,110.45	Diciembre	57,742.86	31,228.32
Junio	34,649.54	28,122.51			
Julio	35,754.70	19,772.66	Total	379,490.25	308,826.92

COSTA RICA.

MODIFICACIONES AL ARANCEL DE ADUANAS.

Junio 6 de 1902.

El Congreso Constitucional de la República de Costa Rica, con el fin de proteger la producción nacional y de estimular á los agricultores y empresarios, decreta:

ARTÍCULO 1°. Las partidas 83, 84 y 85, clase 9ª del Arancel de aduanas vigente, quedan reformadas en lo conducente en los términos siguientes:

Frijoles, ocho céntimos el kilogramo desde el 1° de enero de 1903;

Manteca de cerdo, tocino y tocinetas, diez céntimos el kilogramo desde el 1º de enero de 1903; quince céntimos el kilogramo desde el 1º de enero de 1904, y veinte céntimos el kilogramo desde el 1º de enero de 1905 en adelante;

Manteca de vaca, treinta céntimos el kilogramo desde el 1º de enero de 1903.

El aforo que aquí se establece, comprende no sólo la genuina manteca de cerdo ó vaca, sino también las sustancias que en el comercio se expenden con esos nombres, hechas con sustancias, en todo ó parte distintas de las imitadas, ó con manteca de cerdo ó vaca, pero que perdió su primitiva buena condición.

Queso, veinte céntimos el kilogramo desde el 1º de enero de 1903;

Arroz, cinco céntimos el kilogramo desde el 1º de enero de 1903, y ocho céntimos el kilogramo desde el 1º de enero de 1904 en adelante;

Sal, seis céntimos el kilogramo desde el 1º de enero de 1903.

La sal de piedra especial para ganado que se introduzca por Limón y para uso exclusivo de esa comarca, será aforada conforme al arancel vigente.

ART. 2º. Facúltase al Poder Ejecutivo para que importe de los Estados Unidos de Norte América, ó de Europa, cerdos reproductores de ambos sexos, de las mejores razas, en el número que juzgue conveniente, á fin de rematarlos al mejor postor entre los agricultores.

CAFÉ DE COSTA RICA EXPORTADO DE LA COSECHA DE 1901-2.

[Del Diario Oficial.]

Países y puertos de destino.	Pergamino.		Limpio.		Total.	
	Sacos.	*Kilos.*	*Sacos.*	*Kilos.*	*Sacos.*	*Kilos.*
Inglaterra:						
Londres	130,374	7,304,031	35,679	2,227,718	166,053	9,531,749
Manchester			50	2,790	50	2,790
Estados Unidos:						
New York	1,422	86,612	15,174	935,859	16,596	1,022,471
New Orleans			114	7,866	114	7,866
San Francisco	2,735	151,479	13,291	809,752	16,026	961,231
Alemania:						
Hamburgo	5,932	333,755	7,039	433,721	12,971	767,476
Bremen	2,259	130,942	1,183	74,551	3,442	205,493
Francia:						
Burdeos	50	2,770	2,887	170,755	2,937	173,525
Havre	262	15,060	534	31,957	796	47,017
París	618	37,245	100	5,887	718	43,132
Marsella			80	4,693	80	4,693
Austría-Hungría:						
Tiurne			93	5,561	93	5,561
Trieste	750	43,550	284	16,350	1,034	59,900
España:						
Barcelona			92	5,489	92	5,489
Coruña			118	6,895	118	6,875
Italia: Génova			12	645	12	645
Chile: Valparaíso			10	718	10	718
Bélgica: Amberes			50	2,928	50	2,928
Rancho de Veleros			2	120	2	120
	144,402	8,105,444	76,792	4,744,255	221,194	12,849,699
Embarcado:						
Via Limón					194,747	11.298,029
Via Puntarenas					26,447	1,551,670
Total kilogramos						12,849,699
Menos 18 por ciento S. 8,105,444 en pergamino						1,458,980
Quedan netos kilogramos						11,390,719
Embarques en igual época de 1901						15,028,563

La cosecha de 1901-2 aparece hasta ahora ser las tres cuartas partes de lo que fué la de 1900-1901.

MANUEL ARAGÓN.

DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE ESTADÍSTICA.

San José de Costa Rica, 31 de mayo de 1902.

CUBA.

ADMISIÓN DE LA REPÚBLICA DE CUBA EN LA UNIÓN INTERNACIONAL DE REPÚBLICAS AMERICANAS.

La Oficina Internacional de las Republicas Americanas ha recibido del Señor Presidente de su Consejo Directivo la comunicación siguiente:

Departamento de Estado,
Washington, Julio 8 de 1902.

Sr. William W. Rockhill,
Director de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas.

Muy Señor Mío: Tiene ésta por objeto informar á V. que el Departamento ha recibido un despacho por cable, fechado el 3 del corriente, remitido por el Ministro de los Estados Unidos en Cuba, manifestando que el Gobierno de Cuba acepta la invitación de ingresar en la Unión Internacional de Repúblicas Americanas, con tal que el Congreso conceda el crédito necesario.

El Gobierno de Cuba espera también enviar delegados á la próxima conferencia en New York.

Soy de V. atento Seguro Servidor.

David J. Hill,
Subsecretario.

PRIMER MENSAJE PRESIDENCIAL.

Al Congreso de la República de Cuba:

Sea lo primero que se consigne en este documento una invocación al Todo Poderoso en acción de gracias, por la obra que con su ayuda hemos llegado á realizar, para pedirle su Divina protección á fin de que el pueblo de Cuba, que ocupa ya el rango de nación independiente y soberana, establezca firmemente un Gobierno estable, y marche para siempre por la senda de la justicia, resueltamente empeñado en mantener, con recto y elevado criterio y con nobleza de miras, las instituciones democráticas que sirven de fundamento á la República Cubana.

Nunca pueblo alguno luchó con más perseverancia, ni se sometió á más duros sacrificios, en su propósito inquebrantable de adquirir los dones benditos de la libertad regeneradora. Ninguno, por tanto, ha merecido, con mayor razón ver coronados sus esfuerzos con la realización de sus nobles ideales, de sus justas aspiraciones.

Cuba, en esta fecha memorable, toma asiento en la familia de las Naciones y comienza á regir sus propios destinos de conformidad con los preceptos de la Ley fundamental que votaron y acordaron los Representantes legítimos del pueblo, reunidos en Asamblea Constituyente para aquel fin. No es fácil que se repita igual acontecimiento en el curso de algunos siglos y es aún mucho más difícil que llegue á realizarse bajo las circunstancias mismas que han concurrido al nacimiento de nuestra República. Ellas, en efecto, han sido tan especiales que no es posible desconocerlas ni olvidarlas. Junto al heroismo legendario de tres generaciones de patriotas, está la hermosa actitud de un gran pueblo, que consultando sólo su amor á la libertad, se puso resueltamente á nuestro lado en la lucha tenaz que sostuvimos por la independencia patria. El móvil fué simplemente un sentimiento generoso, puro en su origen y desinteresado. Á impulsos de este sentimiento, la poderosa República del Norte reconoció la independencia de Cuba por medio de su ilustre Presidente WILLIAM MCKINLEY; combatió por ella y contrajo la obligación de entregar oportunamente á los cubanos la posesión de la Isla y su Gobierno. La promesa formalmente hecha acaba de ser fielmente cumplida por el no menos ilustre Presidente THEODORE ROOSEVELT. En el momento mismo en que nos sentimos ya hombres de nuestro derecho y pueblo libre é independiente, imposible es reprimir la gratitud que del pecho se desborda y que debemos al pueblo y al Gobierno de los Estados Unidos, tan intensa como nuestro amor á Cuba, tan duradera como ha de serlo el bien recibido.

Reconocer en este momento histórico la deuda contraída y proclamar nuestra gratitud á la Gran Nación que nos ha ayudado á constituir la Nacionalidad Cubana, es acto que enaltece á nuestro pueblo que lo hace digno de la consideración y respeto de los demás pueblos de la tierra.

Organizado nuestro país bajo la forma de República democrática según la Ley fundamental ya promulgada, se hace necesario votar las leyes orgánicas que son complemento de la Constitución, y dictar todas aquellas resoluciones encaminadas á robustecer las bases de una República ordenada, capaz de llenar interinamente todos los fines de la civilzación y de cumplir debidamente las obligaciones y los compromisos contraídos.

La existencia de los pueblos, como de los individuos, depende absolutamente de los elementos de vida que poseen. Por eso nuestro deber primero y el más imperioso, es procurar que el Estado cuente con ingresos seguros, suficientes para cubrir, dentro de un régimen de prudentes economías los gastos inevitables de los distintos departamentos de la Administración pública. En esta virtud, siguiendo el consejo de una discreta previsión, deben prepararse con el mayor cuidado los presupuestos, á fin de que, partiendo de entradas ciertas, sea siempre la cantidad total de los egresos menor que la de los ingresos, pues sería conveniente disponer de un sobrante razonable que se destine á emergencias imprevistas, ó á servicios de positiva utilidad.

El presupuesto es á manera de una fuerza motriz con relación á las diversas ruedas del Estado, á las cuales debe imprimírseles sin interrupción un movimiento regular y harmónico, porque si en algún caso fuese deficiente para llenar ese fin, produciría una perturbación en el engranaje de la máquina gubernamental, con descrédito de la República dentro y fuere, y con grave peligro quizás, respecto de su porvenir. El Gobierno se propone presentar al Congreso el Presupuesto general de gastos, á fin de normalizar la vida económica de la República. Pero ese trabajo difícil por su índole, aun dentro de una situación normal y bien ordenada, resulta más difícil en estos momentos en que el tránsito de un sistema de gobierno á otro, exige la transformación casi completa de los organismos administrativos, determinando la alteración ó supresión de ciertos servicios y la creación de otros nuevos para acomodarnos al orden de cosas que ha quedado establecido desde el día 20 del mes actual. La práctica de la Administración militar americana de atender únicamente á los gastos que los servicios públicos demandan por medio de asignaciones para períodos de dos meses, en vez de formar Presupuetos anuales, me obliga á llamar la atención del Congreso hacia la necesidad de adoptar medidas que eviten la situación embarazosa que en breve puede ocurrir. Sólo hay concedidos créditos para cubrir los gastos de Administración Pública hasta 30 de junio próximo. Como para esa fecha no podrán estar aprobados los Presupuestos, al Gobierno no le será posible atender á los gastos de la Nación, por carecer de facultades para disponer de los fondos del Estado. Las consecuencias de ese orden de cosas son demasiado patentes para que puedan ocultarse á la previsión del Congreso, el cual, seguramente anticipándose á la contingencia señalada, adoptará las resoluciones que su patriotismo le sugiera.

En correspondencia íntima con los presupuestos está el desenvolvimiento de nuestras riquezas naturales é industriales. Mientras mayor sea la capacidad productiva del país, mayor será el movimiento de exportación de productos cubanos, y en la misma proporción se aumentará nuestra capacidad pecuniaria para comprar fuera los artículos que no producimos Resulta, por tanto, indicada la conveniencia de promover por todos los medios de que el Gobierno dispone, directa ó indirectamente, el mejoramiento de aquellos ramos de la industria agrícola que actualmente poseemos, la creación de otros varios que fácilmente pueden establecerse en nuestro suelo y el fomento de la industria pecuaria que debe restituirse cuanto antes al grado de prosperidad que disfrutó. A nadie puede ocultarse la importancia que tienen los problemas agrícolas en un país donde la principal riqueza se deriva de la agricultura; ni es posible desconocer cuantos beneficios se obtendrán con el establecimiento de estaciones agronómicas, destinadas á mejorar y perfeccionar el cultivo de la caña y el tabaco, y á introducir el de otras plantas que sirvan de base á la creación de nuevas industrias.

Cuando se ignoran aún los elementos de que pueda disponerse y están pendientes los resultados de la campaña ha tiempo emprendida en favor de una rebaja arancelaria en los Estados Unidos, es poco menos que imposible precisar las medidas con que haya de hacerse frente á la crisis por que atraviesan las dos fuentes primordiales de la riqueza pública: la agricultura y la industria. En cambio, el Gobierno puede asegurar que está bien penetrado de la situación actual, y que consagra á ella toda su atención, recomendando oportunamente al Congreso las disposiciones que á su juicio deban adoptarse para remediarlas. Contribuye en primer término á la profunda crisis enconómica que agobia al país, el precio ruinoso del azúcar, á causa del exceso de producción de la remolacha en Europa. El remedio inmediato sería obtener una reducción en las tarifas americanas, objeto á que se dedicarán desde luego los esfuerzos del Poder Ejecutivo, el cual iniciará al mismo tiempo negociaciones para la celebración de un tratado de reciprocidad con el fin de alcanzar ventajas para el productor cubano.

La continuidad de la vida social impone como necesidad primordial, la marcha regular y ordenada de los servicios públicos sin interrupciones que, si en todo tiempo son dañosas, serían aún más perjudiciales en unos días en que importa sobremanera mantener la acción eficaz de todos los resortes de administración y gobierno. En este concepto, sólo se harán en el personal administrativo las modificaciones que fueren necesarias.

El régimen municipal ha de ser objeto de atención muy preferente: en él está la raiz por cuyo medio se nutrirán los organismos superiores de la nación. Ocioso es hablar de su importancia. Como los alcaldes y los concejales llenan hoy sus funciones en virtud de una elección hecha por sufragio directo, encajan perfectamente, respecto de este particular, en el molde de la Constitución; pero no está en el mismo caso lo que se refiere á la organización de los ayuntamientos y á las atribuciones de éstos y de los alcaldes. Es por lo tanto urgente que las Cámaras formulen cuanto antes la Ley municipal dentro de los preceptos constitucionales.

Por otra parte la Constitución crea un organismo completamente nuevo, los Consejos provinciales, cuyo engranaje con la administración municipal y con el Estado y cuyas íntimas conexiones con los Gobiernos civiles obligan á dictar sin demora la Ley orgánica que regule sus funciones. De otra manera se tendría un organismo sin condiciones legales para su funcionamiento. Los Consejos tendrán, pués, aunque por tiempo limitado, existencia nominal, y no podrán, por lo tanto, regularizar la marcha de los Gobiernos civiles que les están subordinados en el ordén económico; pero como en la esfera provincial es el Gobernador civil la más alta autoridad gubernativa, es conveniente autorizar al Ejecutivo para que, dando á este ramo de la administración la uniformidad necesaria, atienda á sus gastos indispensables.

La conservación del orden público es el primer deber de todo gobierno, y para afianzarlo sólo contamos con un personal escaso en la Guardia Rural y con el Cuerpo de Artillería, de modo que cabe decir que la tranquilidad y seguridad públicas descansan en la propia disciplina del país, en la común confianza y en el supremo interés que todos tenemos en elevar á la mayor altura la autoridad y el prestigio de la jóven República. Si la fuerza pública en los campos ha de ser firme garantía de la seguridad de las personas y salvaguardia para todos los intereses, es indispensable que se provea cuanto antes á las necesidades de este servicio aumentando convenientemente la Guardia Rural y organizándola bajo la más severa disciplina.

Cumplo un deber de justicia sumamente grato para mí, al reconocer que la intervención americana ha mejorado de tal suerte el estado sanitario de Cuba, que las cifras de mortalidad pueden ya sin desdoro, compararse con las de poblaciones que han sido saneadas por los métodos modernos más eficaces. Pero forzoso es también decir que hasta ahora no se han hecho obras de carácter fundamental que garanticen la satisfactoria situación del presente. Las afirmaciones hechas en el sentido de garantizar la absoluta desaparición de la fiebre amarilla, como exponente de un estado sanitario excepcional, tal vez sean aventuradas, por tratarse de un problema de tanta magnitud, que no sólo se relaciona con el orden social interior, sino que reclama también seria consideración en el orden internacional.

La beneficencia deberá ser objeto de la más solícita atención, no sólo porque es un deber de humanidad, sino porque el patriotismo nos impone la obligación de atender á los huérfanos que los azares de la guerra dejaron desamparados. Pueden hacerse estos servicios con relativa economía porque la piedad de nuestro pueblo ha acumulado riquezas de consideración para el sostenimiento de asilos y hospitales.

Debo llamar la atención hacia el sistema que se sigue en nuestros establecimientos penales y que necesita reformarse pronto y radicalmente. La vida ociosa en comunidad, que es la práctica generalmente observada, se presta más á las enseñanzas del vicio que á la corrección de los delincuentes.

Factor muy importante en el fomento de los intereses materiales y morales de un pueblo es la buena administración de justicia, porque ella es la primera garantía y la mejor salvaguardia del respeto á la propiedad y demás derechos de los ciudadanos. Votar las leyes que regulen el ejercicio del Poder Judicial, consagrando el principio de la inamovilidad de los funcionarios del ramo, deberá ser uno de los primeros deberes del Congreso. Así podrá esperarse de los jueces y magistrados la independencia de que han menester para que procedan, libres de toda influencia, sin otra mira que la de aplicar recta y honradamente las leyes.

Miraré con especialidad solicitud la instrucción pública en sus grandes divisiones de enseñanza universitaria, segunda enseñanza é instrucción primaria.

No ha mucho se puso en vigor un nuevo plan encaminado á imprimir carácter más práctico á los estudios que en la Universidad se cursan.

En asunto de tamaña trascendencia para el desenvolvimiento intelectual de nuestro pueblo, procederé con mesura, de modo que al propio tiempo que se consoliden las mejoras introducidas, no se descuiden las que abone la experiencia ó aconseje la sabiduría de la Universidad misma. Exponente como es ella de la más alta cultura del país, el Gobierno está interesado en su auge y esplendor, y acudirá á satisfacer sus necesidades para darle medios con que llene cumplidamente sus elevados fines.

También se han hecho en los Institutos de segunda enseñanza reformas de tendencias análogas á las verificadas en la Universidad. Tal vez más adelante, cuando lo consienta el estado de la instrucción general, será conveniente variar algo su organización, para enlazarla con la enseñanza primaria.

Esta última ha sufrido un cambio radical. Se ha dado al ramo la importancia que merece, y declaro mi propósito de dedicar mis empeños al fomento de las escuelas públicas, convencido como estoy de que en ellas se encierra el porvenir de la patria.

Tiene hoy la instrucción primaria una organización administrativa y técnica más adecuada á los preceptos de la pedagogía. Como resultado de esas reformas reciben instrucción en las escuelas un número de alumnos tan crecido, que no tiene precedente en los anales de nuestra enseñanza primaria.

Justo es tributar caluroso aplauso al Gobierno interventor por su celo en la difusión de la enseñanza. Muchas son las escuelas existentes comparadas con la del régimen anterior al año de 1895, pero su número no es todavía bastante, porque en realidad todo el problema del porvenir de Cuba descansa en la escuela. Por lo tanto, el Gobierno en la medida que permita la capacidad económica del país, atenderá con especial interés al mejoramiento de este ramo para llevar los beneficios de la instrucción á lugares en que no ha penetrado aún.

Las vías de comunicación son esenciales al fomento del país é indispensables para dar fácil salida á los productos de la agricultura; pero las obras que se emprendan y la rapidez con que se hagan, han de estar forzosamente en relación con los elementos pecuniarios de que se disponga. El Gobierno, sin embargo, cifrará sus empeños en conservar en el mejor estado las obras existentes y en terminar las que se encuentran en vías de ejecución.

Será deber suyo propender al mayor desarrollo de los ferrocarriles, dando á los capitales en ellos invertidos toda clase de garantías, estimulando al mismo tiempo la extensión y mejora de las empresas ya constituidas y el establecimiento de otras nuevas, que vengan á emplear su actividad al amparo de las disposiciones vigentes ó de las que se dicten en lo sucesivo.

El Ejecutivo tiene presente el compromiso que el Gobierno de la Revolución contrajo con el Ejército Libertador, y si no indica ahora medio alguno para cumplirlo, se debe á la mala situacion económica del país y á no conocerse todavía los recursos con que cuenta el Estado para hacer frente á las atenciones ordinarias de la Administración.

Lamentable es que de momento no pueda atenderse á una obligación tan sagrada como la de recompensar los servicos de los que lucharon con las armas en la mano, y la de aliviar la triste condición en que actualmente se encuentran las viudas y huérfanos de muchos de los que murieron gloriosamente por la patria.

Muy satisfactorio debe ser para nosotros que la República de Cuba haya sido reconocida oficialmente, no sólo por los Estados Unidos, sino por los Gobiernos de la Gran Bretaña, Italia, Francia, México, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Santo Domingo, Ecuador y Paraguay.

De esperar es que asimismo la reconozcan otros Gobiernos, y que habremos de contar con la amistad y buenos deseos de las naciones extranjeras.

Por nuestra parte hemos de aprovechar la ocasión de cultivar con todas estas las más cordiales relaciones, procurando celebrar los tratados de amistad y de comercio que sean favorables á los intereses de Cuba. Para facilitar estos resultados tendremos que acreditar Agentes consulares en distintos países y aquellos representantes diplomáticos que se consideren necesarios.

Pondremos además especial empeño en que exista siempre una perfecta inteligencia entre los Estados Unidos y nosotros, á fin de que no haya nunca la menor dificultad en el arreglo de aquellos asuntos políticos y económicos que afecten en común á ambos países.

Si es notoria la conveniencia de que nuestras relaciones con otros Estados sean amistosas y cordiales, es ciertamente mucho más necesario aún, que dentro de la República se mantenga un elevado espíritu de concordia inquebrantable, que aproxime unos á otros á todos sus habitantes y los funda en un sólo pueblo resueltamente interesado en la conservación de la Nacionalidad cubana, en el progreso material y moral del país y en el bienestar individual y colectivo de todos los que en la isla residen. ¿Quién ignora que la unión y el mutuo acuerdo entre los miembros de toda asociación son para esta garantía segura de existencia duradera? Pues bien, entre nosotros, que acabamos de asumir las responsabilidades de pueblo independiente, es absolutamente indispensable que el noble ejemplo de armonía, de concordia y unión que hemos dado ante el mundo en estos primeros días de nuestra existencia política sea la norma constante que sigamos en el curso de nuestra vida nacional. Factor de gran importancia para ser permanente esta anhelada concordia, es la buena inteligencia que siempre debe existir entre los Cuerpos legisladores y el Poder ejecutivo.

Este y aquellos constituyen en realidad el Gobierno del Estado según los preceptos de la Constitución que nos rige. La marcha regular de la Administración pública depende necesariamente del acuerdo, de la armonía que haya entre ambos Poderes, de la confianza que tengan el Senado y la Cámara de Representantes en el patriotismo y buena fe de los miembros del Poder ejecutivo. De esta manera y sólo así podrá llegarse en todos los casos, sin recelo alguno, á la más perfecta compenetración sobre las necesidades positivas de la República. En este sentido hago votos al Ser Supremo para que nos ilumine y fortalezca nuestro espíritu, á fin de que en todos nuestros actos presida constantemente una prudencia discreta y recto juicio, bajo la santa inspiración de nuestro inmenso amor á Cuba, puro y desinteresado.

T. ESTRADA PALMA,
Presidente de la República de Cuba.

HABANA, *26 de Mayo de 1902.*

RECEPCIÓN DEL PRIMER MINISTRO DE CUBA EN WASHINGTON.

El 16 de junio de 1902 fué recibido en la forma usual por el Señor Presidente de los Estados Unidos de América el Señor Don GONZALO DE QUESADA, primer Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de la República de Cuba cerca del Gobierno de Washington.

Los discursos que se cambiaron en este acto fueron como sigue:

El Señor QUESADA dijo:

"SEÑOR PRESIDENTE: Tengo el alto honor de poner en vuestras manos la carta que me acredita cerca de vuestro Gobierno como Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de la República de Cuba.

"Me es grato transmitir á Vuestra Excelencia el más cordial saludo del Presidente, TOMAS ESTRADA PALMA, y sus votos fervientes por la continuación del bienestar y prosperidad de los Estados Unidos.

"Interpretando fielmente los sentimientos del pueblo cubano, son sus deseos que las relaciones entre ambos países, robustecidas por nuevos vínculos de mutuos intereses comerciales, sean cada día más estrechas y amistosas, como deben ser de todos modos en virtud de la noble y desinteresada conducta del pueblo americano.

"Mi constante anhelo, Señor Presidente, será hacer cuanto sea posible porque la armonía y fraternidad entre la Nación más grande de la América y la más joven, sean tan duraderas como eterno ha de ser el culto á la memoria de los que derramaron su sangre para que Cuba llegara á ser, como lo es hoy, Nación libre é independiente."

El Señor Presidente contestó:

"SEÑOR MINISTRO: Recibo con gran placer de vuestras manos la carto de S. E. el Señor Presidente de Cuba, acreditándoos con el carácter de Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de Cuba en los Estados Unidos, y agradezco el cordial saludo de S. E.

"Puede V. asegurarle que no omitiré oportunidad alguna para estrechar los especiales lazos de amistad y asociación que ya han unido á los pueblos de los Estados Unidos y de la República de Cuba.

"A. V., Señor Ministro, le doy cordialmente la bienvenida á esta capital, y confío que su residencia aquí ayudará materialmente á que se conserven las buenas relaciones que los dos Gobiernos están ansiosos de mantener."

TABACO CUBANO PARA CHILE.

Durante el segundo trimestre del año en curso, se ha exportado de Cuba con destino á la República de Chile, tabaco elaborado por valor de $18,092.78 oro español, que unido á lo exportado en el primer trimestre, asciende á $58,034.18.

PORMENOR.

Viuda de J. Gener	$6,208.51
Cif. Fér. y Cª	4,046.04
Hav. Comm. Cª	3,665.00
Bridat Mont. Ros y Cª	3,457.68
Federico Bauriedelt	689.05
Jorge Pearson (muestras)	26.50
Suma oro español	18,092.78

En este trimestre que termina hoy, los embarques han sido bastante reducidos, á consecuencia de esperar los importadores chilenos la nueva hoja.

EMILIO L. DE SERPA,
Cónsul Chileno.

HABANA, *30 de junio de 1902.*

CHILE.

MENSAJE LEÍDO POR S. E. EL PRESIDENTE DE LA REPÚBLICA EN LA APERTURA DEL CONGRESO NACIONAL EN 1902.

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Toca ya á su término nuestra antigua cuestión de límites con la República Argentina.

Están en manos del árbitro los documentos y alegaciones producidas por cada una de las partes de defensa de las líneas de demarcación indicadas por sus respectivos peritos; y últimamente ha sido practicada la visita de los terrenos litigiosos que el tribunal creyó necesario ordenar antes de resolver la contienda. Es de esperar que no habrá entorpecimiento para que la sentencia definitiva pueda ser pronunciada dentro de breve plazo.

Me es grato considerar este próximo desenlace de un enojoso litigio como el principio de una nueva era de francas y cordiales relaciones de amistad, que permitirá á dos naciones hermanas consagrar todos sus esfuerzos al propio engrandecimiento y al desarrollo de los intereses que á otras naciones las ligan.

Inspirándose en las tradiciones honrosas de nuestra política internacional, el Gobierno ha propendido en sus actos á mantener la paz exterior sobre bases sólidas y duraderas. Por eso, cuando causas ó alarmas infundadas han podido ser motivo de perturbaciones se ha esforzado en desvanecerlas, dando al mismo tiempo seguridades al país de que ni aún en la emergencia de un conflicto, que en realidad no debía ni podía sobrevenir, se encontraría desapercibido; y por eso, para concluir de disipar toda inquietad, ha unido su acción á la del Gobierno de la República Argentina, á fin de consignar en pactos solemnes la absoluta garantía de que la paz entre ambos países será inamovible.

Los pactos celebrados van á ser sometidos inmediatemente á vuestra consideración.

El primero de ellos establece el juicio arbitral para todas las controversias de cualquiera naturaleza que por cualquier causa surgieren entre las Partes Contratantes, en cuanto no afecten los preceptos de la Constitución de uno ú otro país y siempre que no puedan ser solucionadas mediante negociaciones directas. Se designa como árbitro, en primer lugar, al Gobierno de Su Majestad Británica; en segundo, al Gobierno de la Confederación Suiza; se acuerdan las reglas generales del procedimiento arbitral, y se fija el término de diez años para la vigencia del Tratado, pudiendo renovarse indefinidamente ese plazo, si no fuere denunciado el Tratado seis meses antes del vencimiento de cada período.

La limitación de los armamentos navales de las dos Repúblicas, iniciada por la amistosa gestión del Gobierno de Inglaterra, ha sido materia de una Convención especial. Ambos Gobiernos desisten de adquirir las naves de guerra en construcción y de hacer por ahora nuevas adquisiciones; convienen además en disminuir sus respectivas escuadras, para lo cual seguirán gestionando hasta llegar á un acuerdo que produzca una discreta equivalencia entre dichas escuadras. No podrán aumentarse durante cinco años los armamentos navales sin previo aviso que el Gobierno que pretenda aumentarlas dará al otro con dieciocho meses de anticipación. Es entendido que las diferencias que surgieren en la ejecución de estas cláusulas, como en las demás de la Convención, quedarán sometidas al arbitraje general antes referido.

Además de estos convenios, los dos Gobiernos, con el propósito de eliminar desde ahora posibles dificultades en la demarcación material de la línea limítrofe entre ambos países, sometida al fallo de Su Majestad Británica, han acordado pedir al árbitro que nombre él mismo la Comisión que habrá de fijar en el terreno los deslindes que ordenare la sentencia.

Todos estos actos manifiestan el decidido empeño de los Gobiernos de una y otra República para concluir de una vez por todas con las desconfianzas y recelos injustificados, para detenerse en el camino de los gastos ruinosos del bienestar y prosperidad de ambos países y para entrar en una era definitiva de paz y estrecha amistad, necesarias á los verdaderos intereses sud americanos.

Habrán de concurrir poderosamente á estos resultados los tratados de comercio que se celebren consultando las ventajas de ambos países, y la construcción de ferrocarriles y líneas telegráficas. Os recomiendo muy especialmente el despacho del proyecto de ley relativo al ferrocarril transandino por la vía de Uspallata, que ha de ser el primer paso de esta grande obra de civilización y de progreso.

Solicitan hoy la atención preferente del Gobierno, los problemas de nuestras relaciones con las Repúblicas del Norte, que aún están por liquidarse. Tengo el convencimiento de que nada daña más al incremento de la riqueza de esos países y del nuestro que la prolongada demora en llegar á una solución definitiva. Estoy también persuadido de que esta solución debe buscarse en el leal cumplimiento de los tratados vigentes ó que próximamente se celebraren, á fin de que la paz sea estable y nos permita á todos desarrollar las fuentes de producción y fomentar el comercio en la armonía que exigen nuestros intereses recíprocos.

Con el propósito de hacer mas estrecha la unión entre los Estados del Continente, concurrimos á la conferencia de México en la que nuestros Representantes han cooperado decididamente á todos los acuerdos que podían servir á ese propósito y que realmente importaban un progreso en el afianzamiento de la solidaridad americana.

Me complazco en reconocer el celo é inteligencia con que nuestros Representantes han servido al país.

Oportunamente serán sometidos á vuestra aprobación algunos de los acuerdos de aquella Asamblea que fueron suscritos por los Delegados de Chile.

El ramo de colonización merece un apoyo eficaz de parte de los Poderes públicos del Estado.

El Gobierno se preocupa en fomentar una inmigración escogida y en más vasta escala que hasta el presente.

La colonización nacional no ha podido llevarse á cabo todavía por inconvenientes de diverso género. En breve tendré el honor de presentaros un proyecto para establecerla en forma compatible con los recursos del país.

Os recomiendo los diversos proyectos ya sometidos á vuestra consideración para constituir la propiedad indígena, y para deslindar la propiedad particular y del Estado en las regiones del sur.

El territorio de Magallanes continúa en su próspero desarrollo. El Gobierno estudia las condiciones en que debe verificarse á principios del año próximo venidero la venta de los terrenos á que se refiere la autorización de enero último. La constitución definitiva de la propiedad particular en aquel territorio está llamada á producir un gran desenvolvimient en el comercio y la industria.

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El ramo de correos y telégrafos, á cuya conveniente unidad tiende un proyecto que se halla ante el Honorable Senado, sigue manifestando el desarrollo comercial del país.

Hace cinco años los telégrafos producían al Estado 450,000 pesos, con un gasto de 950,000, de modo que imponían el gravamen de 500,000 pesos.

En 1901 los gastos fueron de 1,016,000 pesos y las entradas de 730,000, reduciéndose el gravamen fiscal á 286,000 pesos.

Así el gasto ha aumentado en 7 por ciento y la entrada en 63 por ciento.

El servicio de correos en 1897 costó 1,105,000 pesos y produjo 970,000 pesos, dejando un déficit de 135,000 pesos.

En 1901 el mismo servicio produjo 1,296,000 pesos con un gasto de 1,262,000, dejando ya utilidad al erario público.

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La instrucción pública ha continuado siendo una atención preferente del Gobierno, como lo dispone el precepto constitucional.

En el año de 1901 funcionaron 1,700 escuelas públicas con una matrícula de 124,265 alumnos y una asistencia media de 79,666.

En el año de 1900 habían funcionado 1,547 escuelas, con una matrícula de 113,865 y una asistencia media de 72,670 alumnos.

En el presente año se han creado 88 escuelas.

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Las entradas ordinarias y extraordinarias de la nación en el año último ascendieron á 110,059,496 pesos 97 centavos.

En 31 de diciembre de 1900, quedó disponible para 1901 un sobrante de 18,576,829 pesos 43 centavos.

La suma de estas cantidades da el total de 128,636,326 pesos 40 centavos.

Los gastos de 1901, comprendida la cantidad destinada por la ley al fondo de conversión, ascendieron á 130,913,989 pesos 94 centavos. Así, resulta un déficit de 2,277,663 pesos 54 centavos.

En este año la parte del impuesto del salitre que se percibe en letras basta para atender á todos los compromisos ordinarios y extraordinarios del país en el extranjero.

Las necesidades interiores demandarán un gasto de 90,329,339 pesos 54 centavos, tomando en cuenta el déficit del año anterior, la suma del presupuesto que corresponde invertir en el país y las inversiones autorizadas por leyes especiales.

Las entradas con que se cuenta para esto ascienden á 60,610,000 pesos.

Así deberá resultar en contra un saldo de 29,719,339 pesos 54 centavos, que podrá disminuirse en más de tres millones de pesos con economías en la inversión del presupuesto, y pagarse casi íntegramente con los veinte millones de pesos en oro del fondo de conversión á que se refiere la autorización acordada ya por el Honorable Senado que pende de la Cámara de Diputados, mas el premio obtenido en su remate.

El comercio exterior de la República, estimado en moneda nacional de oro, fué en 1901 de trescientos millones trescientos ochenta y tres mil ciento dieziocho pesos ($300,383,118), cifra superior á la de todos los años precedentes. Las internaciones ascendieron á ciento treinta y nueve millones trescientos mil setecientos sesenta y seis pesos ($139,300,766), excediendo en diez millones setecientos sesenta y dos mil seiscientos veinticuatro pesos ($10,762,624) á las de 1900. Este aumento proviene en su mayor parte de la internación extraordinaria de trigo y harina á que dió lugar la pérdida de las siembras en Chile. Las exportaciones ascendieron á ciento setenta y un millones ochocientos cuarenta y cuatro mil novecientos setenta y seis pesos ($171,844,976), excediendo también á las de 1900 en diez millones doscientos veintitres mil setenta y nueve pesos ($10,223,079).

La exportación de salitre durante el año de 1901 fué de 27,691,301.26 quintales españoles y la de yodo de 269,018 kilogramos, produciendo en conjunto una entrada de $44,062,212.55.

En el presente año la exportación, según los datos suministrados por la Delegación de salitreras, no bajará de treinta millones y medio de quintales.

Las aduanas recaudaron en 1901 por derechos de internación veintisiete millones ochocientos setenta y dos mil seiscientos noventa y seis pesos ($27,872,696) y por derechos de exportación cuarenta y cuatro millones ciento veintiseis mil doscientos cincuenta y nueve pesos ($44,126,259), lo que forma un total de setenta y un millones novecientos noventa y ocho mil novecientos cincuenta y cinco pesos ($71,998,955), moneda nacional de oro.

Puede decirse que las aduanas recaudan el 80 por ciento de las rentas nacionales, circunstancia que obliga á los poderes públicos á prestar atención preferente á esas oficinas. El buen servicio aduanero está estrechamente ligado á la prudente administración del tesoro fiscal y á los intereses especiales del comercio y de las industrias, que se desarrollan al amparo de la correcta aplicación de las leyes de impuesto.

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La ley de 18 de enero del presente año, por la cual se estableció el impuesto sobre los alcoholes, está llamada á producir resultados de la mayor transcendencia, con la creación de una nueva renta para el erario, con medidas protectoras de la agricultura nacional, y sobre todo con la represión de la embriaguez, vicio que es causa cierta de gran número de crímenes y que viene minando sordamente el vigor del pueblo.

Según los datos de la administración del impuesto, puede esperarse que éste produzca en el presente año un millón quinientos mil pesos á lo menos, y una suma no inferior á cinco millones de pesos en el próximo.

Conocidas son las causas que detienen el desarrollo de la minería y de la agricultura, fuentes principales de la riqueza pública, y se impone al Congreso y al Gobierno el deber de protejer eficazmente estas industrias.

Las necesidades más urgentes de una y otra son análogas.

La agricultura y la minería requieren el abaratamiento de sus gastos de producción, por lo cual es indispensable la construcción de caminos, puentes, muelles y ferrocarriles.

A las primeras obras puede atenderse con las entradas ordinarias del país.

Pero para dar á la fábrica de ferrocarriles el impulso que necesita hay que buscar otros recursos.

Á esto tiende el proyecto presentado últimamente por el Gobierno para que se faculte la contratación de las líneas autorizadas por leyes especiales, por licitación pública y para ser pagadas en bonos.

Por este medio vendrá á invertirse en el país el capital extranjero y el gasto de las obras reproductivas no pesará únicamente sobre la generación que hace á las que vienen el beneficio de realizarlas.

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En pocos días más será ley de la República el proyecto que concede primas á la fabricación del ácido sulfúrico, elemento indispensable para el beneficio de los minerales de baja ley, en los que yacen improductivas riquezas incalculables.

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Con los fondos que consultó el presupuesto y con los acordados por suplementos especiales, se han continuado los trabajos de construcción, reparación y conservación de puentes carreteros.

En estos trabajos se invirtió la suma de 650,000 pesos y la de 1,000,000 de pesos en la reparación de doscientos cuarenta y seis caminos con una extensión de cinco mil kilómetros. Preferente atención han merecido los caminos destinados á servir y estrechar las relaciones de comercio y amistad que nos ligan á la República Argentina.

La construcción de ferrocarriles ha tomado en los últimos años el incremento que han permitido los recursos del Estado.

En el decenio comprendido entre 1891 y 1901 se han terminado 737 kilómetros de líneas férreas ó sea tres veces más que los que se construyeron en el decenio anterior.

En la actualidad se prosiguen los trabajos de 373 kilómetros que comprenden los ferrocarriles de Pueblo Hundido al Inda de Oro, Animas á Los Pezos, Serena á Rivadavia, Choapa á Illapel, Alcones al Cardenal, Túnel de El Arbol, Talca á San Clemente, Pitrufquen á Loncoche y Loncoche á Antilhue.

Se han hecho asimismo estudios preliminares y reconocimiento para los estudios de 2,500 kilómetros de vías férreas, muchas de las cuales podrían terminarse con pequeños desembolsos y en breve plazo.

Durante el año último se han hecho valiosas adquisiciones de equipo para los ferrocarriles del Estado, y á fin de remediar las necesidades que aun se advierten en este ramo, se arbitran medidas que permitan utilizar de la major manera el material existente y aumentarlo en lo posible.

El tráfico de pasajeros ha aumentado en 9 por ciento y el de carga en 5 por ciento, lo que da para ésta un aumento de 200,000 toneladas con relación al año anterior.

Las entradas de los ferrocarriles del Estado durante el año ascendieron á la suma de 16,244,812 pesos 74 centavos y se calcula que en el presente año alcanzarán á 17,000,000 de pesos como mínimum.

COMERCIO EXTERIOR EN 1901.

La Oficina de Estadística de la Superintendencia de aduanas ha publicado recientemente el "Resumen del comercio exterior de Chile en el año de 1901," del cual se extractan algunos datos sobre importación y exportación de los principales productos chilenos, haciendo una comparación de ellos con los correspondientes á los cinco años anteriores.

El comercio exterior de Chile expresado en pesos de 18 peniques fué el siguiente:

Importación	$139, 300, 766
Exportación	171, 844, 976
Total	311, 145, 742
1900:	
Importación	128, 538, 142
Exportación	161, 642, 548
Total	290, 180, 690

De cuya comparación resulta en 1901 el aumento siguiente:

Importación	$10, 762, 624
Exportación	10, 202, 428
Total	20, 965, 052

Las entradas de las aduanas de toda la República por derechos de internación, almacenaje, exportación de salitre y yodo y otros fueron:

1900	$78, 496, 874
1901	71, 998, 956

Lo que da una disminución de $6,497,918 en el año de 1901.

Las aduanas que percibieron mayores sumas por derechos de exportación en el año próximo pasado fueron las de—

Valparaíso	$19, 598, 112. 50
Talcahuano	3, 845, 419. 92
Iquique	1, 695, 750. 63

El siguiente es un resumen comparativo de la exportación en los años de 1900 y 1901:

	1900.	1901
Mineria	$147, 783, 276	$158, 944, 207
Agricultura	5, 829, 073	4, 481, 008
Manufacturas	3, 297, 902	8, 462, 137
Animales y sus despojos	3, 989, 659	4, 340, 191
Vinos, licores, alcoholes, etc	216, 489	161, 382
Artículos diversos	503, 473	252, 741
Numerario	2, 025	203, 310
Total	161, 621, 897	171, 844, 976

Entre los productos de exportación aparece como principal el salitre, que ha tenido un aumento progresivo en los últimos cinco años, á saber;

	Kilos.	Valor.
1897	1, 057, 639, 549	$79, 043, 889
1898	1, 294, 227, 396	90, 675, 297
1899	1, 380, 718, 323	96, 650, 282
1900	1, 465, 935, 419	109, 945, 156
1901	1, 291, 957, 943	118, 860, 131

Los principales mercados donde se ha colocado el salitre en estos años han sido Inglaterra, Alemania y los Estados Unidos.

El cobre en barras es también uno de los productos que se exportan en regulares cantidades al extranjero, y el valor de su exportación, como en el caso del salitre, ha aumentado de año en año:

	Kilos.	Valor.
1897	19, 011, 005	$5, 226, 199
1898	20, 600, 103	13, 759, 493
1899	17, 311, 133	14, 928, 273
1900	20, 340, 000	17, 899, 200
1901	24, 479, 922	19, 627, 114

Inglaterra, Francia y Alemania fueron, en el orden que se indica, las naciones en donde se colocaron las mayores cantidades de cobre en barras.

El trigo, la harina de trigo y la cebada, por el contrario, han experimentado una menor exportación, como se verá en seguida:

	Kilos.	Valor.
TRIGO.		
1897	72, 394, 139	$2, 599, 640
1898	76, 964, 606	7, 696, 460
1899	45, 841, 073	4, 584, 107
1900	9, 440, 752	944, 075
1901	1, 560, 810	156, 081
HARINA DE TRIGO.		
1897	5, 239, 350	661, 409
1898	6, 072, 096	961, 515
1899	7, 124, 152	996, 979
1900	1, 493, 134	223, 969
1901	351, 942	52, 790
CEBADA.		
1897	18, 486, 830	1, 872, 779
1898	17, 961, 986	1, 616, 759
1899	24, 969, 646	2, 246, 866
1900	22, 902, 896	1, 379, 574
1901	9, 079, 755	726, 117

Los principales mercados de trigo han sido el Perú, Inglaterra y Alemania, estos dos últimos en menores cantidades: de harina de trigo Inglaterra, el Perú y el Ecuador; y de cebada Inglaterra, Alemania y la República Argentina.

Los vinos chilenos no han logrado aún ser colocados en Europa en cantidades que merezcan especial mención. La exportación de ellos se ha limitado por ahora al Ecuador, el Perú y últimamente á Centro América:

	Vino tinto.		Vino blanco.	
	Cantidad.	Valor.	Cantidad.	Valor.
1897 litros	270,825	$85,463	15,149	$5,635
1898 do	248,769	109,398	35,874	25,652
1899 do	476,565	222,510	12,810	8,566
1900 do	290,815	123,957	49,684	32,866
1901 do	139,552	39,269	23,192	11,595
1901 docenas	2,080	16,640	84	840

La miel y la cera de Chile, productos que día á día van siendo más apreciados, han tenido muy buena colocación en los mercados europeos, especialmente en los de Alemania, Francia é Inglaterra. Su producción no ha aumentado sino en pequeña cantidad.

	Miel.		Cera.	
	Cantidad.	Valor.	Cantidad.	Valor.
	Kilos.		*Kilos.*	
1897	2,074,697	$207,465	244,476	$361,203
1898	2,812,728	561,545	271,370	407,058
1899	3,279,098	855,819	267,734	401,599
1900	2,530,717	509,617	287,763	503,413
1901	2,614,324	1,034,088	337,675	582,045

Figura entre los principales productos de exportación el pasto seco, cuyos más importantes mercados son el Perú é Inglaterra y últimamente algunas naciones de la costa del Pacífico. Como se verá á continuación, en 1901, su producción tuvo un aumento de más del doble de los años anteriores:

	Cantidad.	Valor.
	Kilos.	
1897	3,724,471	$156,252
1898	3,282,883	66,180
1899	3,445,596	68,952
1900	2,159,851	86,391
1901	6,520,172	260,815

Las cantidades de oro y plata exportadas al extranjero, especialmente á Inglaterra y Alemania, fueron:

	Oro amonedado.	Plata amonedada.
1897	$212,504	$210,397
1898	9,902,928	4,138,838
1899	2,178,114	417,463
1900	2,205	....
1901	190,160	13,150

La siguiente tabla muestra la importación de trigo de 1898 á 1901, inclusive:

	Kilos.	Valor.
1898	2,376,564	$190,124
1899		
1900	20,419,277	1,603,792
1901	88,994,233	7,120,699

A este respecto parece oportuno recordar lo que el Jefe del Departamento de Estadística de la aduana, decía en su Memoria de 1899:

"El trigo, precioso grano, como se le ha llamado, ha sufrido una disminución en la exportación de 1899 de más de $3,000,000. No hace diez años, producíamos el trigo suficiente para nuestro holgado consumo, éramos los únicos proveedores del Perú y nos sobraban aún miles de toneladas que enviar á otras naciones; ¿ y hoy? Hoy no tenemos trigo para el Perú, más todavía: no lo tenemos para nosotros. Perdimos ese mercado seguro del Pacífico para entregárselo á los Estados Unidos, que lo provee ampliamente con sus trigos de California, y que á nosotros mismos nos está mandando ese cereal por cargamentos.

"¿ Por qué tal disminución en nuestra producción de trigo?

"No sería cuerdo desconocer que en gran parte ha influido la naturaleza, obra ciega é inevitable que nos ha prodigado inviernos tan crueles, tan rigurosos, tan fecundos en temporales, que forzosamente ha debido sobrevenir una fuerte pérdida en las cosechas. Por otra parte, se observa que los agricultores chilenos abandonan el cultivo del trigo para dedicarse á otros más productivos, en especial al de la vid, desarrollado en tal proporción, que no sería aventurado predecir una crisis ocasionada por el exceso de producción."

La importación del extranjero del azúcar refinado fué como sigue:

1897	$4,017,573
1898	1,278,728
1899	916,174
1900	732,345
1901	847,633

NUEVO GABINETE.

El Departamento de Estado de los Estados Unidos de América informó á la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas, con fecha 13 de junio de 1902, que el nuevo Gabinete de Chile está formado como sigue:

Ministro del Interior, Señor Don RAMÓN BARROS LUCO.

Ministro de Hacienda, Señor Don GUILLERMO BARROS.

Ministro de Guerra y Marina, Señor Don VÍCTOR M. LAMAS.

Ministro de Industria y Obras Públicas, Señor Don JOAQUÍN VILLARINO.

Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores, Señor Don J. FRANCISCO VERGARA.

Ministro de Justicia y Educación, Señor Don RAFAEL BALMACEDA.

REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA.

Por ley de 1° de marzo de 1902 se ha dispuesto la abolicion de los derechos de exportación del azúcar.

ECUADOR.

Según el Informe de la Cámara de Comercio de Guayaquil para el año de 1901, la exportación total del cacao de la República, en el año mencionado, ascendió á 23,179,095 kilogramos, lo que es un aumento considerable respecto á la exportación de 1900, que fué de 18,825,898 kilogramos. El aumento en valor no ha sido tan grande, por razón de la baja de los precios. El valor de la exportación en 1900 fué 9,086,600 sucres; el de la de 1901 es 9,232,100. Francia es el mayor cosumidor del cacao del Ecuador; luego siguen España, la Gran Bretaña, los Estados Unidos y Alemania.

ESTADOS UNIDOS.

COMERCIO CON LA AMÉRICA LATINA.

IMPORTACIONES Y EXPORTACIONES.

En la página 90 aparece la última relación del comercio entre los Estados Unidos y la América latina, tomada de la compilación hecha por la Oficina de Estadística del Departamento de Hacienda de los Estados Unidos. Estos datos se refieren al valor del comercio arriba mencionado. La estadística corresponde al mes de mayo de 1902, comparada con la del mes correspondiente del año anterior, y también comprende los datos referentes á los once meses que terminaron en mayo de 1902 comparados con igual período de 1901. Debe explicarse que la estadística de las importaciones y exportaciones de las diversas aduanas referente á un mes cualquiera, no se recibe en el Departamento de Hacienda hasta el 20 del próximo mes, necesitándose algún tiempo para su compilación é impresión, de suerte que los datos estadísticos correspondientes al mes de mayo, por ejemplo, no se publican sino en julio.

INMIGRACIÓN POR EL PUERTO DE NEW YORK.

El año de 1901 á 1902 ha superado á todos los que le han precedido desde 1895 en el número de inmigrantes recibidos en los Estados

Unidos por el puerto de New York. Así se demuestra por las siguientes cifras oficiales:

1895–96	263, 709	1899–1900	341, 712
1896–97	180, 556	1900–1901	388, 931
1897–98	178, 748	1901–2	494, 808
1898–99	242, 573		

La mayoría de los inmigrantes el año último vino de Austria-Hungría, y de Italia. Los hubo también en gran número de Alemania y Rusia.

Casi la cuarta parte de estos inmigrantes fueron mujeres.

El siguiente cuadro da comparativamente, mes por mes, la inmigración de 1900–1901 y de 1901–2, por el puerto de New York:

	1901–2.	1900–1901.		1901–2.	1900–1901.
Julio	27, 639	30, 631	Febrero	29, 519	21, 917
Agosto	24, 413	27, 454	Marzo	57, 175	34, 461
Setiembre	31, 817	26, 093	Abril	73, 667	53, 506
Octubre	30, 291	29, 370	Mayo	82, 054	62, 343
Noviembre	34, 594	23, 960	Junio	55, 711	43, 347
Diciembre	29, 685	22, 131			
Enero	18, 243	13, 680	Total	494, 808	388, 931

IMPORTACIÓN DE CAFÉ DEL BRASIL EN NEW ORLEANS.

El total de la importación del café del Brasil en New Orleans en 1901–2 ha ascendido á 812,674 sacos. En 1900–1901 había sido 544,555; y en 1899–1900 subió sólo á 299,961 sacos.

Los 812,674 sacos del último año vinieron distribuidos en 24 cargamentos, uno de los cuales consistió en 63,497 sacos.

Nunca ha habido mayor importación de este artículo por el puerto de New Orleans.

GUATEMALA.

PRESUPUESTO PARA EL AÑO FISCAL DE 1902–3.

La Asamblea Nacional Legislativa de la República de Guatemala, decreta:

Artículo único. Se aprueba el Presupuesto General de Gastos de la Hacienda Pública para el año fiscal de 1° de julio de 1902 á 30 de junio de 1903, propuesto por el Poder Ejecutivo, y que asciende á $14,547,246.72.

Pase al Ejecutivo para su publicación y cumplimiento.

Dado en el Palacio del Poder Legislativo en Guatemala, á los diez y seis días del mes de mayo de mil novecientos dos.

PEDIDO DE SELLOS DE CORREO.

Dice "La República" que el Presidente de la República ha mandado comprar 680,000 sellos de correo que se necesitan, de las siguientes cantidades y denominaciones:

	Cantidad.		Cantidad.
1-centavo	250,000	10-centavos	50,000
2-centavos	200,000	20-centavos	10,000
5-centavos	10,000	20-centavos	10,000
6-centavos	150,000		

PAGO DE DERECHOS EN ORO.

La Asamblea Nacional Legislativa de la República de Guatemala, decreta:

Artículo 1°. El treinta por ciento en oro que según el Decreto Gubernativo número 585 debe pagarse por cuenta del total de los derechos que por importación de mercaderías se causen, desde el primero de junio de este año, se recaudará en moneda de oro americano precisamente, ó en giros equivalentes y aceptables, representativos de dicha moneda.

Art. 2°. Se exceptúan del artículo anterior—

La hilaza de algodón para tejidos.

Los instrumentos de labranza, aplicables á la agricultura.

La harina, el trigo y la carne salada, artículos que continuarán pagando los derechos de importación, conforme al Decreto Gubernativo número 585.

Pase al Ejecutivo para su publicación y cumplimiento.

Dado en el Palacio del Poder Legislativo en Guatemala á los diez y seis días del mes de mayo del año de mil novecientos dos.

MEMORIA DE LA SECRETARÍA DE FOMENTO PRESENTADA Á LA ASAMBLEA NACIONAL LEGISLATIVA EN 1902.

[De "El Guatemalteco," No. 96.]

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El Ferrocarril del Norte, que con justicia constituye la más hermosa aspiración de los guatemaltecos, ha merecido de esta Secretaría, en lo que á ella toca, especial atención y preferencia.

Del informe que al Ministerio elevó el Gerente de la Empresa, Don Ricardo Barthel, tomo los siguientes párrafos que sin duda alguna veréis con agrado:

No obstante la magnitud de la obra y la dificultad de los trabajos, la Empresa tiene concluidas las 20 millas de terraplén que, según el contrato respectivo, estaba obligada á terminar hasta el 8 de agosto del año en curso. Este hecho habla más alto que cualquier palabra técnica que pudiera emplear para atraer la atención hacia el feliz éxito que se ha logrado.

En todo el trayecto se han construido las obras de arte, la mampostería, los arcos de desagüe, los muros de los puentes grandes, quedando el terraplén listo para colocar sobre él los durmientes y rieles y el lastre que se necesite.

El desmonte de la trocha ha avanzado hasta un punto distante 8 millas de Sanarate, en dirección á la capital. La línea telegráfica de la Empresa está tendida ya desde el Rancho hasta Sanarate y se han abierto al servicio del Ferrocarril dos oficinas: una en la última población mencionada y otra en Guastatoya.

Dos cuerpos de Ingenieros están practicando en la actualidad los estudios técnicos entre Los Plátanos y la capital, de una manera que deja poco que desear; siendo probable que dentro de treinta días hayan terminado el trazo definitivo.

La Compañía tiene ya en el país 1,000 toneladas de rieles y, según últimas noticias, se están enviando de Nueva Orleans, con destino á Puerto Barrios, 760 toneladas más, que completarán el número que falta para tenderlos sobre las 20 millas de terraplén ya hechas. Para suministrar los durmientes necesarios, la Compañía ha hecho venir del extranjero un molino de aserrar, con una capacidad de 30,000 pies superficiales por día. Actualmente se trabajan los durmientes que faltan, sin contar con los contratos que se han hecho con los particulares para que provean de los indispensables, á fin de poner la línea construida en buen estado de servicio.

La Empresa llevó á cabo serios trabajos de reparación y se ha visto obligada á cambiar el trazo en algunos lugares, para poner la línea fuera del peligro de los ríos que constantemente la destruían. Ha raparado el puente del Montagua dos veces, y ha colocado 80,000 durmientes nuevos. Finalmente ha construido varios desvíos (*switches*), con sus respectivos candados, en los lugares donde era indispensable, como en las estaciones del Rancho, Zacapa, Gualán y Puerto Barrios.

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El Ferrocarril de "Los Altos", que es de suma importancia y trascendencia para el país y principalmente para la Sección Occidental, tiene los trabajos preliminares muy adelantados; y es de esperarse que un éxito lisonjero corone pronto los esfuerzos patrióticos que se hacen para la pronta terminación de esa vía.

En breve quedarán terminadas, según pienso, las dificultades y desavenencias surgidas en el seno de la Compañía del Ferrocarril de Ocós. que habían paralizado los trabajos para que la locomotora llegara á Coatepeque; pero allanado que sea ese obstáculo, la obra será activamente ejectutada, para lo cual el Gobierno tomará las medidas que juzgue convenientes.

Está tramitándose una solicitud para llevar la línea férrea de Coatepeque á Caballo Blanco, la que, sin duda, será beneficiosa á los intereses generales.

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Sorprende, en realidad, el movimiento rentístico cada vez más creciente del Telégrafo Nacional; oficinas de tercer orden que ayer no más apenas si producían el sueldo de un mensajero, hoy cubren todos sus gastos y dan un saldo á favor del Gobierno. El anexo respectivo demuestra, de una manera que no deja lugar á duda, que el Telégrafo en Guatemala no constituye ya una carga para el Erario.

Tanto el número de telegramas trasmitidos en estos doce meses, como el valor de ellos, superan en mucho á los de todos los años pasados.

Comparando el movimiento habido resulta que:

El número de telegramas en 1900 ascendió á	909, 752
En 1901 se trasmitieron	929, 616
Aumento	19, 864
Los ingresos de 1900 ascendieron á	$499, 478. 88
En 1901 ingresaron	634, 630. 88
Aumento á favor del último año	135, 152. 00

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La red telegráfica tiene una extensión de 4,800 kilómetros y 999 metros; y la telefónica de 400 kilómetros; hay en actual servicio 157 oficinas de las primeras y 77 de las segundas.

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El movimiento estadístico postal que produjeron las Oficinas del servicio, fué, en resumen, como sigue:

SERVICIO LOCAL.

Número de piezas recibidas en la Administración Central	687, 119
Número de piezas distribuidas en la Administración Central	687, 119

SERVICIO INTERIOR DE LA REPÚBLICA.

Número de piezas recibidas en las Administraciones	4, 137, 379
Número de piezas expedidas en todas las Administraciones	3, 943, 324

SERVICIO DE CERTIFICADOS EN LA CENTRAL.

Número de envíos expedidos	103, 685
Número de envíos recibidos	62, 114

SERVICIO INTERNACIONAL.

Número de piezas recibidas	916, 773
Número de piezas expedidas	339, 330

FARDOS POSTALES.

Número de piezas expedidas	101
Número de piezas recibidas	1, 929

MOVIMIENTO RENTÍSTICO.

De conformidad con los cuadros anexos, las rentas del ramo tuvieron el siguiente movimiento:

Productos:

De la Dirección General	$49,511.02
De las Administraciones de la República	59,990.20
Total	109,501.22

* * * * * * *

Durante el año hubo 66,728 nacimientos y 35,618 defunciones, lo que da un aumento de 31,110 habitantes sobre la población en 1° de enero de 1901. El número de matrimonios fué de 4,574.

En cuanto al sexo, nacieron 34,820 niños y 31,908 niñas, lo que da un exceso de aquellos sobre éstas de 2,912, ó sea un 4 por ciento.

* * * * * * *

El movimiento escolar habido durante el año fué el siguiente:

Funcionaron 1.030 escuelas primarias de ambos sexos. distribuidas así:

De varones	455
De niñas	379
Mixtas	146
Nocturnas	50
Total	1,030

* * * * * * *

Durante el año de 1901 se cosecharon 295,940 fanegas de trigo, en una extensión de terreno cultivado de 104 caballerías.

De arroz fueron cosechados 3,134 quintales, en una extensión de seis caballerías y cuatro manzanas.

El maíz produjo una cosecha de 582,627 fanegas, en una extensión de terreno de 1,659 caballerías, 34 manzanas.

En 180 caballerías ó 86 manzanas de terreno, se cosecharon 30,440 fanegas de frijol.

Hay 1,972 fincas sembradas de trigo y arroz, con una extensión de 3,014 caballerías y 55 manzanas.

Existen 16,038 fincas cultivadas de maíz y frijol, con una extensión de 32,042 caballerías, 20 manzanas.

El Gobierno ha cuidado de la aclimatación é implantación de nuevos cultivos, que, en día no lejano, constituirán otras fuentes de riqueza nacional; y, para tal efecto, ha hecho venir del extranjero semillas de algodón, de tabaco, de maíz procedente de Chalco y de Texcoco, de Chaparro salado australiano y de sorgo alepense, etc., las cuales se han distribuido entre los agricultores de diferentes zonas para que ensayen esos valiosos productos.

El cultivo del café en Guatemala llegó á un extraordinario desarrollo. Por las estadísticas formadas en diversas épocas, se ve que este aumento casi ha sido de 50 por ciento, pues mientras que en el año de 1888 sólo existían 572 fincas de importancia, que produjeron, aproximadamente, 500,000 quintales de café, en el de 900 había en explotación, sin contar las muchas siembras en pequeño, 775 de aquel grano.

* * * * * * *

Dos contratos fueron celebrados para corte de maderas; uno con el Licenciado Don CLODOVEO BERGES, á quien se le autorizó para talar cuatrocientos árboles en las márgenes del río Chajul, y otro con Don FEDERICO ARTHÉS, para explotar maderas de construcción y de ebanistería y para extraer hule y resinas en el Petén; habiéndose expedido dos Reglamentos, uno para la explotación de bosques y otro para la extracción de zarzaparrilla.

HONDURAS.

TRATADO DE COMERCIO CON FRANCIA.

(Proclamado el 6 de Marzo de 1902.)

El Presidente de la República Francesa y el Presidente de la República de Honduras, igualmente deseosos de favorecer el desarrollo de las relaciones entre los dos países, han decidido llevar á cabo una Convención para tal fin, y han nombrado para que sean sus Plenipotenciarios respectivos:

El Presidente de la República Francesa, al Señor Conde de POURTALÉS GEORGIER, Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de la República Francesa, ante el Presidente de la República de Honduras, Caballero de la Orden de la Legión de Honor, etc.

Y el Presidente de la República de Honduras, al Señor CÉSAR BONILLA, Secretario de Estado en el Despacho de Relaciones Exteriores, etc.

Quienes, después de haberse comunicado sus plenos poderes y halládolos en buena y debida forma, han convenido en lo que sigue:

Artículo 1°. Los géneros coloniales de consumo originarios de la República de Honduras, gozarán, al ser importados en Francia, en Argelia, en las colonias y posesiones francesas, en los países de protectorado de la Indo-China y de Túnez, de los derechos de aduana más bajos aplicables á los productos similares de cualquier otro origen extranjero.

ART. 2°. Recíprocamente, los productos naturales y fabriles originarios de Francia, de Argelia, de las colonias y posesiones francesas, de países de protectorado de la Indo-China y de Túnez, no podrán ser gravados al ser importados en la República de Honduras, de derechos de aduana superiores á los establecidos sobre productos similares de cualquier otro origen extranjero, las demás Repúblicas Centro-Americanas exceptuadas.

Art. 3º. Los certificados de origen que fueren exigidos para la admisión de las mercancías á los regímenes de favor estipulados en la presente Convención, serán visados por los Cónsules franceses y por los Cónsules hondureños, libres de todo derecho consular de cancillería.

Art. 4º. La presente Convención será ratificada por los dos Gobiernos tan pronto como pueda hacerse, y las ratificaciones serán cambiadas en París.

La dicha Convención entrará en vigor inmediatamente después del cambio de las ratificaciones, y permanecerá ejecutiva hasta la expiración de un año, contado desde el día en que una de las Altas Partes contratantes hubiere notificado su intención de hacer cesar sus afectos.

En fe de lo cual, los Plenipotenciarios arriba mencionados han firmado la presente Convención y le han puesto sus sellos.

Hecho en doble ejemplar en Tegucigalpa (República de Honduras), el once de febrero de mil novecientos dos.

Pourtalés Gorgier.
César Bonilla.

MÉXICO.

TRATADO DE COMERCIO CON AUSTRIA-HUNGRÍA.

El "Diario Oficial" correspondiente al 7 de junio de 1902 publica íntegro el Convenio celebrado el 17 de septiembre de 1901 entre la República de México y el Imperio Austro-Húngaro, que fué debidamente promulgado el 31 de mayo de 1902, y cuyo texto es como sigue:

"Porfirio Díaz, Presidente de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, á sus habitantes, sabed:

"Que el día diez y siete de septiembre del año de 1901, próximo pasado, se concluyó y firmó en esta capital, por medio de Plenipotenciarios autorizados al efecto, un Convenio para ajustar las relaciones económicas entre la República de México y el Imperio Austro-Húngaro, en la forma y del tenor siguientes:

"Los infrascritos, debidamente autorizados al efecto, han convenido en que los ciudadanos mexicanos en Austria y en Hungría y recíprocamente los súbditos austriacos y húngaros en México, gozarán del tratamiento de la nación más favorecida, tanto para la importación, la exportación, el tránsito y, en general, todo lo que se refiera á las operaciones comerciales y á la navegación, como para el ejercicio del comercio y de las industrias, y para el pago de los impuestos que con ellos se relacionen.

"El tratamiento sobre la base de la nación más favorecida queda igualmente garantizado de una y otra parte en cuanto á la admisión de funcionarios consulares y á las prerrogativas é inmunidades que les competen, lo mismo que á los derechos que se relacionan con el ejercicio de sus funciones en general, y en particular en materia de sucesiones.

"El presente Convenio será válido por el término de seis meses, contados desde el día en que se firme. En el caso de que alguna de las partes no haya notificado, antes de la expiración de este plazo, la intención de hacer cesar sus efectos, dicho Convenio continuará en vigor por el término de seis meses más, contados desde el día en que alguna de las partes lo denuncie.

"Hecho en México en dos originales, cada uno en ambos idiomas, el diez y siete de septiembre de mil novecientos uno.

"(L. S.) (Firmado.) Ignacio Mariscal.
"(L. S.) (Firmado.) G. Hohenwart.

"Que el precedente Convenio fué aprobado por la Cámara de Senadores de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos el día 7 de octubre del mismo año.

"Que igualmente fué aprobado por los Parlamentos de Austria y Hungría y sancionado por Su Majestad el Emperador y Rey Apostólico;

"Y que dado el carácter de este Convenio no ha sido menester un canje de ratificaciones.

"Por tanto, mando se imprima, publique, circule y se le dé el debido cumplimiento.

"Palacio Nacional de México, á treinta y uno de mayo de mil novecientos dos.

"Porfirio Díaz."

VENTAS DE TIERRAS NACIONALES.

Del 1° de julio al 31 de diciembre del último año, se ha adjudicado una extensión de terrenos baldíos de 61,842 hectáreas, 57 áreas y 77 centiáreas, en esta forma:

Estados.	Superficie.		
	Hectáreas.	Areas.	Cents.
Campeche	1,060	35	24
Chiapas	2,044	03	15
Durango	105	37	89
San Luis Potosí	28,116	32	....
Sonora	1,305	49	93
Tabasco	3,873	83	91
Tamaulipas	17,379	....	76
Yucatán	7,958	14	89
Total	61,842	57	77

Dicha extensión está amparada por 57 títulos expedidos por la Secretaría de Fomento.

Los productos percibidos por la Federación á consecuencia de esas operaciones ascienden á $65,543.50.

En el referido espacio de tiempo se han enajenado las siguientes extensiones de terrenos nacionales:

Estados y Territorios.	Superficie.		
	Hectáreas.	Areas.	Cents.
Baja California	756	25	00
Coahuila	877	80	50
Chiapas	34,735	85	41
Chihuahua	46,702	02	45
Durango	4,163	28	06
Sinaloa	19,533	66	48
Sonora	31,957	69	29
Tabasco	2,927	34	51
Veracruz	163	52	92
Total	144,813	54	62

El número de títulos expedidos con este motivo fué de 78, y los productos de la Federación $150,990.39.

En el mismo espacio de tiempo se han expedido ocho títulos por composiciones de demasías, los que abarcan una extensión de 54,028 hectáreas, 61 áreas y 50 centiáreas, habiendo percibido la Federación la suma de $24,277.74.

EL TRÁFICO CON CALIFORNIA.

El Cónsul General de la República Mexicana en San Francisco de California dice en un informe enviado á su Gobierno, que "el año de 1901 ha sido uno de los más importantes en los anales mercantiles de San Francisco. Su importancia reposa no tanto en el volumen de su comercio por mar, como en el desarrollo de mayores relaciones comerciales, y asimismo, en el cambio de condiciones mercantiles enteramente diferentes hoy de los métodos en boga por tantos años en esta ciudad.

Los comerciantes de este puerto han engrandecido sus ideas, y están ahora preparándose para los grandes negocios que se esperan de los mercados del Pacífico. Ahora más que nunca piensan que, antes de que pasen muchos años, el puerto de San Francisco será reconocido como el gran puerto distribuidor de todo el Pacífico.

Gradualmente los mercados del Oriente han ido abriendo sus puertos á este comercio, y aunque todavía se suplen en grande escala de comestibles y manufacturas de naciones europeas, en los últimos años han hecho negocios fenomenales con América.

La perspectiva del engrandecimiento comercial está ampliamente reconocida por todas las principales compañías de transporte, y varias de ellas están haciendo ya preparativos para participar en ese comercio.

La línea Kosmos, compañía alemana, que opera con vapores entre San Francisco y los puertos de la América Central y del Sur, ha aumentado sus vapores y la Compañía Sud-Americana de Vapores, línea chilena, ha entrado igualmente con un buen número de vapores de grandes dimensiones; la Pacific Steam Navigation Company tiene seis vapores nuevos casi concluidos para su comercio con Centro-América y la América del Sur, corriendo al sur hasta Valparaíso, y una nueva Compañía anglo-americana, últimamente organizada, ha establecido un servicio regular entre San Francisco y el Callao, Perú, con escala en varios puertos. Además, se están haciendo esfuerzos para establecer comunicación directa por vapor entre San Francisco y Manila, y es probable que dentro de algunos meses una Compañía á ese afecto quedará organizada.

Con respecto á México, los Estados Unidos están haciendo rápidos progresos en sus exportaciones, lo cual es debido principalmente al aumento de facilidades en el transporte de mercancías por ferrocarril.

En este puerto, un aumento gradual durante los cuatro años ha venido á efectuándose, pués en el año de 1896 las exportaciones á México ascendieron á $1,347,000; en 1898 á $1,484,806, y en 1899 el total de la exportación fué de $1,485,810.

En el año de 1900 hubo en la exportación para México un marcado aumento, pués su total fué de $1,700,740, y en el año próximo pasado ascendió á la suma de $1,751,375.

En la siguiente tabla quedan clasificadas las mercancías que en mayores cantidades se exportaron para nuestra costa del Pacífico:

Clases de mercancías.	Cantidades.
Harina ... barriles	6,855
Vino en barriles ... galones	117,306
Vino en botellas ... docenas	755
Coñac en barricas ... galones	860
Coñac en botellas ... docenas	82
Salmón ... cajas	1,405
Té ... kilos	9,931
Azúcar ... do	215,636
Café ... do	8,379
Arroz ... do	130,530
Lúpulo ... do	1,043
Azogue ... frascos	4,061
Madera ... pies	3,433,983
Hierro en barras ... kilos	101,231
Maquinaria ... valor	$158,377

La importación de mercancías de puertos de nuestra costa del Pacífico, durante el año de 1901, fué de $540,063; en 1900 fué de $405,892, y en 1899 fué de $440,139.

Se importó de México, durante el año de 1901, la suma de $3,868,546, en metálico.

San Francisco exportó á Hongkong y China, durante el mismo año, la cantidad de 6,361,468 pesos mexicanos.

Este puerto importó de nuestra costa del Pacífico, durante el mismo período, 44,400 kilos de café, que ascendieron á la suma de $112,245.

Para dar una ligera idea de la importancia que tiene en este Estado la agricultura, se ofrecen las siguientes noticias:

La cosecha de almendra, durante el año de 1901 fué de 255 furgones.

Este Estado tiene 3,995,000 acres de tierras de riego.

California es el Estado de la Unión que produce más ciruelas pasas; á consecuencia de heladas tardías en la primavera, la cosecha de ciruelas fué moderada, y, sin embargo, se cosecharon 35,000,000 kilos.

Las remesas al este, de fruta fresca, durante el mismo año, fueron de 6,459 furgones.

La cosecha de lúpulo en el propio año fué de 45,000 fardos de á 97 kilos cada uno.

Los naranjales de California comprenden una área de 85,000 acres, y la cosecha de 1901 se estima en 26,000 furgones de á 320 cajas cada furgón.

La cosecha de frijol en este Estado fué de 26,136,000 kilos.

Se exportaron al este 1,000 furgones de manzanas frescas.

La cosecha de uvas fué en el mismo año de 35,000,000 de kilos.

Se cosecharon 888,503,000 kilos de trigo y la cosecha de cebada fué de 484,000,000 de kilos. La cosecha de nueces subió á 7,260,000 kilos.

El movimiento marítimo habido entre este puerto y nuestra costa del Pacífico, durante el citado año, fué como sigue:

Entraron en este puerto procedentes de México 86 vapores con un tonelaje neto de 147,907 toneladas y 15 veleros con tonelaje neto de 10,704 toneladas; y salieron con destino á nuestra costa del Pacífico 85 vapores con un tonelaje neto de 141,978 toneladas y 23 veleros con tonelaje neto de 8,456 toneladas.

PRODUCCIÓN DE COBRE.

Durante el primer semestre del año económico de 1901–1902, la producción de cobre en la República, según datos publicados en "El Economista Mexicano," ha sido como sigue:

	Cantidades.	Valores.
1901.	*Kilos.*	
Julio	3,650,782	$1,209,340.36
Agosto	1,720,173	437,039.05
Septiembre	2,658,695	828,414.00
Octubre	3,284,563	831,508.70
Noviembre	1,557,292	672,833.45
Diciembre	2,121,182	632,674.17
Total	14,992,687	4,611,809.73

Se ha exportado mineral de cobre en esta forma:

	Cantidades.	Valores.
1901.	*Kilos.*	
Agosto	27,239	$3,249.00
Septiembre	312,985	9,110.00
Octubre	1,098,708	381,403.70
Noviembre	2,162,130	634,444.66
Diciembre	1,833,739	451,805.49
Total	5,434,801	1,480,012.85

Lo que da un total de 20,426 toneladas de cobre y mineral de cobre exportado con un valor de $6,091,822.58.

El cobre exportado en el primer semestre del año fiscal anterior, fué como signe:

	Toneladas.	Valores.
Cobre	14,445	$4,726,873.75
Mineral de cobre	268	16,772.00
Total	14,713	4,743,645.75

FABRICACIÓN DE TABACOS.

Según datos estadísticos oficiales, en el primer semestre del año fiscal en curso, se elaboraron las siguientes cantidades de tabaco:

	Kilos.
Cigarros	2,857,890.740
Puros recortados	175,186.024
Puros de perilla	203,481.576
Rapé	4.000
Picado y cernido	11,152.000
En hebra	972.000

En diciembre del último año existían en toda la República 721 fábricas de tabaco, distribuídas en esta forma:

Estados del Centro	329
Estados del Norte	59
Estados del Golfo	144
Estados del Pacífico	189

LIBRE IMPORTACIÓN DE EFECTOS DESTINADOS AL TERRITORIO DE QUINTANA ROO.

El "Diario Oficial," correspondiente al 7 de junio próximo pasado, publica el siguiente decreto que fué promulgado por el Poder ejecutivo el 2 de junio de 1902:

"Porfirio Díaz, Presidente Constitucional de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, á sus habitantes, sabed:

"Que el Congreso de la Unión ha tenido á bien decretar lo siguiente:

"El Congreso de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos decreta:

Artículo 1. Quedan exceptuados del pago de los derechos de importación y de sus adicionales, así como de los derechos de puerto y del impuesto del 7 por ciento de la renta interior del timbre, por el término de un año contado desde el día 1° de julio próximo, los efectos extranjeros que se introduzcan por las aduanas establecidas en la Costa Oriental de la Península de Yucatán, para ser consumidos exclusivamente en lugares situados dentro del proyectado Territorio de Quintana Roo, y que se encuentren comprendidos en las siguientes fracciones de la Tarifa de Importación.

4. Cerdos y lechoncillos.

5. Ganado vacuno y sus crías.

6. Ganado cabrío y ovejuno.

8. Ganado asnal.

9. Las crías de leche de los ganados especificados.

10. Carne fresca de res de pelo ó cerda y de aves.

11. Pescado fresco, aun cuando esté conservado en hielo.

12. Carnes ahumadas ó saladas.

13. Pescados y mariscos secos, salados, ahumados ó salpresos.

41. Butifarras, chorizos, salchichones y jamón en pernil.

42. Carnes, pescados y mariscos en conserva.

45. Leche condensada.

46. Manteca de cerdo.

47. Mantequilla.

49. Queso de todas clases.

64. Aceite de hígado de bacalao en envases de vidrio.

64a. Aceite de hígado de bacalao en latas ó en vasijería de madera.

76. Guarniciones de todas clases para tiros de carros.

91. Botines de cuero ó tela de todas clases y materias, siempre que no contengan metal fino, hasta de 12 centímetros de planta.

92. Botines de cuero ó tela de todas clases y materias, siempre que no contengan metal fino, de más de 12 y hasta de 20 centímetros de planta.

93. Botines de cuero ó tela de todas clases y materias, siempre que no contengan metal fino, de más de 20 centímetros de planta.

99. Zapatos de cuero ó tela de todas clases y materias, siempre que no contengan metal fino, hasta de 12 centímetros de planta.

100. Zapatos de cuero ó tela de todas clases y materias, siempre que no contengan metal fino, de más de 12 y hasta de 20 centímetros de planta.

101. Zapatos de cuero ó tela de todas clases y materias, siempre que no contengan metal fino, de más de 20 centímetros de planta.

122. Velas ó bujías esteáricas.

123. Velas ó bujías de sebo prensado ó sin prensar.

135. Café en grano.

140. Frutas en su jugo, en almibar y en aguardiente.

141. Frutas, hortalizas, legumbres y tubérculos frescos, no especificados.

142. Frutas, hortalizas, legumbres y tubérculos, no especificados, en conserva.

143. Maíz.

144. Pimienta.

145. Semillas y granos alimenticios, no especificados.

146. Trigo y demás cereales, no especificados.

148. Semillas y bayas medicinales.

148a. Semillas y bayas medicinales pulverizadas, raspadas ó en torta.

164. Raíces, cortezas, flores, yerbas y hojas medicinales, pulverizadas, raspadas ó en torta.

168. Aceite de olivo, en botijas ó latas.

169. Aceite de olivo, en vasijería de vidrio.

170. Azúcar común y el refinado.

170a. Café tostado, ya esté molido ó entero.

174. Galletas de todas clases.

175. Harina de trigo y demás cereales.

177. Pastas alimenticias de harina,

179. Alcanfor.

189. Almidón.

202. Madera ordinaria para construcciones, labrada en tablas machihembradas.

247. Muebles de madera ordinaria, toscamente labrados.

311. Alambre de hierro para cercas.

313. Arados y sus rejas.

319. Coas, guadañas, hoces, rastros, rastrillos, palas, picos, bieldos, azadas, azadones y machetes ordinarios sin vaina, todo para la agricultura.

340. Clavos, puntillas, tornillos, pernos, tuercas, y remaches de hierro ó acero, y los tirantes de hierro ó acero para construcciones.

359. Cal común, la hidráulica y el cemento romano ó de Portland.

378. Aceite mineral impuro.

379. Aceite mineral purificado.

387. Adobes de arcilla cruda.

400. Ladrillos y losas de barro.

415. Tejas, caballetes y ventiladores de barro para techos y tubos de barro para desagüe.

455. Pañuelos de tela de algodón sin cortar ni dobladillar.

456. Pañuelos de tela de algodón, cortados ó dobladillados.

458. Telas de algodón crudas ó blancas, de tejido liso, cuando no excedan de 30 hilos de pie y trama en un cuadrado de cinco milímetros por lado.

DEVOLUCIÓN DE DERECHOS Á LOS EXPORTADORES DE TEJIDOS DE ALGODÓN.

Con fecha 6 de junio próximo pasado, el Presidente de la República ha promulgado el decreto que sigue:

"PORFIRIO DÍAZ, Presidente Constitucional de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, á sus habitantes, sabed:

"Que el Congreso de la Unión ha tenido á bien decretar lo siguiente:

"El Congreso de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, decreta:

"ARTÍCULO 1. Queda facultado el Ejecutivo de la Unión para devolver en todo ó en parte y según las reglas que juzgue conveniente dictar, el importe del impuesto causado con arreglo al decreto de 17 de noviembre de 1893 por los tejidos de algodón nacionales, que se exporten por las aduanas de la República para ser consumidos en el extranjero.

"Queda igualmente facultado el Ejecutivo para abonar á los exportadores de tejidos de algodón fabricados en el país, hasta la cantidad de ocho centavos por kilogramo neto, en compensación de los derechos de importación y sus adicionales, lo mismo que de los derechos de puerto y demás gravámenes que reportan las materias primas que, procedentes del extranjero, se usan para fabricar tejidos de algodón.

"Art. 2. Los tejidos de algodón nacionales que hubieren sido exportados en las condiciones que expresa el artículo anterior, podrán ser reimportados en los términos que establece el Capítulo XI de la Ordenanza General de Aduanas; pero en este caso deberán ser reintegradas al fisco, en el momento de la reimportación de dichos tejidos, las cantidades que hubiere abonado el Gobierno.

PARAGUAY.

LEY SOBRE MARCAS DE FABRICAS Y DE COMERCIO, (JULIO 6 DE 1889).

Artículo 1°. Son marcas de fábricas ó de comercio las denominaciones de los objetos ó los nombres de las personas bajo una forma particular, los emblemas, los monógramas, los grabados ó estampados, los sellos, viñetas y relieves, las letras y números con dibujo especial, los envases ó envoltorios de los objetos, y cualquier otro signo con que se quiera distinguir los artefactos de una fábrica ó los objetos de un comercio.

Art. 2°. La marca puede ser colocada sobre los envases ó envoltorios ó sobre los mismos objetos que se quieran distinguir.

Art. 3°. No se consideran como marcas de fábrica ó de comercio:

1°. Las letras, palabras, nombres ó distintivos que use ó deba usar el Estado.

2°. La forma que se dé á los productos por el fabricante.

3°. El color de los productos.

4°. Términos ó locuciones que hayan pasado al uso general.

5°. Las designaciones usualmente empleadas para indicar la naturaleza de los productos, ó la clase á que pertenecen.

6°. Los dibujos, ó expresiones contrarias á la moral.

Art. 4°. La propiedad absoluta de la marca, así como el derecho de oponerse al uso de cualquier otra que pueda producir directa ó indirectamente confusión entre los productos, corresponderá al industrial ó comerciante que haya llenado los requisitos exigidos por esta ley.

Art. 5°. La propiedad exclusiva de la marca sólo se adquiere con relación á la industria de la misma especie.

Art. 6°. El empleo de la marca es facultativo.

Sin embargo, podrá ser obligatorio cuando necesidades de conveniencia pública lo requieran.

Art. 7°. La propiedad de una marca pasa á los herederos y puede ser transferida por contrato ó por disposición de última voluntad.

Art. 8°. La cesión ó venta del establecimiento comprende la de la marca, salvo estipulación en contrario; el cesionario tiene el derecho de servirse de la marca que lo designe, aunque ella sea nominal, de la misma manera que lo hacía el cedente, sin otras restricciones que las que sean impuestas expresamente en el contrato de venta ó cesión.

Art. 9°. La transferencia de una marca deberá hacerse constar en la Oficina en que está registrada, para adquirir el derecho de usarla.

Art. 10. Sólo será considerada marca en uso para los efectos de la propiedad que acuerda esta ley, aquella por la cual la Oficina haya dado el correspondiente certificado.

Art. 11. La protección de los derechos del fabricante ó del comerciante respecto al uso exclusivo de la marca sólo durará diez años, que podrán ser prorrogados indefinidamente por otros términos iguales, llenándose en todos los casos las formalidades necesarias y abonándose en cada vez el impuesto que se establece más adelante.

Art. 12. Todo el que deseare obtener la propiedad de una marca de fábrica ó de comercio deberá solicitarla de la Junta de Crédito Público, á cuyo efecto créase una Oficina de patentes de marcas de fábrica y de comercio, debiendo quedar dicha repartición adscrita al crédito público.

Art. 13. La solicitud para obtener una marca deberá ser acompañada:

1°. De dos ejemplares de la marca ó del signo distintivo de que se quiere hacer uso.

1°. De una inscripción por duplicado de la marca ó del signo, si se trata de figuras ó emblemas; debiendo indicarse la clase de objetos á que estén destinados y si serán aplicados á productos de una fábrica ó á objetos de un comercio.

3°. De un recibo en que conste haberse depositado en la Tesorería de la Junta de Crédito Público, con intervención de la Contaduría general de la nación, el importe del derecho establecido por el art. 19.

4°. De un poder en forma, en caso de que el interesado no se presente personalmente.

Art. 14. Las solicitudes que se presentaren se harán constar, por medio de un acta breve que exprese en resumen su contenido y la fecha y hora de su presentación, en un libro cuyas hojas serán foliadas y rubricadas por el Ministro de Hacienda.

Esta acta será firmada por el Presidente de la Junta de Crédito Público ó, en su ausencia, por un miembro de la misma repartición, el Secretario y el solicitante, debiendo darse á éste copia autorizada de ella, si la pidiese, en papel sellado de cincuenta centavos.

Art. 15. El derecho de prelación para la propiedad de una marca se acordará por el día y hora en que sea presentada la solicitud á la Oficina.

Art. 16. El certificado de la marca que dará la Oficina de Patentes, consistirá en un testimonio del decreto que la acuerde, acompañado del duplicado de la descripción y de los dibujos, será extendido á nombre de la Nación, invocándose en él autorización del Gobierno, é irá revestido con la firma del Presidente de la Junta de Crédito Público y del Secretario de la misma y con el sello de esa repartición.

Art. 17. Toda resolución de la Junta de Crédito Público negando la propiedad de una marca, podrá ser apelada dentro de los diez siguientes al Ministro de Hacienda, quien, después de oir al Fiscal General del Estado, confirmará ó revocará la denegación.

Art. 18. La Junta de Crédito Público llevará un libro en el cual se asentarán por su orden las concesiones de marcas, debiendo el Presidente pasar cada tres meses al Ministerio de Hacienda una relación de los certificados acordados y de los que hubiesen sido denegados, expresándose sus fechas respectivas.

Esta relación será publicada por la prensa.

Art. 19. Por el registro y certificado de marca, cualquiera que sea su procedencia, se pagará un derecho de cincuenta pesos fuertes.

Por los testimonios de certificados que se solicitasen en adelante se pagarán cinco pesos fuertes, además de valor del sello, que en este caso será de pesos uno la primera foja y las subsiguientes de veinticinco centavos.

Art. 20. Las marcas de que se expidan certificados quedarán archivadas en la Junta de Crédito Público.

En caso de litígio se exhibirán ante el Juez competente el dibujo de la marca con testimonio de la descripción de ella ó de cualquiera otra pieza concerniente á la cuestión.

Art. 21. Las marcas, así como sus descripciones, estarán en la Oficina á disposición de todo el que deseara conocerlas.

Art. 22. El nombre del comerciante, el de la razón social, y el de la muestra, ó la designación de una casa que negocie en artículos determinados, constituye una propiedad industrial para los efectos de esta ley.

Art. 23. Si un comerciante quisiese ejercer una industria ya explotada por otra persona, con el mismo nombre ó con la misma designación convencional, deberá adoptar una modificación que haga que ese nombre ó esa designación sea visiblemente distinta de la que usase la casa preexistente.

Art. 24. Si el damnificado por el uso de un nombre de fábrica ó de comercio no reclamase en el término de un año desde el día en que se empezó á usar por otro, perderá su acción á todo reclamo.

Art. 25. Las sociedades anónimas tienen derecho al nombre que usan como cualquier particular, y están sujetas á las mismas limitaciones.

Art. 26. El derecho al uso exclusivo del nombre como propiedad industrial terminará con la casa de comercio que lo lleve ó con la explotación del ramo de industria.

Art. 27. No es necesario el registro del nombre para ejercer los derechos acordados por esta ley, salvo el caso en que forme parte de la marca.

Art. 28. Serán castigados con multas de 20 á 500 pesos fuertes ó una prisión de quince días á un año—

1°. Los que falsifiquen ó adulteren de cualquier manera una marca de fábrica ó de comercio.

2°. Los que pongan sobre sus productos ó los efectos de su comercio una marca ajena.

3°. Los que con conocimiento vendan, pongan en venta, y se presten á vender ó á circular artículos con marca falsificada ó fraudulentamente aplicada.

4°. Los que á sabiendas vendan, pongan en venta ó se presten á vender marcas falsificadas, y los que vendan marcas auténticas sin conocimiento de su propietario.

5°. Todos aquellos que con intención fraudulenta pongan ó hagan poner sobre una mercadería una anunciación ó cualquiera otra designación falsa, con relación, sea á la naturaleza, calidad, cantidad, número, peso ó medida, ó al lugar ó país en el cual haya sido fabricado ó expedido.

6°. Los que á sabiendas vendan, pongan en venta ó se presten á vender mercaderías con cualquiera de las anunciaciones falsas mencionadas en el inciso anterior. En caso de reincidencia, estas penas serán duplicadas.

Art. 29. Para que haya delito no es necesario que la falsificación abrace todos los objetos que debían ser marcados, bastando la aplicación á un solo objeto.

Art. 30. La simple tentativa no induce penalidad ni causa responsabilidad civil, pero da lugar á la destrucción de los instrumentos que debían servir exclusivamente para la falsificación.

Art. 31. Los que vendan ó pongan en venta mercaderías con marca usurpada ó falsificada, están obligados á dar al comerciante ó fabricante dueño de ellas noticias completas por escrito, sobre el nombre y la dirección del que les haya vendido ó procurado la mercadería, así como sobre la época en que haya comenzado su expendio, y en caso de resistencia, podrán ser compelidos judicialmente, so pena de ser considerados como cómplices del delincuente.

Art. 32. Las mercaderías con marcas falsificadas que se encontrasen en poder del falsificador ó de sus agentes, serán comisadas y vendidas, y su producido, después de pagados los costos é indemnizaciones establecidas por esta ley, se adjudicará á beneficio de las escuelas nacionales.

ART. 33. Las marcas falsificadas que se encontrasen en poder del falsificador ó de sus agentes, serán inutilizadas, así como los instrumentos que hubiesen servido especialmente para la falsificación.

ART. 34. La acción criminal no podrá iniciarse de oficio, y corresponderá solamente á los particulares interesados; pero, una vez entablada, podrá continuarse por el Ministerio Fiscal.

El demandante podrá desistir de su acción hasta el momento de dictarse la sentencia.

ART. 35. Los damnificados por contravención á los preceptos de esta ley, podrán ejercer su acción por daños y perjuicios contra los autores y cooperadores al fraude.

Las sentencias de condenación serán publicadas á costa del contraventor.

ART. 36. No se podrá intentar acción civil ni criminal después de pasados tres años de cometido ó repetido el delito, ó después de un año contado desde el día en que el propietario de la marca tuvo conocimiento del hecho por primera vez.

Los actos que interrumpen la prescripción son aquellos que están determinados por el Derecho común.

ART. 37. Las disposiciones contenidas en los artículos del presente título serán aplicables á los que hicieron uso sin derecho de los nombres de un comerciante ó de la designación de una casa de comercio ó fábrica, según lo establecido en el título segundo de la presente ley.

ART. 38. Los industriales que al promulgarse esta ley estuviesen en posesión de una marca dentro del territorio de la República, no podrán obtener el derecho al uso exclusivo de ella, sino llenando las condiciones exigidas por la presente ley. Con este fin se les acuerda un plazo de un año, á contarse desde el día de su promulgación.

ART. 39. Si antes de la promulgación de esta ley varios industriales hubieran hecho uso de una misma marca, el derecho al uso exclusivo de ella pertenecerá á aquel que probase haber hecho uso de tal marca antes que los demás.

Si ninguno de los interesados pudiese justificar la prioridad en el uso de la marca, se acordará la propiedad de ella al que tenga mayores elementos de producción.

ART. 40. No habiéndose hechó registrar una marca dentro del plazo fijado en al artículo 38, nadie podrá prevalecer del uso hecho de ella, antes de la sanción de la presente ley, para reclamar el derecho de prioridad.

ART. 41. Antes de expedirse un certificado de marca dentro del primer año de vigencia de esta ley, deberá publicarse la solicitud del interesado ó interesados por el término de treinta días, y á su costa, en un diario de la capital de la República ó en uno del lugar de su residencia si lo hubiere.

ART. 42. Para que las marcas extranjeras gocen de las garantías que esta ley acuerda, deberan ser registradas con arreglo á sus prescripciones.

Los propietarios de ellas ó sus agentes debidamente autorizados son los únicos que pueden solicitar el registro.

ART. 43. El Poder Ejecutivo reglamentará la presente ley.

ART. 44. Comuníquese al Poder Ejecutivo.

PERÚ.

RUINAS DE HUÁNUCO VIEJO.

Por A. RAIMONDI.

[Del Boletín de la Sociedad Geográfica de Lima.]

En una elevada llanura de la provincia de Huamalíes, situada á 18 leguas (90 kilómetros) al occidente de la actual población de Huánuco, y á 12,156 pies ingleses (3,708.07 metros) sobre el nivel del mar, se observan unas extensas é importantes ruinas de edificios de una generación que ya pasó, y de la que ellas mismas nos hacen conocer su grandeza.

Nada nos dice la historia en cuanto al origen de estos grandes monumentos cuyos restos ha respetado la acción destructora del tiempo; pero juzgando por el aspecto de las puertas y paredes, por la forma de las piedras con que se hallan construidas, por el esmero con que han sido trabajadas y por el modo como se hallan ajustadas unas con otras, se puede asegurar que dichos monumentos han sido levantados por la misma raza á que se deben las bellas y suntuosas construcciones, cuyos restos se notan en el Cuzco, capital del antiguo imperio de los Incas.

Las ruinas de que hablamos ocupan una extensión de más de media milla inglesa (928.66 metros) y pueden dividirse en dos cuerpos: el primero formado por un gran número de construcciones de distintas formas circundadas por una grande y elevada muralla, y el segundo, situado á poca distancia del primero, formado por una gran construcción de forma rectangular conocida en el lugar con el nombre de Castillo.

Una parte de estas ruinas está formada de piedras calcáreas muy bien labradas, las que se hallan ajustadas, sin cemento alguno, del modo más admirable. El resto, así como la muralla de circunvalación, es de piedras no labradas, ó recortadas toscamente.

Aunque el plano de estas construcciones es irregular, en ciertos puntos presenta alguna simetría. La muralla se halla en gran parte destruida, pero en los puntos en que se conserva intacta, mide de 16 á 18 pies ingleses (4.87 á 5.48 metros) de altura, y de 3 á 4½ pies (O.91 á 1.37 metros) de espesor.

El primer cuerpo se puede subdividir en varios cuadros con distintas construcciones. Entrando á las ruinas por el lado del camino que va de Huánuco á la provincia de Huamalíes, se presenta primero un gran espacio cuadrado algo irregular en cuya parte central se observa una depresión del terreno ú hoyo, de forma rectangular, conocido en el lugar con el nombre de estanque. Este hoyo que en la actualidad está casi completamente relleno de tierra, tiene cerca de 250 pies (76.18 metros) de largo por 130 pies (39.62 metros) de ancho. Las tradiciones del país dicen que en este estanque, en el tiempo de los Incas, se conservaban animales; y aunque es muy probable que esta excavación haya servido de estanque, pues aun hoy pasa á poco distancia una acequia, no hay ningún dato positivo sobre su objeto.

En un lado del mismo cuadro en cuyo centro está el estanque, se ven restos de una habitación con paredes de piedras labradas que se conservan muy bien. Á corta distancia de esta habitación, un elevado terraplén, que semeja un fortín, completa este gran espacio de terreno. El terraplén tiene cerca de 20 pies (6.09 metros) de altura y en su parte superior hay restos de dos cuartos.

Pasando el terraplén se entra á un lugar donde se observan restos de varias casas, algunas de las cuales están construidas con piedras talladas con mucha perfección, y entre ellas merece citarse una que tiene cinco cuartos de forma rectangular con una sola puerta, excepto el del medio que sirve como de corredor, que tiene dos, una en cada extremo, muy bien construidas.

Aunque el plano de todas estas casas presenta cierta simetría, se notan sin embargo algunas irregularidades.

En esta parte se ve también una poza para baño construida con piedra labrada, y aquí no cabe duda que ha servido para este objeto, notándose todavía dos piedras en forma de canal por donde debía entrar el agua.

Acabada esta parte de las ruinas que es la más complicada de todas, se presenta una serie de cuatro largas construcciones de forma rectangular, paralelas entre si y atravesadas en su parte central por otra serie de puertas de piedra labrada, que hacen el más bello efecto de perspectiva que difícilmente se encuentra en todas las demás ruinas del Perú, y da á estos restos semejanza con ciertas construcciones del antiguo Egipto.

Estas puertas ó más bien portadas, son más anchas en la base que en su parte superior, y algunas de ellas tienen por umbral una sola piedra de más de 13 pies (3.96 metros) de largo. Las que forman las portadas son de forma rectangular ó trapezoidal, espléndidamente labradas y con superficie algo convexa como las de los sólidos edificios de piedra de la época actual. Las líneas que unen las piedras entre si son tan exactas, que no dejan ningún intersticio.

La primera de estas portadas tiene la parte superior enteramente cubierta de espesas matas de *Ephedra andina*, que le sirven como de adorno, y le dan ese aire poético que se observa en muchas ruinas.

En la segunda portada se ve en la parte superior y á los lados, la figura de un animal groseramente esculpido y cerca de éste un pequeño nicho rectangular.

Cada portada es doble, porque, como se ha dicho, atraviesan unos edificios de forma rectangular paralelos entre sí. Pero lo que admira es ver que estas largas construcciones, á manera de corredores, se hallen cerradas por todos lados, no presentando ninguna entrada visible; de modo que paracen escondrijos que tal vez han tenido alguna comunicación subterránea que por estar enterrada no puede descubrirse.

El primer edificio dista 240 pies (73.15 m.) del segundo, dejando un cuadro entre los dos, en cuyos lados se ven restos de paredes de otras grandes casas de forma rectangular.

Entre el segundo y el tercero existe un cuadro más grande, distando las dos puertas más de 300 pies (91.43 m.). También se ven á los lados de este cuadro restos de otras construcciones.

El tercer edificio dista del cuarto solo 70 pies (21.33 m.). Este último es mucho más ancho que los primeros, no tiene portada de piedra labrada y está construído con piedras simplemente canteadas.

En su parte exterior se ve una serie de pequeños cuartos á lo largo de la elevada pared que termina este inmenso edificio.

El segundo cuerpo de estas importantes ruinas, como se ha dicho más arriba, está formado por un edificio de forma rectangular, conocido en la localidad con el nombre de Castillo.

Este edificio dista cerca de 275 yardas (250.25 m.) de la última portada y consiste en un elevado terraplén de casi 180 pies (54.86 m.) de largo por más de 80 (24.38 m.) de ancho, sostenido por una hermosa pared de piedra labrada, la que exteriormente tiene un poco más de 13 pies (3.96 m.) de altura. A un lado de la parte superior de la pared hay dos entradas y se sube al terraplén por una rampa ó plano inclinado hecho de tierra. A cada lado de las entradas se observa en la parte superior una escultura informe de un animal echado, casi destruído por la intemperie. La pared está construída con piedras cuadrangulares de superficie convexa; tiene en su parte superior una cornisa formada por series de piedras un poco más salientes, y por la interna forma parapeto al terraplén de 3½ pies (1.06 m.) de alto.

En el espesor de la pared de piedra que forma parapeto al tarraplén, hay hacia la parte inferior un pequeño canal que sirve de desagüe, notándose en la pared exterior una piedra en forma de gotera.

Este hermoso monumento so halla bastente bien conservado, y es tal vez el único de su género en todo el Perú; y por su aislamiento ofrece un agradable golpe de vista, pues se levanta majestuoso en medio de la uniforme llanura.

SALVADOR.

DATOS ESTADÍSTICOS.

El "Diario Oficial" correspondiente al 12 de marzo de 1902 contiene la Memoria de los actos del Poder Ejecutivo en los ramos de Hacienda y Crédito Público correspondientes á 1901 presentada al Congreso Nacional, que, entre otras cosas, dice que los ingresos de valores á las Oficinas de Hacienda de la República, durante el año, ascendieron á $7,825,764.40, así:

Existencias anteriores, inclusive, $26,788.16, saldo de traslaciones de fondos que resultó en 1901	$135, 084. 67
Producto de las rentas y de varios servicios	6, 556, 721. 56
Negociaciones, depósitos y devoluciones	1, 133, 958. 17
Suma	7, 825, 764. 40
Y como los egresos fueron de	7, 640, 891. 17
Quedaron de existencia para 1902	184, 873. 23

Los $7,640,891.17 de que se componen los egresos, fueron invertidos en el pago de sueldos y gastos de los diferentes ramos de la administración pública, servicio de créditos á cargo del fisco y devolución de depósitos, como sigue:

Asamblea Nacional	$48, 021. 40
Presidencia de la República	28, 443. 00
Relaciones Exteriores	95, 569. 49
Gobernación	934, 886. 63
Justicia	295, 035. 51
Fomento	357, 675. 01
Instrucción Pública	316, 414. 21
Guerra	1, 719, 852. 24
Beneficencia	189, 745. 88
Hacienda	393, 304. 94
Crédito Público	3, 197, 956. 09
Devolución de depósitos y otros egresos	63, 986. 77
Suma	7, 640, 891. 17

Los $6,556,721.56 que se recaudaron proceden de las rentas y servicios siguientes:

Rentas aduaneras	$4, 168, 564. 59
Renta de licores	1, 814, 761. 99
Rentas diversas	315, 283. 14
Servicios	258, 111. 84
Suma	6, 556, 721. 56

Comparando este resultado con el de 1900, que fué de $6,325,667.80, resulta un aumento de $231,053.76 en 1901, correspondiendo las alzas á los productos de Aduanas, rentas diversas y servicios, porque en la renta de licores hubo una pequeña baja.

El producto que dieron las aduanas, es como sigue:

	Importación.	Exportación.	Totales.
Aduana de La Unión	$686,286.94	$123,634.72	$809,921.66
Aduana de La Libertad	1,174,389.45	101,884.52	1,276,273.97
Aduana de Sonsonate	1,718,027.67	319,275.88	2,037,303.55
Dirección de Correos (fardos postales)	44,613.55		44,612.55
Suma	3,623,317.61	544,795.12	4,168,112.73
Agregando el producto de la importación por las fronteras, que fué de	451.86		451.86
Resultan	3,623,769.47	544,795.12	4,168,584.59

Tratándose de la importación, debe tomarse en cuenta que además de los $3,623,769.47 anteriores, hubo $170,328.93 á que ascendieron los derechos é impuestos dispensados en virtud de franquicias concedidas durante el año á ciertas personas, establecimientos y empresas, correspondiendo á la aduana de La Unión $75,660.68, á la de La Libertad, $25,731.61, y á la de Sonsonate, $68,936.74.

En cuanto á los $544,795.12 de productos de la exportación corresponden $529,917.64 á la de café, y $14,877.48 á la de otros artículos. Los $529,917.64 se recaudaron como sigue:

En La Unión	$119,773.94
En La Libertad	95,364.67
En Sonsonate	314,779.03

La importación de mercaderías por los puertos de La Unión, La Libertad y Acajutla fué de 195,204 bultos, con peso de 13,486,027 kilogramos y válor en oro de $2,615,150.64, que, al cambio calculado de 150 por ciento, da la suma de $6,537,876.60 en plata.

La exportación fué de 417,162 bultos, con peso de 60,036,703 libras y valor de $10,956,045 plata, de los cuales corresponden $8,308,466 al café, y $2,647,579 á otros artículos del país.

DECRETO QUE IMPONE UN IMPUESTO PARA LA CONSTRUCCIÓN DE UN PUENTE SOBRE EL RÍO DE JIBOA.

[Del Diario Oficial, No. 79.]

La Asamblea Nacional de la República de El Salvador, considerando:

Que las vías de comunicación contribuyen de una manera eficaz al progreso de los pueblos; que las avenidas en el río de Jiboa, sobre ser peligrosas á los viajeros que por él transitan, interrumpen con frecuencia las comunicaciones de algunos de los pueblos del Departamento de La Paz, ocasionando varios perjuicios á sus moradores, por lo que es de urgente necesidad construir un puente sobre el indicado río; y que, para llevar á cabo tan importante obra, se necesita crear arbitrios que estén en relación con la magnitud de la empresa y lo que se invierta en ella;

Por tanto, en uso de sus facultades constitucionales, decreta:

ARTICULO 1°. Créanse los impuestos siguientes:

1°. Por cada quintal de café que se exporte del Departamento de La Paz, veinticinco centavos; y

2°. Por cada carga de sal que se elabore en el mismo Departamento, doce y medio centavos.

Art. 2°. Los anteriores impuestos ingresarán á la Tesorería de la Junta Constructora del Puente de Jiboa, y serán administrados é invertidos por ésta.

Art. 3°. Facúltase al Supremo Poder Ejecutivo para que reglamente la manera cómo deben ser recaudados los impuestos de que se trata, y para que dicte las providencias que crea conducentes al objeto de esta ley.

Art. 4°. El presente decreto surtirá sus efectos desde el día de su publicación y por el tiempo que dure el trabajo de la obra.

IMPUESTOS SOBRE LICORES.

El "Diario Oficial" de El Salvador publica la siguiente tabla, que muestra la recaudación neta de rentas sobre licores durante el año de 1901 en comparación con lo recaudado en 1900:

Departamentos.	Producto líquido en 1901.	Producto líquido en 1900.	Departamentos.	Producto líquido en 1901.	Producto líquido en 1900.
San Salvador	$337,999.38	$342,891.45	San Vicente	$87,170.58	$91,121.74
La Libertad	134,382.98	156,728.95	Cabañas	32,236.56	31,171.30
Sonsonate	197,145.00	198,888.11	Usulután	125,642.10	112,658.67
Ahuachapán	130,056.18	127,749.12	San Miguel	105,495.04	105,868.51
Santa Ana	229,121.38	225,033.53	Morazán	60,021.98	47,586.74
Chalatenango	45,109.59	41,456.74	La Unión	51,665.97	53,461.04
Cuscatlán	85,030.30	94,075.30			
La Paz	85,831.69	87,564.50	Total	1,706,908.73	1,716,255.70

URUGUAY.

POBLACIÓN EN 1901.

El "Boletín Estadístico Mensual" de Montevideo, correspondiente al mes de marzo de 1902, publica una tabla que muestra que la población de la República el 31 de diciembre de 1901, ascendió á 964,577 habitantes distribuidas en los diferentes Departamentos como sigue:

Departamentos.	Población.	Departamentos.	Población.
Artigas	27,001	Río Negro	23,127
Canelones	86,735	Rivera	25,349
Cerro Largo	37,236	Rocha	30,428
Colonia	51,563	Salto	45,754
Durazno	38,111	San José	42,181
Flores	16,181	Soriano	38,851
Florida	45,248	Tacuarembó	38,789
Maldonado	27,035	Treinta y Tres	25,800
Minas	37,152	Transeuntes	9,961
Montevideo	273,665		
Pasandú	44,411	Total	964,577

La población de la República en 31 de diciembre de 1900 fué 936,120 habitantes, de modo que hay un aumento de población en 1901 de 28,457 personas, de cuyo aumento el 28 por ciento corresponde al Departamento de Montevideo y el 72 por ciento al resto de la República.

VENEZUELA

LEY RELATIVA Á EXTRANJEROS.

El Presidente Constitucional de los Estados Unidos de Venezuela, Considerando:

1°. Que el artículo 89 de la Constitución vigente atribuye al Ejecutivo Federal la facultad de "prohibir la entrada en territorio nacional, ó expulsar de él, á los extranjeros que no tengan su domicilio en el país y que sean notoriamente perjudiciales al orden público;"

2°. Que para llenar el objeto de tal disposición se requiere conocer á los individuos que entran en el país, al modo que en otros se han establecido con idéntico propósito;

Decreta:

Artículo 1. Los extranjeros que entren en Venezuela presentarán al Administrador de la Aduana del puerto respectivo una declaración documentada en que expresen:

1°. Su nombre y apellido y los de sus padres;

2°. Su nacionalidad;

3°. El lugar y la fecha de su nacimiento;

4°. El lugar de su último domicilio;

5°. Su profesión y modo de vivir; y

6°. El nombre, la edad y la nacionalidad de su esposa é hijos menores, si está acompañado de ellos.

Art. 2. Los Administradores de Aduana darán cuenta, por telégrafo, al Ejecutivo Federal, del contenido de dichas declaraciones, ó de no haber sido presentadas.

Art. 3. Caso de no tener consigo documentos, los extranjeros podrán suplirlos con el testimonio de personas de su conocimiento que sean fidedignas.

Art. 4. Los extranjeros que hayan entrado en el territorio de la República desde el 23 de octubre de 1899 hasta la fecha, presentarán la declaración exigida, si se hallan en el Distrito Federal, al Gobernador del mismo, y, si han ido á otro lugar, al Presidente del Estado, los que residen en la capital, ó por medio de las autoridades de su dependencia, los que se encuentran en otra localidad.

Art. 5. En los casos previstos en el artículo anterior, el Gobernador del Distrito Federal ó el Presidente del Estado respectivo informarán al Ejecutivo Federal del resultado, según los artículos 2° y 3°, á fin de que él determine si considera perjudiciales ó expulsables á los extranjeros que hayan hecho declaraciones poco satisfactorias, ó que no hayan podido ó no hayan querido cumplir la formalidad impuesta.

Art. 6. Los Cónsules de la República harán publicar este Decreto en los lugares de su residencia, traduciéndolo del español en los países donde no se habla esta lengua, y enviarán al Gobierno los periódicos en que se reproduzca.

Art. 7. Se deroga el Decreto Ejecutivo expedido en 14 de mayo de 1894, que trata sobre la materia.

Art. 8. Los Ministros de Relaciones Interiores, de Relaciones Exteriores y de Hacienda y Crédito Público quedan encargados de la ejecución del presente Decreto.

Dado, firmado, sellado con el Sello del Ejecutivo Nacional y refrendado por los Ministros de Relaciones Interiores, de Relaciones Exteriores y de Hacienda y Crédito Público, en el Palacio Federal, en Caracas, á 28 de mayo de 1902, año 91° de la Independencia y 44° de la Federación.

Cipriano Castro.

LAS BOLSAS DE COMERCIO EN FRANCIA.

APUNTACIONES POR N. VELOZ GOITICOA.

Dada la falta absoluta de Bolsas de Comercio que se nota en la generalidad de los países Latino-Americanos y como es evidente la utilidad de ellas, no vacilamos en dar á la luz pública los importantes datos auténticos de que disponemos sobre las de Francia, confiando que sean utilizables y adaptables para legislar sobre el establecimiento de instituciones tan necesarias, pues es generalmente reconocido como esencial para la vida de una nación, que funcionen bien las operaciones que tienen por objeto la venta y compra de mercaderías y la negociación de fondos públicos, giros ó pagarés comerciales.

Las transacciones de esta especie están tan íntimamente ligadas en un país al crédito nacional y al tesoro público, cuya mejora es de provecho procomunal, que en todo tiempo se ha procurado facilitar el desarrollo de las negociaciones de que se trata, las cuales se limitaban primitivamente á las de mercaderías.

Con tal fin instituyéronse las ferias de la Edad media en las provincias francesas, principalmente á fin de promediar á los comerciantes que se reunieran en épocas y ciudades convenidas para efectuar el tráfico de mercancías. Era éste un medio imperfecto y bastante primitivo, pues toda la vida comercial de una provincia se concentraba en una ciudad sólo en una época dada. Ensayóse más tarde hacer de esta concentración provisional una más permanente por medio de la creación de las Bolsas de Comercio, es decir, locales sometidos á reglamento, donde los comerciantes pudiesen reunirse, en toda época del año, para tratar de sus negocios. Así se estableció la Bolsa de Lyon y después, en 1549, se creó una Bolsa en Toulouse. La de Rouen fué fundada en 1556 y la de París en 1724; pero no eran sino ensayos tímidos y particulares de algunas provincias, pues no hay noticia de que las Bolsas que acabamos de citar, hayan tenido, desde su origen, una influencia decisiva sobre el desarrollo del comercio. Realizaban simplemente un progreso poco acentuado cuanto al estado de cosas anteriores; y no fué sino en 1789, época de la Revolución francesa, que la legislación se hizo uniforme en el país y que el legislador pudo comenzar á crear Bolsas de Comercio y á organizar con provecho la legislación que las concernía.

Nos concretaremos á hacer aquí una revista rápida de lo legislado sobre las Bolsas de Comercio y á dar una idea somera del fin y el funcionamiento de estas instituciones en Francia.

Historia y destino de las Bolsas de Comercio.

Se entiende por Bolsa de Comercio la reunión de los Comerciantes reglamentada por el Gobierno; y en un sentido más restringido se dá también este nombre al local mismo en que se lleva á cabo esta reunión.

Suele decirse que la Bolsa ha subido ó bajado, con lo cual se expresa que los valores ó mercaderías que se han negociado en ella durante una reunión, han aumentado ó disminuido en valor relativamente al que tenían al terminar la anterior.

Queda dicho que la primera Bolsa de Comercio fué creada en Lyon, en la primera mitad del siglo XVI, y que la de París sólo vino á ser instituida en 1724.

Es difícil saber exactamente cómo funcionaban estas Bolsas y qué resultado dieron, cuanto á la extensión del comercio y á la facilidad de las transacciones. Los usos comerciales variaban de una provincia á otra y no consta que la autoridad superior se haya preocupado de imponer una regla estricta y bien definida á las primeras Bolsas de Comercio, fuera de algunos edictos y declaraciones de principios del siglo XVIII, para establecer el monopolio de los agentes de cambio.

Fué el 24 de septiembre de 1724 que el Consejo del Rey dispuso que "todas las negociaciones de letras de cambio, giros al portador ó á la orden, papeles comerciales y otros valores, se hiciesen en la Bolsa y no pudiesen ser hechas en otra parte, so pena de una multa de 3,000 libras y aún de prisión, en ciertos casos." Exceptuábanse solamente los contratos convenios, ajustes ó negociaciones de mercancías, que podían seguir efectuándose fuera de la Bolsa en las ferias ó mercados destinados al efecto únicamente.

La ley del 6 *Floréal*, año III (1795) autoriza el establecimiento de lugares conocidos con el nombre de Bolsas y la ley del 28 *Ventôse*, año IX (1801), da al Gobierno el derecho de crear Bolsas de Comercio en Francia donde quiera que lo crea conveniente. De entonces á esta fecha, la mayor parte de las reglas dictadas por el legislador se aplicaban tanto á la Bolsa de París como á las de las demás plazas comerciales de Francia.

En cualquiera de ellas de alguna importancia, las negociaciones y transacciones de valores públicos y mercaderías habrían de efectuarse con grande dificultad, si los que las hiciesen no tuvieran la facultad de reunirse para conocerse y proponerse públicamente las compras ó las ventas que deseaban llevar á cabo.

Indudable es, que los negociantes de que se trata podrían apelar á los anuncios en los periódicos, á avisos públicos, á las gestiones y diligencias de corredores encargados por ellos de informarse de los negocios que se presentasen y de las condiciones en que pudieran efectuarse; pero es evidente que esta manera de proceder acarrearía, fuera de grandes gastos, pérdida de tiempo absolutamente perjudicial á los intereses bien entendidos de las partes contratantes. Además, para poder negociar con toda seguridad con una persona, precisa conocerla y calcular en seguida el crédito que puede acordársele razonablemente; y es para obtener este último resultado y obviar los inconvenientes anotodos, que fueron creadas las Bolsas de Comercio en casi todos los centros comerciales de alguna importancia. Es en la Bolsa que los comerciantes, banqueros y otras personas, pueden reunirse, en día y á hora determinados, para proponerse recíprocamente los negocios que tienen interés de hacer. Es allí que podrán conocerse, calcular el crédito acordable á cada cual é informarse del tipo de la oferta y de la demanda, en los negocios corrientes, y de las condiciones ventajosas ó desventajosas de alguno que quieran efectuar.

Es en la Bolsa, en una palabra, donde se centralizará la corriente comercial de una ciudad y á menudo de una región.

Precisaba también, para la regularidad de las operaciones y para afianzar el orden y la seguridad de las transacciones que se hacen en la Bolsa, reglamentar semejante institución y dar un carácter, hasta cierto punto oficial, á determinados agentes intermediarios, agregados á cada Bolsa, cuyo ministerio era necesario para ciertas transacciones y sirviera de garantía á los contratantes, teniendo aquéllos, al propio tiempo, la misión de informar á éstos sobre el tipo medio de los negocios hechos por su conducto en cada reunión, fijando lo que se llama *rata* auténtica ó cotización de la Bolsa.

De estos agentes nos ocuparemos más adelante y baste indicar, por ahora, que su ministerio es forzoso para la negociación de los valores públicos y que son ellos únicamente los autorizados á establecer y publicar la cotización, ya sea de los valores públicos ú otros susceptibles de ser cotizados, ó del cambio, es decir, del valor relativo del dinero y el papel y de las materias metálicas. La publicación oficial de estas cotizaciones después de cada reunión, previene las sorpresas é impide que los que quieren comprar ó vender, se engañen cuanto al verdadero tipo á que están cotizados los valores públicos ó de otra especie.

Nos ocuparemos ahora de las resoluciones, decretos, leyes, y ordenanzas á que han estado sometidas las Bolsas de Comercio en Francia.

Tomaremos como punto de partida la resolución del Consejo de 24 de septiembre de 1724, que estableció la Bolsa de Comercio en París, aunque acaba de ser derogada por una ley reciente fecha, 28 de marzo de 1885, porque aquella inaugura las reglas aplicables á esta materia.

Aquella resolución, después de haber dispuesto el establecimiento de la mencionada Bolsa, prohibe la entrada en ella á ciertas personas, especialmente á las mujeres. Según esa misma resolución, los negociantes en papeles comerciales ú otros valores, necesitan la intervención de dos agentes de cambio, á quiénes está impuesta la obligación de inscribir las transacciones en un registro diario y de expedir á las partes interesadas un certificado firmado por ellos en cada negociación, sin mencionar, en ningún caso, el nombre de las personas que los emplean. La falta de observancia de estas prescripciones hace incurrir á los agentes de cambio en multas de mucha consideración y aún en la de su destitución.

Otra resolución del Consejo, fecha 26 de noviembre de 1781, fija la hora después de la cual no puede hacerse en la Bolsa negociación alguna.

Las resoluciones del Consejo del 7 de agosto de 1785 y de 22 de septiembre de 1786 dán nueva é importante reglamentación á la Bolsa de París. La primera requiere la observancia estricta de la legislación anterior y dá más fuerza á la exclusiva de los agentes de cambio, prohibiendo á otras personas inmiscuirse en negociaciones públicas de banca, de finanzas ó de comercio. La segunda resolución agrega que, á contar de aquella fecha, no podrá concluirse ningún convenio sobre valores públicos, cotizados en la Bolsa, para ser entregados á un plazo más largo que el de dos meses contados desde el día en que se efectúa, so pena de nulidad.

El decreto de la Convención de 13 de septiembre de 1793, ordenó la formación de un Gran Libro para inscribir la deuda pública y dió á las negociaciones de las Bolsas de Comercio un nuevo desarrollo.

Los decretos de 6 *Floréal*, año III (1795) y 13 *Fructidor* del mismo año, aumentan su importancia y prohiben la venta del oro y la plata, ya amonedados, ya en barras ó en lingotes, fuera de la Bolsa.

El decreto de 28 *Vendimiaire*, año IV (1796), dispone que la cotización del cambio y la del oro y la plata, ora amonedados ora en barras, se estableciera diariamente al abrirse la Bolsa.

El decreto ejecutivo de 2 *Ventôse*, año IV, contiene disposiciones relativas á la represión del *agio*, es decir, de las maniobras de los que, no siendo negociantes y mercaderes provistos de patentes, "logran introducirse en la Bolsa de París y juegan allí de la manera más escandalosa al alza y á la baja."

Es por la ley de 28 *Ventôse*, año IX (1801) que el Gobierno se atribuye la facultad de "establecer Bolsas de Comercio donde quiera que no las haya y que las juzgue convenientes." Al propio tiempo se arroga el poder de disponer, para Bolsas, de los edificios ó lugares que juzgue necesarios. La misma ley autoriza á los banqueros, negociantes y mercaderes á hacer subscripciones para construir establecimientos de este género con la autorización del Gobierno, quedando encargados de sufragar los gastos anuales de conservación y reparación de las Bolsas.

Conforme al artículo 1° de la ley de 28 *Ventôse* citada, se crearon 68 Bolsas en las principales ciudades de Francia.

Por resolución de 27 *Prairial*, año X (1812), se declaran abiertas las Bolsas de comercio para todos los ciudadanos y aun para los extranjeros y se dispone, especialmente, la creación de un recinto ó lugar separado en que se reunan los agentes de cambio y puedan proponer en voz alta la venta ó compra de valores públicos ó particulares.

Aunque los extranjeros tienen acceso á la Bolsa, sin embargo no pueden entrar allí los menores de edad y las mujeres que no sean comerciantes, las personas que han quebrado y no están rehabilitadas, y los indivíduos condenados á penas infamantes.

Los documentos legislativos citados son los más importantes sobre la materia; pero una Ordenanza de 12 de noviembre de 1823 autoriza la cotización, en la Bolsa de París, de los empréstitos de los Gobiernos extranjeros y un decreto de 22 de mayo de 1858 permite la de títulos emitidos por compañías de ferrocarriles construidos fuera del territorio francés.

La ley de 28 de marzo do 1885, modifica, hasta cierto punto, la legislación anterior, pues reconoce legales todos los negocios á plazo y deroga las disposiciónes citadas de septiembre de 1724, de agosto y octubre de 1785 y de septiembre de 1786 y, enfín, los artículos 85 y 86 del Código de Comercio.

Como se vé, esta ley dá interés retrospectivo al examen de los diferentes textos legislativos.

Valores públicos cotizables—Impuestos sobre ellos—Títulos nominativos y al portador—Operaciones de Bolsa.

Los valores públicos que no son acreencias contra el Estado están inscritos hoy en Francia á favor de los tenedores en el Gran Libro de la Deuda Pública, cuya creación debe atribuirse, como queda dicho, á la Convención nacional (agosto de 1793).

La renta francesa del 3% entra en la aplicación del contrato de renta perpétua de que trata el Código Civil en los artículos 1909 y siguientes. Su traspaso se efectúa con ciertas formalidades en presencia de un agente de cambio.

Los bonos del tesoro son valores al portador emitidos por el Gobierno y entran, como las rentas, en la clasificación de los valores públicos; pero esta deuda difiere de las rentas en que es reembolsable á plazos determinados y produce intereses que se llaman deudas flotantes en contraposición á la consolidada representada por las rentas.

Los otros valores susceptibles de ser cotizados en la Bolsa son de dos categorías.

En la primera están comprendidos los títulos que se llaman semi públicos, porque son emitidos, con la autorización del Gobierno, por las ciudades, departamentos, bancos, establecimientos de crédito y grandes compañías, tales como las obligaciones de la ciudad de París, las acciones del Banco de Francia, del Crédit Foncier (Crédito Territorial) y de las compañías de ferrocarril.

En la segunda categoría están comprendidos los títulos expedidos en razón de empréstitos de Gobiernos extranjeros y de valores emitidos, sin la autorización de éste, por sociedades civiles ó comerciales.

Los valores públicos y otros susceptibles de ser cotizados están divididos en títulos nominativos y títulos al portador.

La trasmisión de los títulos nominativos no puede efectuarse sin la formalidad de un traspaso, de la cual hemos hecho mención, mientras que la simple entrega de los títulos al portador basta para conferir al cesionario su propiedad.

La trasmisión de un título nominativo está gravada con un derecho de cincuenta céntimos por cien francos sobre el precio de la negociación y la de un título al portador con veinte céntimos por cien francos sobre el valor del título, cuyo derecho se cobra al pagar los cupones.

Hay, además, dos especies de impuestos, á saber, el impuesto sobre la circulación de los títulos y el impuesto sobre *la renta*.

El primero, como su nombre lo indica, grava la circulación de los títulos y se percibe en forma de derecho de estampilla proporcional que, por ley de 1° de enero de 1882, ha sido fijado en cinco céntimos por cien francos para los giros comerciales, pero que varía en caso de sociedad de emisión, según el tiempo que ésta dura. Si su duración es de 10 años, el impuesto es de ciencuenta céntimos por cien francos y si pasa de ese tiempo es de un franco por cien francos.

La ley de 30 de diciembre de 1873 aumenta estos derechos en dos y medio décimos.

El impuesto sobre la renta consiste, según la ley de 29 de junio de 1872, en un derecho anual obligatorio sobre los intereses, dividendos, rentas y cualquier otro producto de acciones, de sociedades, compañías ó empresas, así financieras, industriales y civiles, francesas ó extranjeras. Estaba fijada en 3 por ciento la cuota de este impuesto sobre la renta de los valores mencionados, pero fué aumentada á 4 por ciento á contar del 1° de enero de 1891.

Se percibe un derecho de cincuenta céntimos por cien francos por la conversión de un título nominativo en uno al portador ó vice versa.

Las operaciones que se efectúan en la bolsa son de dos especies, á saber, negocios al contado y negocios á plazo.

Los primeros se realizan por la entrega de valores ó mercaderías, cuyo precio se paga inmediatamente, y los segundos son los que se hacen con estipulación de un plazo fijo para la entrega y el pago. El uso ha establecido que se fije como plazo el fín del mes corriente ó el del próximo venidero.

Los negocios á plazo se subdividen en negocios firmes y en libres ó de prima.

Los primeros obligan á las partes contratantes á una entrega y á un pago efectivo al vencimiento del plazo estipulado, pero los segundos se efectúan dejando facultades al comprador para deshacer el negocio al expirar el plazo, á condición de ceder al vendedor una suma llamada prima que se deposita en manos de éste al estipular el convenio. Esta prima está fijada por el uso en cincuenta céntimos hasta dos francos.

Los negocios á plazo son los que más se hacen en la Bolsa y se efectúan, generalmente, con el fín de sólo hacer pagar á una de las partes una suma que se llama diferencia, la cual constituye la que resulte entre el valor actual del título y el que tenga al vencimiento del plazo. Semejante convención constituye lo que se llama juego de Bolsa.

Agentes de cambio ó corredores de fondos públicos—Sus obligaciones—En lo que difieren de los simples corredores.

La profesión de agente de cambio existía antes de la Revolución Francesa y estaba reglamentada por los edictos de agosto de 1708, de noviembre de 1714 y por resolución del Consejo de 1781.

Era preciso que las partes que deseaban negociar valores públicos ú otros, se dirigieran á intermediarios que, conocedores de los compradores y vendedores, facilitasen sus transacciones. Necesitábase, además, que pudiesen tener la seguridad de que tales intermediarios no abusaran de la confianza de sus clientes, para enriquecerse á sí mismos, especulando en favor de su propio interés personal.

Para llenar estas condiciones diversas, instituyó el legislador los agentes de cambio adjuntos á las Bolsas de Comercio y sometió, desde un principio, su profesión á reglas determinadas, invistiendo á estos agentes del carácter de empleados públicos, para dar seriedad y durabilidad á sus operaciones, prohibiéndoles, al propio tiempo, hacer comercio alguno ó negocio por cuenta propia.

Como consecuencia del empleo que ejercían, resultaba la obligación de prestar fianza y el derecho de poder ceder su empleo mediante precio estipulable y el de estar capacitados para certificar con su firma la de las partes contratantes, en los casos de traspasos de rentas, etc.

Para facilitar el trabajo de estos agentes la ley de 13 de octubre de 1859 los autoriza á tener uno ó dos empleados principales, prohibiendo á estos últimos que hagan negocio alguno por cuenta propia.

El artículo 76 del Código de Comercio enumera los actos que requieren la intervención de los agentes de cambio que son:

I. La negociación de fondos públicos y otros susceptibles de ser cotizados.

II. Las negociaciones, por cuenta agena, de letras de cambio ó giros y de toda especie de papeles comerciables; y

III. El hacer constar las cotizaciones, ya de fondos públicos ó de otros susceptibles de cotización, ya del cambio ó del valor de materias metálicas.

Es evidente que los interesados pueden efectuar libremente la negociación de sus títulos al portador, letras de cambio, giros ó cualesquiera papeles comerciales y que sólo cuando creen deber recurrir á un intermediario es que deben dirigirse á un agente de cambio.

La mente del legislador fué la de dar á las partes el medio de hallar una garantía y noción exacta del valor corriente de los títulos ó documentos comerciales, que fuesen objeto de transacción.

El artículo 77 del Código de Comerico establece cuatro clases de corredores, pero sólo una de agentes de cambios.

Los primeros se limitan á poner en relación las partes que contratan entre sí directamente, pero los agentes de cambio contratan por cuenta agena y no deben hacer mención del nombre de sus clientes. Por lo tanto, pueden quedar comprometidos personalmente, si no tienen el cuidado de exigir, antes de concluir el negocio, la remesa de los fondos ó valores, ó un avance que los cubra, y pueden entablar demanda contra los clientes que no cumplan con la totalidad de sus compromisos.

Tienen, pués, los agentes de cambio atribuciones especiales y distintas á las de los corredores, excepto en lo tocante á la negociación de materias metálicas.

Títulos perdidos, robados ó destruidos.

En todo tiempo y aun hoy, el propietario de un título nominativo perdido, robado ó destruido, ha podido remediar fácilmente el perjuicio de esta falta de posesión, en lo tocante á los intereses, pués sólo bástale establecer oposición ante el instituto deudor respecto de dicho título, después de hacer constar su identidad, para lograr un duplicado de parte de la sociedad deudora, en cuyo registro se halla la inscripción á nombre del titular; y si se trata de rentas de Estado nominativas, tiene que llenar, además, la formalidad de una fianza.

Respecto de títulos al portador, en general, la falta de posesión, por una circunstancia dada, presentaba grandes dificultades; pero desde que el Código Civil ha asimilado éstos á los valores muebles, esta clase de fortuna personal ha adquirido un desarrollo considerable.

Se ha preocupado, pués, el legislador en proteger especialmente los títulos al portador contra la eventualidad de pérdida accidental ó de fuerza mayor. La ley de 15 de junio de 1872 realiza este progreso pués dá al propietario desposeido de un título al portador los medios de conseguir, después de cierto tiempo, un duplicado del título, de la manera siguiente: Debe notificar inmediatamente, por medio de un ujier, oposición doble:

Una al establecimiento deudor, indicando el número, la naturaleza, el valor y, si hubiere lugar, la serie del título ó títulos; y mencionará, en la medida de lo posible, la época y el lugar, así como el modo con que adquirió la propiedad del título; donde y cuando recibió los últimos intereses ó dividendos y las circunstancias en que fué desposeido, haciendo elección de domicilio en el lugar del asiento social del establecimiento deudor; y notificará oposición al pago, así del capital como de los intereses ó dividendos, vencidos ó por vencer.

Hará la segunda oposición ante el Sindicado de los agentes de cambio de París, con especificación igual á la primera y solicitud de hacer publicar los números de los títulos.

El primer caso tiende á impedir el pago del capital é intereses ó dividendos, y el segundo, á prevenir la negociación ó transmisión del título; y al cabo de diez años, depués de llenadas todas las prescripciones legales, la persona que ha presentado la oposición, tendrá derecho á que el establecimiento deudor le emita un nuevo título que subrogue aquel cuya desposesión ha comprobado.

Es de esperar que los datos que anteceden puedan ser asimilables para legislar sobre la materia de que se trata, en los países latino americanos que no tienen Bolsas de Comercio.

BOLETIM MENSAL

DA

SECRETARIA INTERNACIONAL DAS REPUBLICAS AMERICANAS,

União Internacional das Republicas Americanas.

VOL. XIII. JULHO DE 1902. No. 1.

CONVENÇÃO SANITARIA.

No artigo V da resolução adoptada, em 29 de Janeiro ultimo, pela Segunda Conferencia Internacional Americana, se dispoz que se reunisse nesta cidade de Washington, dentro do prazo de um anno contado dessa data, uma Convenção geral de representantes das diversas Republicas da America, para tratar de assumptos sanitarios, celebrar os convenios deste genero, de caracter internacional, que se considerassem necessarios, formular regulamentos, e recommendar as medidas que julgar necessario adoptar para que se realizassem, em quanto fôr possivel, os proveitosos fins que a Conferencia se propoz obter.

Não se reproduz neste lugar o texto do artigo mencionado, porque no numero do BOLETIM correspondente ao mez de Abril (pagina 989 secção em hespanhol, e paginas 874 e 1077 secções em inglez e portuguez, respectivamente) foi publicado o texto integro da resolução. Mas afim de que possa ser conhecido mais a fundo o pensamento que presidiu a todo isto, pareceu conveniente fazer publico o parecer que a Commissão do ramo, em que estiveram representados o Uruguay, Chile, os Estados Unidos de America e Mexico, apresenton á Conferencia no dia 27 de Janeiro de 1902.

Entre a resolução proposta e a adoptada não ha absolutamente mais differença que a relativa á determinação de quem devia convocar a convenção. No parecer nada é expressado sobre este particular; mas no accordo foi imposto este dever ao Conselho Directivo da Secretaria Internacional, inserindo-se no texto as palavras que no que segue vão impressas em lettra italica, de maneira que em realidade. reproduzindo o parecer, com o additamento indicado, se tem tambem reproduzido textualmente o accordo.

No referido parecer a Commissão expressou-se como segue:

Á honrada Conferencia: Os adeantamentos da sciencia medica em America teem feito necessario que a asepsia ou o saneamento occupem o lugar da antisepsia ou quarentena. Em outras palavras, é mais importante pôr as povoações em tal condição de saude, que as enfermidades não possam propagar-se, que sentir a necessidade de impedir a infecção por meio da quarentena, que põe obstaculos ao trafico e paralysa o commercio.

O constante augmento de interesses communs nas Republicas Americanas, está exigindo que a actual Conferencia adopte medidas e formule recommendações sobre o melhoramento das condições sanitarias, afim de que sejam combatidas as enfermidades contagiosas e de que as restricções da quarentena, tão prejudiciaes para todos, sejam substituidas por precauções que conjurem as causas da mesma quarentena. Desta sorte, não sómente serão evitadas suas consequencias, mas o precioso thesouro da vida humana ficará protegido efficazmente. O saneamento systematico livrará a marinha mercante e as estradas de ferro dos consideraveis gastos que occasionam os inconvenientes das quarentenas.

Quarentenas estrictas, e as vezes prohibitivas, teem sido decretadas sempre que se teem declarado enfermidades contagiosas em varios portos do continente, e os prejuizos com tal motivo soffridos, não menos que o descredito resultante da existencia das ditas enfermidades contagiosas para as localidades em que teem occorrido, excedem á importancia dos gastos que teria exigido o saneamento desses mesmos portos. E não sómente soffrem por esta causa os portos de embarque, mas tambem o productor e o consumidor, cuja mutua dependencia é tão manifesta. Em um estudo publicado no "Forum," correspondente a Fevereiro de 1899, o Cirurgião General Wyman, do Serviço dos Hospitales de Marinha dos Estados Unidos, tratando-se da exterminação da febre amarella nos portos deste hemispherio, diz:

Apenas pode duvidar-se de que a terrivel febre amarella ha de chegar a cessar quasi completamente; mas se deve conseguir alguma cousa mais. Ainda quando se lograr purificar e livrar da infecção da febre amarella esse grande centro pestilente que se chama Havana, ficará exposto á infecção de novo com o contagio de outros portos da America Central e Meridional que se acham em não menos más condições, e, por isso, convem promover o necessario para extirpar a febre amarella do Continente Americano, não perdendo de vista que essa enfermidade, de facto, é propria do hemispherio occidental.

E não é um enganoso optimismo crer na possibilidade de que um sentimento internacional ha de induzir a considerar a existencia da febre amarella em um porto como uma vergonha para o Governo de quem esse porto dependa. Cada nação deveria ser responsavel das condições de seus territorios e dependencias que favorecessem a propagação das enfermidades epidemicas, com grave perigo para os povos com quem se proponha manter um commercio amistoso. Em quanto que as cidades que de nos dependam, se vejam livres da febre, mercé ao saneamento, o Governo deverá solicitar a cooperação de representantes de cada uma das demais Republicas Americanas, afim de reunir uma convenção que se comporia de hygienistas, engenheiros civis e financeiros, cuja tarefa consistiria em preparar um tratado que prescrevesse a inspecção dos portos, focos principaes da febre amarella, por uma commissão de representantes das Republicas interessadas. Cada um dos paizes contractantes contrahiria a obrigação de por em pratica as precauções recommendadas por essa commissão, ou outras que parecerem mais adequadas, segundo o parecer da mesma commissão.

Quasi todas as nações teem adoptado os modernos methodos de saneamento, passando da quarentena prohibitiva á observação sanitaria e á uma desinfecção tão completa que os germens morbosos com difficuldade podem reproduzir-se.

O Doutor Liceaga, Presidente do Conselho Superior de Saude da Republica do Mexico, refere-se, em seu projecto de resoluções submettidas pela Honrada Delegação Mexicana á Segunda Conferencia Pan-Americana, aos methodos com tanto exito empregados em França, em 1890, para impedir a invasão do cholera então reinante em Hespanha, consistentes na creação de autoclaves desinfectantes para as bagagens dos passageiros, e de pequenos lazaretos para as pessoas atacadas ou suspeitas, sem interromper as communicações nem desinfectar as mercadorias.

As differentes convenções sanitarias celebradas em diversos lugares, teem servido de vinculos para facilitar ás nações o meio mais adequado de obter os melhores systemas de saneamento internacional. As duas convenções de Rio de Janeiro e de Lima foram o resultado dos seis congressos havidos com anterioridade em differentes paizes, e ambas foram modeladas sobre a de Roma, sendo de tal sorte iguaes, que durante as discussões havidas na Conferencia Internacional Americana de Washington, em 1890, as duas foram submettidas á approvação do Congresso indistinctamente. Desde então a sciencia medica tem conseguido demonstrar que a quarentena pode, até certo ponto, ser um meio efficaz para impedir a invasão das enfermidades contagiosas, mas não um preventivo adequado.

O Dr. Francisco Rosas, Presidente do Congresso sanitario de Lima, disse o seguinte:

Em innumeraveis occasiões tem sido demonstrado scientificamente que a clausura de portos e fronteiras não impede a invasão das epidemias, mas que estas penetram e se propagam rapidamente nos paizes que praticam o isolamento, porque, na erronea crença de que se acham livres de todo perigo, se descuidam e não adoptam as medidas convenientes para prevenir o progresso da enfermidade.

As habitações insalubres de nossos povoados e cidades, são os principaes focos de propagação dos germens morbosos; limpem-se e desinfectem-se essas habitações, e esses germens perecerão. A limpeza deveria ser a principal preoccupação das cidades, e em apoio desta verdade, o Dr. John Billings, perito eminente, fazia observar ha alguns annos que uma muito consideravel parte do excesso de obitos em uma cidade, é devida á pobreza dos habitantes de alguns de seus bairros. Em algumas divisões de todas as grandes povoações se encontra gente insufficientemente alimentada e vestida, que vive de tal modo agglomerada, que a limpeza, a decencia e a moralidade são muito difficeis, si não impossiveis, de obter. Nesses lugares se reunem os ociosos, os malcreados e os viciosos da comarca, e alli crescem as classes por herança indolentes e destinadas ao mal.

Mescladas com ellas e vivendo em identicas condições, se encontram gentes honradas e laboriosas que vivem ao dia, jornaleiros que si enfermam teem que passar ao hospital, e indigentes que não podem prover á propria subsistencia. A cifra da mortalidade nesses bairros é de 50 a 150 por cento maior que a das classes melhor accommodadas da população; o termo médio da vida é um 10 ou um 15 por cento menor á causa da pobreza e da miseria; uma consideravel parte dos enfermos tem que ser soccorrida pela caridade publica, e uma terceira parte dos que morrem tem de ser sepultada a expensas publicas.

O problema de melhorar as condições sanitarias desses bairros, para evitar o augmento das habitações desasseadas, humidas e obscuras e a agglomeração de vizinhos, alliviando a carga que pesa sobre a communidade, sem empobrecer mais essa população, nem attrahir mais vagos e criminaes, é um dos mais arduos para a civilização moderna e para os governos municipaes.

Facil é provar a qualquer homem pratico que a alta cifra da mortalidade e das enfermidades em uma cidade, é causa de fortes gastos exigidos pela manutenção de hospitaes e outras instituições de beneficencia, e não o é menos pôr de manifesto que a abundante provisão de agua pura, a limpeza das ruas, um bom systema de esgotos e bem cumpridos regulamentos para a construcção de edificios, são os melhores meios de diminuir a cifra da mortalidade e das enfermidades. Occupando-se do mesmo assumpto, o Cirurgião Geral Wyman disse que os anteriores congressos e convenções sanitarios confundiram a causa e o effeito, tratando de combater este, deixando intacta aquella. Em certo estudo, lido ao Terceiro Congresso Medico Pan-Americano da Havana, disse:

Permitta-se-me comparar os methodos de quarantena até hoje seguidos, com os actuaes e os que no successivo serão utilizados para exterminar enfermidades epidemicas como a febre amarella. Sob o antigo regimen, sempre que a febre amarella apparecia em alguma localidade, se estabelecia desde logo a quarentena armada para as localidades com quem alguma communicação fosse possivel. Os periodicos annunciam que "Podunk," seguramente muito satisfeita de sua vigilancia, havia decretado a quarentena para todo o mundo, imitando seu exemplo outras povoações, para não deixarem-se avantajar por "Podunk." Não é minha intenção desprezar taes pracauções; quero sómente fazer constar quanto melhor é o methodo agora empregado, que consiste na concentração dos esforços restrictivos na vizinhança do foco de infecção, e quanto mais prudentes appareceerão essas precauções em um porvir não remoto, quando se reconhecer que mercê a ellas, as provoações, em razão de suas boas condições hygienicas, poderão presenciar com certa serenidade a invasão de qualquer epidemia contagiosa.

Os germens morbosos, assim como os demais animaes, necessitam alimento. Eliminadas as fontes de nutrição, não poderão viver.

Em uma memoria sobre saneamento e progresso, apresentada na Havana em 1901, o Cirurgião Geral Wyman diz:

"Outro dos mais poderosos estimulos para o saneamento, radica na esperança de livrar-se da quarentena. É tempo já de tomar em conta a necessidade de acabar com esses obstaculos ao commercio, de fazer cessar a detenção dos navios com sua valiosa carga e seus passageiros na quarentena, porque alguma pessoa das que venham a bordo tenha vivido em algum bairro desasseado de um posto estrangeiro e trazido comsigo uma enfermidade contagiosa. Precisamente porque essas enfermidades procedem geralmente dos bairros demasiado povoados ou insalubres, elles são os que devem ter nossa preferente consideração.

"Digno de interesse seria o estudo conjectural do effeito que, sobre a permanencia das enfermidades contagiosas produziria a suppressão das vias e habitações insalubres de nossas cidades. Nada significa na questão o facto de que, uma vez declarada uma epidemia, faça estragos com a mesma violencia nos melhores bairros de uma cidade e que, em tal emergencia, o asseio e o saneamento sejam impotentes para atalhar o mal; de todas sortes ficará em pé o facto de que para que essas enfermidades se perpetuem, é indispensavel que achem meio propicio na immundicia e a atmosphera viciada; e quando se pensa em que é muito facil e natural o crescimento da infecção pela escala social, desde a mais baixa até a mais elevada, apparece mais claro o interesse directo e pessoal das classes accommodadas e mais intelligentes da communidade na condição dos pobres e dos ignorantes."

O mesmo autor referindo-se em um artigo do "Forum," de Fevereiro de 1899, ás vantagens que resultariam do estabelecimento de uma Commissão Internacional para executar as recommendações que fizesse uma Convenção Pan-Americana em solicitude de melhores condições de salubridade para os portos das Republicas Americanas, diz que: "Em abono desse tratado poderia-se fazer patente quão benefico seria para cada uma das nações que o ajustassem, livrando seu commercio das molestias e gravosas restricções da quarentena. Grandissimo alcance teriam seus effeitos e fariam epocha em materia de salubridade e saneamento, pois os melhoramentos em portos e cidades para evitar a febre amarella conseguiriam conjurar outras enfermidades, imprimindo consideravel impulso ao saneamento municipal em todas partes. Produziria, além disto o effeito de fazer mais estreitas, commercial e socialmente, as relações entre as grandes cidades deste lado do Atlantico, e se chegaria pelo mesmo meio a um sentimento commum e amistoso a respeito da necessidade de livrar nossos portos e cidades de um inimigo de todos."

A Commissão, ao começar suas tarefas, estudou cuidadosamente o projecto da Delegação Mexicana sobre Policia Sanitaria Internacional, precedido de um exame completo e bem documentado da questão, e que tende a estabelecer o facto de que a solução do problema da prevenção do contagio das principaes enfermidades epidemicas, tem vindo soffrendo modificações impostas pelo incessante adeantamento da sciencia, e por esta razão, assim como em vista dos admiraveis descobrimentos feitos durante o periodo de tempo decorrido desde a Primeira Conferencia Pan-Americana de 1890 até a data, parece indispensavel reconsiderar as recommendações naquella occasião approvadas, para pol-as em harmonia com as necessidades da intercommunicação maritima e terrestre e com os progressos scientificos.

A Commissão julga acertadas as anteriores observações; mas com o fim de alcançar resultados immediatos em uma materia que inquestionavelmente reclama consideração immediata tambem, adherindo substancialmente ás conclusões do projecto da Honrada Delegação de Mexico, propõe a adopção das recommendações seguintes, que de certo hão de contribuir poderosamente a combater pragas que teem affligido a humanidade, dizimando-a ás vezes e causando sempre restricções ao commercio, obstaculos á circulação dos passageiros, e em não poucas occasiões, actos de verdadeira inhumanidade, a impulsos do temor ás enfermidades contagiosas e de uma insufficiente e caprichosa noção sobre o modo com que ellas se propagam e sobre os meios prophylacticos de combatel-as.

A Commissão compraz-se em reconhecer a efficaz cooperação que obteve de parte do Senhor Dr. D. Eduardo Licéaga, Presidente do Conselho Superior de Saude da Republica Mexicana, assim como as do Senhor Dr. Wyman, Cirurgião Geral do Serviço dos Hospitaes de Marinha dos Estados Unidos, e do Senhor Dr. M. J. Rosenau, Cirurgião ajudante e Director do Laboratorio Hygienico do Serviço dos Hospitaes de Marinha dos Estados Unidos. Convem fazer constar que foram aproveitados os relatorios apresentados em anteriores conferencias, e outros trabalhos do eminente medico do Peru, Senhor Dr. D. Francisco Rosas.

A Commissão deseja tambem fazer constar que apreciou devidamente a responsabilidade que contrahiu, ao occupar-se desta importantissima questão. Estimando em seu justo valor as conquistas que o mundo civilizado tem feito, mediante o conhecimento que tem chegado a ter dos inimigos invisiveis da humanidade, e sabendo que esses conhecimentos têm sido adquiridos á custa de preciosas e heroicas vidas, lhe parece que se acha em companhia dos homens vivos ainda ou mortos ja, que tão abnegada e valentemente se consagraram a tão magna tarefa.

A Commissão lisonjea-se com a esperança de contribuir, com seu modesto esforço, a que os ensinamentos dos mestres alcancem applicação pratica e concreta para bem do nosso continente.

PROJECTO.

"A Segunda Conferencia Internacional Americana recommenda encarecidamente a prompta adopção pelas Republicas representadas nella, das resoluções seguintes:

"1ª. Que todas as medidas sobre assumptos relacionados com a Policia Sanitaria Internacional, as destinadas a evitar a invasão de enfermidades contagiosas em um paiz, e o estabelecimento e vigilancia das detenções maritimas e terrestres internacionaes, ou seja das estações de salubridade, fiquem por completo sob a dependencia dos Governos nacionaes.

"2ª. Que se estabeleçam nos portos de cada paiz duas classes de detenção: (*a*) a de inspecção e observação, e (*b*) a de desinfecção.

"3ª. Que se supprima a quarentena prohibitiva respeito aos artigos manufacturados e demais mercadorias, e que as procedentes de portos ou lugares limpos e que tenham atravessado um territorio infestado, sem haverem-se detido nelle mais do tempo necessario para o transito, não estejam sujeitas á detenção, nem outra precaução sanitaria, excepto a inspecção indispensavel no lugar de seu destino, e que a dita inspecção e a demora que ella implique, não excedam do tempo absolutamente necessario ao effeito, applicando-se a mesma regra ás communicações internacionaes por estrada de ferro, exceptuando unicamente das disposições anteriores, o gado, as pelles crúas, os trapos e os effectos pertencentes aos immigrantes.

"4ª. Que os Governos representados nesta Conferencia se prestem mutua cooperação, ajudando, em quanto fôr possivel, ás autoridades municipaes, provinciaes e locaes estabelecidas em seus respectivos territorios, afim de conseguir o estabelecimento e a conservação de condições sanitarias adequadas, segundo os modernos adeantamentos, em seus respectivos portos e dependencias, para reduzir, tanto quanto fôr possivel, as restricções inherentes á quarantena, até lograr sua completa suppressão. Que além disto, se ordene a todas e cada uma de suas respectivas instituições de saude que á maior brevidade communiquem aos representantes diplomaticos ou consulares das Republicas representadas nesta Conferencia, a existencia das seguintes enfermidades: cholera, febre amarella, peste bubonica, variola e qualquer outra epidemia de caracter grave, impondo-se ás autoridades sanitarias de cada um dos portos, a obrigação de fazer constar na carta de saude dos navios, antes de que estes partam, as enfermidades contagiosas então existentes em ditos portos.

"5ª. A Segunda Conferencia Internacional Americana recommenda igualmente, em beneficio de todas as Republicas Americanas, e afim de que estas cooperem prompta e efficazmente em tudo relativo ás materias mencionadas nas anteriores resoluções, que se convoque pelo Conselho Directivo da União de ditas Republicas a reunião em Washington, D. C., de uma Convenção geral de representantes das repartições de saude das ditas Republicas, dentro de un anno contado da data em que a Conferencia adoptar estas resoluções; que cada um dos Governos representados nesta Conferencia designe dous delegados, pelo menos, para que assistam á dita Convenção, conferindo-lhes as faculdades necessarias, afim de que, em união dos Delegados das demais Republicas, celebrem os convenios sanitarios e formulem os regulamentos que a juizo da mesma Convenção forem mais beneficos aos interesses de todos os paizes nella representados; que os votos na dita Convenção sejam computados por Republicas, tendo cada uma dellas um voto; que a Convenção adopte as medidas mais convenientes com o objecto de que, no successivo, se reunam outras convenções sanitarias, nas datas e nos lugares que se julgar mais adequados; e por ultimo, que nomeie um Conselho Executivo de cinco membros, pelo menos, que funccione até que se reuna a seguinte Convenção, renovando-se, então, o pessoal do Conselho, com um Presidente que será eleito em escrutinio secreto pela mesma Convenção. O dito Conselho se denominará 'Repartição Sanitaria Internacional,' e residirá em Washington, D. C.

"6ª. Que com o objecto de que a Repartição Sanitaria Internacional esteja em aptitude de prestar serviços positivos ás differentes Republicas representadas na Convenção, ellas transmittam prompta e regularmente á dita Secretaria os dados de toda especie relativos ás condições sanitarias de seus respectivos portos e territorios, e lhe subministrem todos os meios e auxilios ao seu alcance para o estudo e investigação, completos e cuidadosos, das enfermidades epidemicas que apparecerem no territorio de qualquer das referidas Republicas, afim de que a dita Repartição, com esses meios, coopere com sua experiencia á protecção, tão ampla quanto for possivel da saude d'aquellas Republicas, facilitando assim as relações commerciaes entre ellas existentes.

"7ª. Que os vencimentos e gastos dos Delegados á Convenção e os dos membros da Repartição Sanitaria Internacional, assim como os gastos da Convenção e Repartição referidas, sejam pagos pelos Governos respectivos, cobrindo-se os gastos de officio da Repartição Sanitaria Internacional, cujo estabelecimento se recommenda, assim como as despezas que se realizarem com as investigações especiaes que ella emprehender e as que demandem a traducção, publicação e distribuição de informações, com os recursos de um fundo apropriado, formado com as quotas annuaes das Republicas representadas nas alludidas Convenções, adoptando como base para calcular a proporção correspondente a cada uma, a que actualmente serve para a manutenção da Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas. Recommenda-se, emfim, que, em graça da economia, essa mesma Secretaria seja utilizada pelas Convenções referidas e pela Repartição Sanitaria Internacional, para levar a correspondencia e a contabilidade, fazer os pagamentos e archivar os informes provocados pelos labores a que se referem as presentes recommendações.

"(Firmado) "JUAN CUESTAS.
"J. WALKER M.
"VOLNEY W. FOSTER
"E. PARDO JR.
"RAFAEL REYES ANGULO,
"*Secretario.*

"MEXICO, *27 de Janeiro de 1902.*"

Em cumprimento do accordado pela Conferencia se determinou pelo Conselho Directivo da Secretaria Internacional que o 15 de Outubro proximo seja o dia em que se inaugurem os trabalhos da Convenção (veja-se o numero do BOLETIM correspondente ao mez de Junho, pagina 1529 na secção em hespanhol, e paginas 1403, 1593 e 1625, nas secções em inglez, portuguez e francez, respectivamente), dispondo-se tambem que se consultasse o Senhor Dr. WALTER WYMAN, Cirurgião Geral do Serviço dos Hospitaes de Marinha dos Estados Unidos de America, pedindolhe que apresentasse suas ideias sobre o assumpto, por meio de um relatorio, que pudesse servir de base ou ponto de partida para os trabalhos da Convenção, e se solicitasse de todos e cada um dos Senhores Representantes das nações, que formam a União, a remessa á Secretaria dos Regulamentos sanitarios de seus respectivos paizes e dos tratados ou convenções celebrados sobre o mesmo assumpto, todo com o objecto de ter aqui reunido, para usar-se devidamente quando fosse preciso.

Teve o Doutor WYMAN a bondade de contestar sem demora remettendo o plano e programma que se publica em seguida e que, traduzido em hespanhol, portuguez e francez, se transmittiu aos Governos:

CONVENÇÃO SANITARIA.

Plano de organização e Programma provisorio da Convenção Sanitaria que ha de reunir-se em Washington, D. C., no dia 15 de Outubro de 1902, em virtude da resolução adoptada em 29 de Janeiro do mesmo anno, na cidade de Mexico, pela Segunda Conferencia Internacional Americana.

OBJECTO DA CONVENÇÃO.

A Convenção tem por objecto, segundo o explica a Resolução da Conferencia em virtude da qual foi convocada, assegurar, mediante o mutuo auxilio e cooperação das Juntas e Corporações de Saude das differentes Republicas do Novo Mundo, um accordo commum em materias de quarentenas, e do melhoramento da salubridade dos portos de mar.

Quanto ás quarentenas, a Convenção discutirá os meios de evitar a introducção em um paiz das enfermidades contagiosas que apparecerem em outro, e de reduzir as restricções inherentes á quarentena, para que o commercio não seja prejudicado desnecessariamente.

Respeito do saneamento dos portos de mar, determinará as medidas necessarias para impedir, tanto quanto fôr possivel, que se introduzam ou desenvolvam nelles, enfermidades epidemicas, ou facilitar o modo de combatel-as, depois de haverem-se apresentado.

PROJECTO DE PROGRAMMA.

1. Abertura da Convenção.

2. Eleição de um Presidente provisorio.

3. Discurso de boavinda.

4. Nomeação pelo Presidente provisorio de uma Commissão de organização.

5. Eleição do Presidente e funccionarios da Convenção. Nomeação pelo Presidente das differentes Commissões.

6. Relatorios dos Delegados das diversas Republicas. Cada relatorio deverá abranger os pontos seguintes:

(*a*) Um summario das leis de quarentena e saude da Republica que representem, e das Juntas ou Corporações de Saude que haja nella.

(*b*) Uma relação detalhada das estações de quarentena que se tenham estabelecido na mesma e de seu regimento e administração interior.

(*c*) Uma lista das enfermidades que prevalecem e tem prevalecido no paiz com referencia especial á febre amarella, a malaria, a peste bubonica, a cholera, a variola, o typho, a febre typhoide e a tuberculose.

(*d*) Perigos especiaes que corra o paiz de sua immediata vizinhança a alguma outra Republica.

(*e*) Trabalhos de saneamento emprehendidos, ou simplesmente em projecto.

7. Discussão do assumpto de quarentenas:

(*a*) Notificação internacional da apparição de uma enfermidade epidemica.

(*b*) Principios em materia de quarentena com respeito a determinadas enfermidades.

(*c*) Principios respeito á inspecção.

(*d*) Estações de quarentena; e quanto a ellas se refere.

(*e*) Desinfecção.

8. Discussão do assumpto de saneamento dos portos de mar.

(*a*) Melhoramentos sanitarios nos portos.

(*b*) Esgotos.

(*c*) Dragagem do terreno.

(*d*) Empedramento.

(*e*) Desinfecção dos edificios.

(*f*) Saneamento das residencias. Luz, ar, agua, indevida accumulação de moradores em um mesmo edificio.

9. Febre amarella. É o mosquito o unico agente que a transmitte?

10. Relatorio do que se tenha feito no paiz para a investigação scientifica das enfermidades que podem transmittir-se de pessoa a pessoa.

11. Eleição de um Corpo Executivo, que se denominará, "Repartição Internacional Sanitaria."

12. Relatorio da Commissão respeito ao lugar e data em que deva reunir-se a proxima Convenção Sanitaria das Republicas Americanas.

LEI DE POLICIA SANITARIA DE CHILE.

O Senhor Ministro do Chile remetteu á Secretaria a "Lei de Policia Sanitaria" do seu paiz, promulgada no dia 30 de Dezembro de 1886, que diz como segue:

LEI DE POLICIA SANITARIA DE 30 DE DEZEMBRO DE 1886.

ARTIGO 1°. Si em um paiz estrangeiro houver epidemia contagiosa, o Presidente da Republica poderá declarar cerrados os portos maritimos e terrestres, ou submetter á quarentena ou a medidas de desinfeccão os navios, pessoas e cargas procedentes de paizes inficionados.

Poderá tambem estabelecer cordões sanitarios que impedam a entrada de pessoas ou mercadorias procedentes de paizes infiicionados.

ART. 2°. Cerrados os portos maritimos, o Presidente da Republica deverá designar as ilhas de Juan Fernandez ou outras do territorio chileno, provendo-as de carvão, abastecimentos e remedios, para que sirvam de asylo ás pessoas.

Cerrados os portos terrestres, poderá o Presidente da Republica designar logares do territorio que sejam susceptiveis de isolamento, para os effeitos expressados no paragrapho precedente.

ART. 3°. Toda pessoa que romper o cordão sanitario ou a quarentena estabelecida, será detida em locaes especiaes durante o tempo que designar o Presidente da Republica, para que se estabeleça, por relatorios de facultativos, que está livre de contagio. Justificado este facto, ou uma vez expirado o prazo da detenção, as pessoas serão postas á disposição da justiça ordinaria para seu julgamento.

ART. 4°. Os animaes internados em contravenção ás disposições anteriores, poderão ser destruidos de ordem do Administrador respectivo, no caso de não ser possivel ou facil desinfectal-os, conserval-os ou transportal-os sem perigo da saude publica.

A destruição se decretará em virtude de sentença judicial, previa informação summaria, e não dará lugar á indemnização. Contra esta sentença, não poderá interpor-se nenhum recurso legal.

Art. 5°. As resoluções sobre fechamento de portos e estabelecimento de quarentenas que dictar o Presidente da Republica serão immediatamente publicadas e communicadas aos ministros diplomaticos e consules das nações estrangeiras residentes no Chile, assim como aos ministros e consules da Republica residentes nos paizes inficionados.

Art. 6°. Si se manifestarem casos de epidemia contagiosa dentro do territorio nacional, o Presidente da Republica poderá declarar inficionadas as povoações em que esses casos occorrerem, expressando no decreto a epidemia que o motiva.

Feita essa declarção, as pessoas atacadas da epidemia, desprovidas de habitação ou de installação convenientes, serão examinadas por um medico nomeado pelo governador do departamento e este, com o informe de dito facultativo, poderá ordenar as medidas de precaução e isolamento necessarias para evitar o contagio na povoação. As medidas de isolamento não impedirão que os enfermos sejam assistidos por pessoas de sua familia ou amizade.

As mesmas pessoas desprovidas de habitação ou de installação convenientes, poderão ser trasladadas, con o consentimento do dono da casa, a lazaretos ou hospitaes.

Art. 7°. Feitas pelo Presidente da Republica algumas das declarações a que se referem os artigos 1° e 6°, os donos de casa ou de estabelecimento particular ou publico, ou a pessoa que faça suas vezes, darão aviso ao Governador do departamento ou subdelegado mais immediato, quanto antes, de todo caso que occorrer da enfermidade que tenha motivado a declaração do Presidente da Republica.

Art. 8°. Nos casos de epidemia contagiosa a que se refere esta lei, o Presidente da Republica poderá dictar regulamentos sobre o asseio e desinfecção das povoações, impondo multas de um a cincoenta pesos.

Art. 9°. As multas que forem impostas de conformidade com o artigo precedente e as estabelecidas nos regulamentos municipaes relativamente ao asseio e saude das povoações, serão cobradas administrativamente emquanto durarem as declarações auctorizadas pelos artigos 1° e 6°.

Os recursos serão interpostos dentro de trinta dias contados da data da imposição da multa.

Art. 10. Para exercer as attribuições que lhe conferem os artigos 1° e 6°, o Presidente da Republica deverá obter o accordo do Senado, e, em recesso deste, o da Commissão Conservadora. A Corporação que prestar esse accordo deverá fixar o prazo que durará a auctorização.

As resoluções dictadas nesta forma poderão ser revocadas pelo

Presidente da Republica ou por accordo do Senado. No caso de não estar este Corpo em sessão, terá a faculdade a Commissão Conservadora.

Para exercer as demais attribuições que confere esta lei, o Presidente da Republica deverá proceder de accordo com o Conselho de Estado.

Art. 11. Esta lei vigorará desde a data de sua publicação no Diario Official.

LEI SANITARIA DE VENEZÚELA.

O Senhor Encarregado de Negocios de Venezuela communicou que a legislação de seu paiz no relativo ao assumpto de que se trata é a dictada em 11 de Agosto de 1847, e publicada na "Gazeta Official" de Caracas no dia 15 do mesmo mez, que diz como segue:

CARTAS E VISITAS DE SAUDE.

José Tadeo Monagas, Presidente da Republica, etc., Considerando:

1°. Que é necessario estabelecer regulamentos geraes e efficazes para preservar os habitantes da Republica do contagio que possam transmittir os navios que entrarem em seus portos procedentes de portos inficionados. 2°. Que tambem é de necessidade dictar os regulamentos que devem ser observados nas visitas de saude aos ditos navios e na quarentena a que devem submetter-se os que vierem de lugares inficionados ou não tiverem cumprido as disposições que se estabelecerão, e 3°, Que as diversas disposições que se teem decretado sobre a materia se encontram disseminadas em differentes expedientes, restringindo-se muitas dellas a casos particulares, e havendo outros não previstos até aqui, Decreto.

Artigo 1°. Para que um navio qualquer possa entrar nos portos da Republica deverá apresentar á primeira autoridade civil, ao capitão do porto ou seu representante, e ao medico de saude, por occasião da visita sanitaria, uma carta de saude expedida pela autoridade sanitaria do porto de procedencia e visada pelo consul ou agente consular de Venezuela nesse mesmo porto, a qual consignará que não ha epidemia alguma no lugar em que é expedida.

Só será valida a carta de saude que tiver sido passada dentro de 24 horas antes da partida do navio.

Art. 2°. Nos portos em que não houver consul ou agente consular de Venezuela, visará a carta de saude o consul ou agente consular de uma nação amiga, e si não houver consul ou agente consular de uma nação amiga, a carta será visada pelo medico de saude e pelo empregado a quem esteja attribuida a faculdade de expedir cartas de saude. Com estes requisitos deverá considerar-se limpa a carta de saude.

Art. 3°. Si no porto de procedencia não houver consules, a carta de saude deverá consignar esta circumstancia, sem o qual não será considerada limpa.

Art. 4°. Quando um navio tiver que fazer escala em outros portos antes de chegar aos de Venezuela, deverá trazer carta de saude limpa do porto de procedencia, e de aquelle ou aquelles em que tiver feito escala. Sem estes requisitos fica sujeito á quarentena.

Art. 5°. Si em um porto de escala for tomada a carta de saude de um navio e não lhe for entregue, deverá apresentar a patente limpa do segundo porto, na qual se consignará haver entrado nelle com carta limpa do primerio. Sem estes requisitos estará sujeito á quarentena.

Art. 6°. Os navios que estiverem em viagem por mais de quarenta dias antes de tocarem em um porto de escala, deverão apresentar carta de saude limpa deste, e nella deverá ser consignada a circumstancia de haver apresentado carta com mais de quarenta dias de data. Sem estes requisitos estarão sujeitos á quarentena.

Art. 7°. Os navios que tiverem necessidade de communicarem-se com o porto antes de resolver sua entrada nelles, ficarão fora do porto ou ancoradouro e d'alli enviarão seu bote com uma bandeira branca, o qual deverá fundear separado dos demais navios até que lhe for feita a visita sanitaria. Apresentarão por occasião da visita sua carta de saude, e si for considerada limpa, lhe será permittido communicar com o porto; si não apresentarem a carta de saude, ou si esta fôr suja lhe será negada a communicação e ao navio a entrada, a menos que se sujeite á quarentena.

Art. 8°. Si um navio sujeito á quarentena por falta de algum dos requisitos estabelecidos, comprovar com documentos authenticos que nem no porto de procedencia, nem naquelle onde tiver feito escala, existe epidemia alguma, e que ou por extravio da carta de saude ou por alguma outra circumstancia justificada não a trouxe, então lhe poderá ser levantada a quarentena.

Art. 9°. No acto de fundear um navio nos portos da Republica, para elle se dirigirão o capitão de porto ou seu representante, e o medico de saude si o houver, e a curta distancia se porão á falla para averiguar o seguinte: 1°. A procedencia do navio. 2°. Os dias de navegação que traz. 3°. Si a sua sahida do porto reinava alguma epidemia nelle. 4°. Si traz carta de sande. 5°. Si tem tido enfermos ou mortos durante sua passagem. Depois de satisfeitas as perguntas anteriores atracarão ao costado do navio, e passarão a seu bordo para comprovar sua exactidão e para examinar a tripolação e passageiros. Si a carta de saude for suja, ou si durante a navegação se houver declarado a bordo alguma epidemia, ou si houver fallecido ou enfermado algum individuo, o navio será declarado incommunicavel até que a repartição de saude, informada do caso, determine si deve sujeitar-se á quarentena e por quanto tempo.

Art. 10. Verificada a visita de saude do modo prescripto, si resultar que não tem tido mortos ou enfermos e que traz carta limpa, lhe será permittida a entrada.

Art. 11. Si do exame da carta de saude verificar-se que o navio procede de um lugar onde reina qualquer epidemia, ou si tiver tido mortos ou enfermos durante a viagem, ou si não trouxer carta de saude alguma, ou si lhe faltar algum dos requisitos estabelecidos neste regulamento, ficará sujeito á quarentena pelo tempo que designar a repartição sanitaria em consideração ao contagioso da peste, si este for o caso, levantando a quarentena á maior brevidade possivel afim de evitar todo prejuizo ao commercio.

Art. 12. A quarentena não durará mais de quarentena dias contados da data em que morra algum individuo atacado de uma epidemia mortifera contagiosa.

Art. 13. As quarenteras se effectuarão no ponto que designar a repartição sanitaria a sotavento das povoações e a uma milha distante da costa.

Art. 14. Os chefes politicos ou, na falta destes, a primeira autoridade dos portos respectivos, cuidarão em que as quarentenas sejam effectivas, para o qual estabelecerão botes de observação que impedam toda communicação do navio submettido á ella, com os outros e com a terra. A tripolação do bote de observação não deverá por nenhum caso trasbordar-se ao navio, nem a deste ao bote.

Art. 15. O navio posto em quarentena desembarcará seus papeis e correspondencia por meio do bote de observação da maneira seguinte. Chegará ao costado de barlavento e sem atracar apresentará ao navio uma hasta em cujo extremo se achará uma caixa de chumbo ou latão na qual se introduzirão os papeis. Recebida a correspondencia pelo bote será fumigada nelle de accordo com o methodo que se accompanha e será transferida á estafeta. A repartição sanitaria designará os casos em que for necessaria a precaução de fumigar os papeis.

Art. 16. Si o navio em quarentena necessita algum auxilio, içará a bandeira branca, a cuja vista acudirá o bote de observação, e com as precauções expressadas no artigo anterior, receberá a communicação expressiva do auxilio que se pede, e fumigada como se tem dito, a porá em mãos do chefe politico para que lhe dê direcção e se prestem os auxilios pedidos.

Art. 17. Si durante a quarentena morrer algum individuo, será arrojado á agua com as precauções que em taes casos se requerem.

Art. 18. É dever do capitão do navio durante a quarentena, remover os effectos de se ucarregamento para que se purifiquem com o ar e fazer frequentes fumigações do navio.

Art. 19. Antes de effectuar-se a visita de saude não é permittido a nenhum navio communicar-se de modo algum com o porto; por conseguinte, toda pessoa que vier á terra antes de praticar-se aquella, será immediatamente reembarcada pelo chefe politico, impondo-se á dita pessoa e ao capitão as multas em que tiverem incorrido pela infracção das medidas sanitarias.

ART. 20. Estando prohibido pelo presente decreto toda communicação dos navios com o territorio de Venezuela antes de serem visitados por suas autoridades e obter permissão para fundear nelles, fica igualmente prohibido o desembarque de individuo algum pelas costas e lugares onde não existem povoações. A pessoa que infringir este preceito fica sujeita a ser reembarcada pelas autoridades locaes, além das penas impostas aos que infringirem as disposições sanitarias e de policia.

ART. 21. Exceptuam-se das penas pelos dous artigos anteriores os casos de perigo imminente do navio ou de naufragio.

ART. 22. A infracção dos artigos do presente decreto será punida de conformidade com as leis vigentes.

ART. 23. Ficam revogadas as disposições em contrario.

ART. 24. O Secretario de Estado nos despachos do Interior e Justiça fica encarregado da execução deste decreto.

Dado, firmado de minha mão, sellado com o sello do P. E., e assignado pelo Secretario de Estado dos Negocios Interiores e Justiça em Caracas, a 11 de Agosto de 1847, anno 18° da lei e 37° da Independencia.

(Firmado.) JOSÉ T. MONAGAS.
Por S. E. TOMÁS J. SANAVRIA.

REPUBLICA ARGENTINA.

INDUSTRIA PECUARIA.

O Senhor CARLOS LIX KLETT, de Buenos Aires, em um interessante artigo recentemente publicado na "Revista Mensual de la Cámara Mercantil," faz as seguintes observações referentes á crescente industria pecuaria do paiz:

"A Republica Argentina possue 120 milhões de carneiros de differentes raças, dos quaes 20 por cento pertencem á raça merina e 80 por cento as cruzadas com Lincoln, Leicester e outras raças rusticas como tambem com crioulo. Desta ultima categoria tem o paiz uma quantidade limitada. A exportação de lãs da Republica Argentina tem tido o seguinte desenvolvimento:

Em 1832 foi de 42,480 kilos; 1862, de 29,347,200; 1872, de 92,426,137; 1882, de 111,300,796; 1892, de 154,635,000; 1899, de 237,111,000; 1900, de 101,113,000; 1901, de 228,358,000, e em 1902 se exportará provavelmente 200,000,000 de kilos. O anno de maior exportação foi o de 1899, cuja quantidade ascendeu a 237,111,000 kilos.

Ainda que nestas cifras não estão comprehendidas algumas escassas exportações nos primeiros annos, pode calcular-se que a quantidade total de lã argentina exportada até 31 de Dezembro de 1899, não excede muito a cifra de 4,455,105,670 kilogrammas o que não deixa de ser consideravel. Os embarques principaes se realizam para a França, que é nosso principal cliente, occupando o segundo lugar Allemanha e o terceiro Belgica.

O porto de Dunkerque é o principal recebedor da colheita de 1901–1902. Para este porto serão enviados provavelmente 260,000 fardos para serem distribuidos pelos centros fabris de Roubaix e Turcoing e outros do norte de França. Envia-se para Hamburgo e Bremen a lã destinada aos centros fabris de Allemanha e pelo porto de Anvers, a que se remette á Belgica. Para Inglaterra e os Estados Unidos as exportações são de pouca importancia.

As principaes firmas commerciaes e industriaes europeas têm succursaes em nosso paiz para a compra das lãs e saccam lettras a 90 dias vista sobre banqueiros europeos.

As lãs chegam do campo por via ferrea e fluvial ao grande Mercado Central de Frutos, que tem recebido durante esta colheita até 22 de Abril de 1902, a quantidade de 124,787,773 kilos de toda a Republica, contra 82,923,620 kilos em igual periodo do anno passado. O stock no mesmo dia do anno passado foi de 12,366,153 kilos e actualmente é de 1,828,667 kilos.

As vendas e a exportação se têm effectuado este anno com muita rapidez e não ficará existencia, ao começar a nova colheita de 1902–1903.

Por Bahia Blanca, Rosario, Concordia, San Nicolas e outros pontos do littoral tambem se exportam lãs, mas as principaes operações se realizam no Mercado Central de Frutos e em Bahia Blanca.

A França compra annualmente lãs e pelles de carneiro por um valor de 200 milhões de francos e ambos os artigos se introduzem livres de direitos como tambem na Allemanha, Belgica, Italia e Inglaterra, mas nos Estados Unidos as raças cruzadas com Lincoln estão sujeitas a um direito prohibitivo de 11 centavos a libra. Da actual colheita foram exportados para os mercados da America do Norte uns 15 milhões de kilos, principalmente de raças cruzadas com Lincoln.

As lãs argentinas merinas do sul e l'este da provincia de Buenos Aires, quando lavadas, dão até 44 por cento de rendimento, as do oeste até 40 por cento e as do norte até 38 por cento.

As lãs dos carneiros cruzados com Lincoln, que provêm do districto de Chascomús no sul da provincia de Buenos Aires, têm dado até 75 por cento em outros annos chuvosos. As lãs provenientes da Magdalena, na parte leste de provincia de Buenos Aires, deram este anno até 70 por cento de rendimento em lavado.

Visitam nosso mercado annualmente uns 500 compradores de todas as nacionalidades e pela maneira simples e honrada como se procede nas transacções commerciaes nos productos do paiz, augmentam de anno em anno, os capitaes que se empregam no paiz nas operações dos productos agricolas e animaes.

A Republica Argentina exportou para a Europa e os Estados Unidos durante o anno 1901, a quantidade de 26,647 toneladas de couros vaccuns seccos, representando um valor de 8,848,438 pesos, ouro. Existe um syndicato norte-americano com representação em nosso paiz que monopoliza este negocio. Os preços são susceptiveis de grandes variações segundo as necessidades. Durante os mezes transcorridos os preços regularam de 7 a 8.30 pesos por 10 kilos, segundo classe e condição.

Todas as provincias têm uma categoria de couros, mas os da provincia de Buenos Aires são os preferidos. A Republica exporta couros vaccuns, seccos e salgados. Durante o anno de 1901 foram exportados 28,155 toneladas de couros salgados, no valor de $5,281,756 ouro.

Os couros cavallares se exportam principalmente para a Allemanha, já sejam seccos ou salgados como os couros vaccuns.

Foram exportados durante o anno de 1901, 136,901 couros salgados com um valor de $390,826 ouro, e 181,027 couros seccos com um valor de $293,405 ouro.

Os preços dos couros seccos variaram de $3.20 a $3.60 a peça, e os de eguas, de $1.60 a $1.80 cada um.

A exportação de pelles lanigeras em 1901 foi de 41,120 toneladas, com um valor de $7,339,811 ouro. Os principaes embarques se fazem com destino á França, mas tambem se enviam para a Inglaterra, Italia, Belgica, e Allemanha.

Os preços variam segundo a classe de lã, condição da cutis, adeantamento no crescimento da lã e por fim, segundo a condição do artigo.

A provincia de Buenos Aires é a que produz maior quantidade de pelles lanigeras; em segundo lugar Entre Rios e Corrientes.

Dos productos da caça, a Republica exportou durante o anno de 1901, por um valor de $940,141 ouro, sendo o artigo principal a lontra que está representada por $675,722 ouro, com 1,198,628 kilos. Este producto soffreu grande baixa, variando o seu preco de $1 a $130 (moeda nacional), o kilo.

A penna de avestruz está representada na exportação por um valor de $121,122 ouro, com uma quantidade de 60,145 kilos. Vale de $3 a $8 o kilo, e a do districto de Patagones, de $2 a $2.50, moeda nacional.

Os precos destes artigos são muito variaveis, segundo a condição e a demanda.

A exportação de crina ascende a 2,563 toneladas com um valor de $1,004,777 ouro. A crina de potro está cotada de $11 a $20, segundo classe, e o pello de vacca de $8 a $10, moeda nacional, e o proveniente de los Rios, de $3 a $4 ouro.

COMMERCIO ESTRANGEIRO NO PRIMEIRO TRIMESTRE DE 1902.

Segundo as estatisticas do commercio da Republica Argentina para o primeiro trimestre de 1902, publicadas pelo "Standard" de Buenos Aires, em sua edição de 11 de Maio de 1902, o valor total das importações foi de $27,584,275, contra $30,030,603, no periodo correspondente de 1901. As exportações nos dous periodos em comparação foram avaliadas em $56,711,948 e $47,788,284, respectivamente, Assim se vê que ao passo que houve uma diminuição de cerca de 8 por cento no valor das importações, as exportações mostram um augmento de cerca de 20 por cento. As moedas importadas no primeiro trimestre de 1902, foram por valor de $5,358, contra $897,872 em igual periodo de 1901; as exportações de moedas nos dous periodos representam o valor de $296,034 e $866,660, respectivamente.

Os valores dos seguintes artigos de importação accusam um augmento, comparados com os para o mesmo periodo de 1901.

Productos vegetaes e cereaes e sementes, $25,954; bebidas espirituosas, $58,144; aguas mineraes, cerveja etc., $12,217; tecidos de algodão, $97,199; madeiras de construcção, $425,714; papel manufacturado, $24,097; ferro crú, $307,271; pedra de vidro não lavrado, $153,499.

Os seguintes artigos accusam diminuição:

Animaes em pé, $9,001; carnes conservadas, $143,133; legumes e fructas, frescas e em conserva, $40,094; especiaria, conservas de vinagre, etc., $27,932; chá, café, herva matte, etc., $71,040; biscoutos, doces, etc., $10,757; tabaco, $209,572; vinhos, $493,858; tecidos de seda, $145,736; tecidos de lã, $1,175,730; tecidos de outras materias, $161,780; oleos, $44,939; productos chimicos, $160,696; tintas e cores, $48,100; artefactos de madeira, $85,369; papel manufacturado, $20,399; couros, pelles e suas manufacturas, $59,329; machinas agricolas, $131,361; outras manufacturas de ferro, $182,645; metaes crús ou em parte manufacturados, $40,381; metal manufacturado, $168,135; pedra e vidro manufacturados, $48,048; os demais artigos manufacturados, $71,858.

As exportações effectuadas durante o primeiro trimestre de 1902 consistiam dos seguintes artigos: animaes em pe, comprehendendo 13,177 cabeças de gado vaccum, 8,982 carneiros, 5,229 cavallos e 9,332 mulos; carnes geladas: as exportações de carne de vacca mostram um augmento de 3,560 toneladas comparadas com as do mesmo periodo do anno anterior e as exportações de carneiros gelados accusam uma diminuição de 2,869 toneladas; lã, 103,518 toneladas, ou seja um augmento de 35,058 toneladas; pelles de carneiro, 8,270 toneladas, ou seja 1,707 toneladas para menos; couros de vacca seccos, 4,458 toneladas, ou 129 toneladas menos que em 1901; couros de vacca salgados, 8,377 toneladas, ou seja um augmento de 3,956 toneladas; xarque, 7,693 toneladas, um augmento de 5,292 toneladas; manteiga, 972 toneladas, ou um augmento de 50 por cento; sebo, 11,006 toneladas, um augmento de 4,636 toneladas; trigo, 281,837 toneladas, um augmento de 57,908 toneladas; milho, 33,676 toneladas, ou uma diminuição de 25,191 toneladas; linhaça, 246,129 toneladas, ou uma diminuição de 340 toneladas; feno, 27,799 toneladas, um augmento de 12,218 toneladas; aveia, 9,659 toneladas, um augmento de 8,127 toneladas; assucar, 16,057 toneladas, um augmento de 5,418 toneladas. O valor dos principaes artigos exportados foi como segue: carne de vacca gelada, $100 por tonelada; carneiros gelados, $80 por tonelada; lã, $212; pelles de carneiro, $190; couros salgados, $196; couros seccos, $322; manteiga, $250; sebo, $123; aveia, $24; linhaça, $52; milho, $24; trigo, $28; assucar, $80; feno, $10.

Para o Reino Unido foram exportados 122 cavallos; 14,116 toneladas de carneiros gelados; 11,831 toneladas de carne de vaca gelada; 447 toneladas de pelles de carneiro; 564 toneladas de couros de vacca salgados; 42 toneladas de couros de vacca seccos; 6,010 toneladas de lã; 279 toneladas de xarque; 6,040 toneladas de sebo; 747 toneladas de ossos; 46,664 toneladas de linhaça; 9,572 toneladas de milho; 39 toneladas de feno; 31,579 toneladas de trigo; 14,348 toneladas de assucar; 641 toneladas de farinha de trigo; 3,715 toneladas de farelo; 256 toneladas de extracto de quebracho e 17½ toneladas de pelles de lontra.

Para a Allemanha foram exportados 227 toneladas de pelles de carneiro; 3,202 toneladas de couros salgados; 129 toneladas de couros seccos; 59,951 couros de cavallo; 29,163 toneladas de lã; 229 toneladas de sebo; 1,054 toneladas de ossos; 24,794 toneladas de linhaça; 3,541 toneladas de trigo; 14,402 toneladas de farelo; 569 toneladas de extracto de quebracho; 1,800 toneladas de tóros de quebracho; 80 toneladas de pelles de lontra.

Os Estados Unidos importaram 100 toneladas de pello; 182 toneladas de pelles de cabra; 11 toneladas de pelles de carneiro; 1,064 toneladas de couros salgados; 2,031 toneladas de couros seccos; 3,698 couros de cavallo; 8,507 toneladas de lã; 123 toneladas de xarque; 1,428 toneladas de ossos; 14,113 toneladas de linhaça; 966 toneladas de trigo; 127 toneladas de feno; 340 toneladas de extracto de quebracho; 88 toneladas de pelles de lontra; 1½ toneladas de pennas de avestruz.

A França tomou 123 toneladas de pelles de cabra; 5,396 toneladas de pelles de carneiro; 725 toneladas de couros salgados; 124 toneladas de couros seccos; 37,968 toneladas de lã; 1,162 toneladas de sebo; 247 toneladas de ossos; 19,558 toneladas de linhaça; 4,019 toneladas de trigo; 88 toneladas de pelles de lontra, e 40 toneladas de pennas de avestruz.

A Belgica tomou 1,680 toneladas de couros salgados; 13,707 toneladas de lã; 234 toneladas de ossos; 19,474 toneladas de linhaça, e 32,249 toneladas de trigo.

A renda arrecadada em ouro pelas Alfandegas da Republica durante o primeiro trimestre de 1902, foi como se segue:

Importação	$7,309,887
Exportação	1,077,076
Direitos de porto, etc	696,530
Total	9,083,493

A renda aduaneira em papel foi de $180,330, o que mostra um total de $9,263,823, comparado com $10,666,380 ouro e $211,580 papel no mesmo periodo do anno anterior.

BRAZIL.

NOVO SERVIÇO DE VAPORES ENTRE NOVA YORK E OS PORTOS DO NORTE DO BRAZIL.

A Hamburg American Steamship Company resolveu estabelecer uma linha de vapores entre Nova York e os portos do Norte do Brazil. No principio o serviço será feito mensalmente, mas será augmentado si as necessidades do trafico o exigirem. A primeira viagem será feita pelo vapor Hungaria que sahirá no dia 3 de Julho e um mez mais tarde seguirá o Karthago e depois o Desterro. Os vapores voltarão a Nova York, pois o serviço é inteiramente distincto do que faz actualmente a Companhia entre Hamburgo e os portos do Brazil do Norte.

Os vapores deste serviço tocarão em São Thomas para receber carvão e depois seguirã para Pará e Manáos, onde farão connexão com o vapor *Alps* da mesma linha que irá de Manáos a Iquitos. O itinerario do serviço ainda não está completo. É provavel que os vapores da linha vão aos portos de Maranhão e Ceará.

Os vapores transportarão productos alimenticios e productos manufacturados para os portos do sul, e levarão carregamentos de borracha na viagem de regresso.

O vapor Alps, que está actualmente em Nova Yoak, será retirado do serviço da Linha Atlas, para ser empregado neste serviço. Outros vapores estão em via de construcção em Hamburgo para o serviço do Amazonas.

Os outros vapores são todos de uma helice. O Hungaria tem 1,991 toneladas de deslocamento e capacidade para 3,150 toneladas de carga; o Karthago tem 2,860 toneladas de deslocamento e capacidade para 4,270 toneladas de carga, e o Desterro desloca 2,543 toneladas e tem capacidade para 4,000 toneladas de carga.

É de notar que o novo serviço faz concurrencia com a Linha Booth, que manda tres vapores por mez aos referidos portos.

A Linha Hamburgo-Americana, em seu convenio com o syndicato Morgan, reservou o direito de estabelecer novas linhas de navegação para America do Sul.

CONCESSÃO PARA O SANEAMENTO DA BAIXADA DO ESTADO DO RIO DE JANEIRO.

Uma grandiosa empresa, e entre as mais uteis, está actualmente iniciando-se no Brasil. Trata-se de importantes trabalhos de deseccamento e saneamento a serem effectuados no Estado do Rio de Janeiro. Ultimamente foi dada uma concessão para regularisar e desobstruir os rios da "baixada" daquelle Estado, isto é, da parte que partindo do Estado de S. Paulo, e contornando a propria cidade do Rio de Janeiro, vae até ao Estado do Espirito Santo, e está comprehendido entre o oceano e a cadeia de montanhas que faz frente á costa.

Aquella região foi em outros tempos muito florescente. Um exemplo historico: Em 1757, Bombal expulsou os Jesuitas do Brasil e confiscou-lhes os bens, só na fazenda de Santa Cruz achavam-se 17,000 cabeças de gado bovino e 6,000 cavallares. Tornada propriedade publica, a mesma fazenda, hoje, conta só poucas centenas de cabeças de gado macilento, importado do altoplanato interno ou do Rio da Prata, á espera da faca do açougueiro.

A "baixada" é composta de terrenos fertilissimos, em grande parte cobertos de bosques viçosos, aptos a produzir tudo que uma fecunda natureza pode dar a terrenos com um systema de copiosa irrigação. O clima exellente; as febres (a amarella inclusive) rarissimas, causam uma mortandade muito inferior áquella produzida pela febre typhoide nos paizes mais saudaveis de Europa. O calor não é excessivo, as chuvas frequentes: uma primavera de oito meses e um verão de quatro meses. Conta 1,788,000 hectares de terreno cultivavel (cerca de dous terças da Belgica) e uma população agricola de uns 300,000 habitantes. A sulcam 800 kilometros de estradas de ferro, pertencentes na maior parte á companhia inglesa "Leopoldina Railway" e uma rede de rios, navigaveis por um bom espaço; possue lagôas importantes, como a Lagôa Feia de 37,000 hectares, riquissimas de peixes e dá já vida a importantes e varias industrias.

Com a recente concessão, o Estado do Rio de Janeiro quiz providenciar para melhorar e aperfeiçoar a salubridade do solo, e, methodisando definitivamente o curso dos rios, completar uma vasta rede de vias economicas de communicação de modo que os productos do solo e das industrias locaes possam chegar com despeza insignificante ao visinho e grande mercado de consumo que é a cidade do Rio de Janeiro, que conta mais de 800,000 habitantes.

Alem, imitando quanto já foi feito na Australia e Nova Zelanda, o Governo se propuz a promover a colonisação de grande parte da região, vinculando os trabalhadores á terra, facilitando-lhes a posse e a propriedade, tornando-os ao mesmo tempo independentes de modo a evitar o perigo de serem explorados por quem quer seja.

Aquella zona, que já produz, entre outras coisas, café e assucar em abundançia, poderá ficar assim o centro productor da cidade do Rio de Janeiro. Não calculadas as quantitades de generos alimenticios fornecidos pelo interior do Brasil á sua metropole, a estatistica official durante o anno 1901 consigna a importação dos seguintes artigos, que podem ser todos tirados da baixada, dos quaes transcrevemos o valor em cifra redonda:

	Francos.
Alhos e cebollas	1,250,000
Azeite doce	2,500,000
Gordura e toucinho	7,000,000
Batatas	3,000,000
Chá	700,000
Pimenta do Reino, cravo da India, ortelã pimenta	750,000
Farinha de trigo	37,500,000
Manteiga	7,500,000
Presunto	700,000
Vinagre	125,000
Vinho	32,000,000
Arroz	16,000,000
Cevada	1,750,000
Queijo	2,500,000
Sal	1,500,000
Feijão	2,500,000
Milho	2,250,000
Trigo	18,500,000
Alfafa	1,750,000
Gado	9,500,000

Pela amenidade do clima, a configuração e fertilidade do solo, a temperatura e as chuvas, os meios de transporte e a proximidade dos grandes centros de consumo, a segurança da vida, da propriedade e do trabalho, não ha região que possa igualar a baixada. Como exemplo: ao norte, intercaladas entre zonas occupadas por plantações de canna de assucar, existem terras destinadas a serem convertidas nos mais opulentos arrozaes, emquanto que em muitas partes numerosas variedades de plantas textis, indigenas e estrangeiras produzem em abundancia.

Não será de sorprehender se em breve tempo, graças á iniciativa e ao apoio do governo federal do Brasil, e á actividade dos concessionarios da empreza, aquella região, que é o jardim do Brasil, não só proverá quanto precisar á vida dos seus habitantes e das populações limitrophes, mas concorrerá com mais de um producto ás transacções dos grandes mercados internacionaes.

IMPORTAÇÃO E EXPORTAÇÃO DE JANEIRO A OUTUBRO DE 1901.

Segundo o "Boletim do Serviço de Estatistica Commercial," o Brasil importou no periodo de Janeiro a Outubro de 1901, mercadorias no valor de 346,228,077$. As importações por paizes foram como segue:

	Milreis.
Allemanha	31,476,510
Argentina	48,785,798
Austria-Hungria	6,181,343
Belgica	7,456,661
Estados Unidos	41,471,843
França	26,511,967
Grã Bretanha e possessões	113,352,619
Hespanha	1,925,398
Hollanda	2,050,022
Italia	12,915,218
Portugal	22,428,135
Suecia-Noruega	3,886,577
Suissa	2,256,309
Uruguay	22,428,065
Diversos paizes	3,101,612
Total	346,228,077

As exportações feitas no mesmo periodo foram avaliadas em 679,647,206$.

CHILE.

O COMMERCIO DO CHILE—1901.

Segundo os ultimos dados estatisticos organizados pela repartição de Estatistica Commercial do Chile, o total de mercadorias importadas no Chile em 1901, ascendeu a pesos 136,230,957, moeda nacional de ouro, sendo classificadas como segue:

Materias animaes	$9, 140, 761
Materias vegetaes	25, 786, 428
Materias mineraes	21, 229, 179
Materias textis e suas manufacturas	40, 150, 632
Azeites industriaes, betumes, cores e pinturas	19, 677, 696
Papeis, cartões e suas manufacturas	4, 636, 398
Bebidas e licores	1, 478, 798
Perfumaria, pharmacia	3, 007, 275
Machinas, instrumentos, apparelhos	9, 632, 018
Armas, munições e explosivos	502, 038
Diversos	989, 736
Total	139, 300, 766

As importações de 1900 ascenderam a 128,538,142 pesos. O augmento de 7,692,815 em 1901, provem principalmente da importação de trigo, trilhos e ferro lavrado e sem lavrar para usos industriaes. Sendo livre a importação destas mercadorias, a renda aduaneira tem baixado em 1901, não obstante o valor importado.

As exportações em 1901 ascenderam a $173,660,060 ouro nacional, segundo o detalhe seguiente:

Minerio	$156, 944, 207
Agricultura	4, 481, 008
Manufactura	3, 462, 137
Animaes e seus despojos	4, 340, 191
Vinhos, licores e alcools	161, 382
Artigos diversos	252, 741
Numerario (moedas ouro)	203, 310
Reexportação	1, 815, 084
	$173, 660, 060

O total exportado em 1900, eliminando as mercadorias despachadas para rancho, ascendeu a $161,621,897. O augmento de $11,241,545 em 1901, apezar de não haver-se exportado trigo, explica-se pela alta do preço de salitre pela maior exportação do cobre.

Em 1901, a exportação do salitre diminuio em 173,978 toneladas; mas o preço médio, que em 1900 foi de $7.50 por quintal metrico, subiu a $9.30 em 1901; assim se obtêm os seguintes resultados:

EXPORTAÇÃO.

	Toneladas.	Valor.
1900	1, 465, 935	$109, 945, 156
1901	1, 291, 957	118, 860, 131

A exportação de cobre em barra que em 1900 foi de 20,340 toneladas com um valor de $17,899,200, chegou em 1901 a 24,479 toneladas, com um valor de $19,627,114.

A renda aduaneira produziu nos dous ultimos annos o que segue:

	1900.	1901.
Internação	$27,374,840	$26,974,941
Armazenagem e outros direitos	951,031	897,755
Exportação de salitre e iodo	50,171,003	44,126,260
Total	78,496,874	71,998,956

A diminuição no anno de 1901 ascende a $6,497,918, correspondendo $453,175 aos direitos de internação e $6,044,743 aos direitos de exportação.

Deve-se ter presente que nos ultimos mezes de 1901 houve falta de jornaleiros em Iquique, o que paralysou os embarques de salitre e ficou pendente para 1902 o pagamento de direitos que, sem esta circumstancia, se haveriam recebido antes de 31 de Dezembro.

SERVIÇO TELEGRAPHICO EM 1901.

O Director Geral da Repartição dos Telegraphos em seu relatorio annual para 1901, diz que as despezas realizadas durante o anno com installações telegraphicas montaram a $29,881, e as feitas com fios telegraphicos foram de $76,329.51. A extensão total dos fios collocados durante o anno foi de 169 kilometros.

O movimento de telegrammas foi como se segue: 1,231 telegrammas particulares com 16,974,413 palavras, representando o valor de $581,004.12, e 140,146 telegrammas officiaes com 4,681,633 palavras, importando a taxa arrecadada em $148,009.57.

A despeza realizada com a construcção da linha telegraphica para a Republica Argentina foi a seguinte:

Linha especial de Valparaiso a Los Andes	$26,610.00
Duas linhas especiaes de Los Andes a Rio Blanco	8,551.00
Dous cabos subterraneos de Rio Blanco á ponta da Cordilheira	91,171.23
Total	126,332.23

SERVIÇO POSTAL EM VALPARAISO.

O "Chilean Times" de 17 de Maio, contem um resumo do relatorio do Director do Correio em Valparaiso relativo ás operações das repartições postaes sob sua jurisdicção durante o anno de 1901. Diz o relatorio que o numero de correspondencias recebidas do interior durante o anno foi de 3,123,629, no valor de $106,436.85; o numero de correspondencias recebidas do interior com destino ao estrangeiro foi de 440,987, representando o valor de $36,367.12; foram recebidas do estrangeiro, com destino a Valparaiso 1,694,236 peças, e com destino a paizes estrangeiros 54,649 peças. O numero de correspondencias expedidas para o interior da Republica foi de 3,988,673, com um valor de $120,625; de correspondencias ordinarias expedidas para paizes estrangeiros, 783,446, com um valor de $63,493.94. Os vales postaes recebidos e emittidos durante o anno montaram a $3,951,553.26. Os vales postaes emittidos com destino a paizes estrangeiros foram no valor de $119,625.43, e os recebidos de paizes estrangeiros foram no valor de $80,238.67.

NOVO MINISTERIO.

O Departamento de Estado em Washington avisou á Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas, em data de 13 de Junho de 1902, que o Governo do Chile communicou a reorganização do Gabinete como segue:

Ministro do Interior, Senhor RAMÓN BARROS LUCO.
Ministro da Fazenda, Senhor GUILHERMO BARROS.
Ministro da Guerra e da Marinha, Senhor VICTOR M. LAMAS.
Ministro da Industria e Obras Publicas, Senhor JOAQUIM VILLARINA.
Ministro das Relações Exteriores, Senhor J. FRANCISCO VERGARA.
Ministro da Justiça e Instrucção Publica, Senhor RAFAEL BALMACEDA.

ESTADOS UNIDOS.

COMMERCIO COM A AMERICA LATINA.

IMPORTAÇÕES E EXPORTAÇÕES.

Na pagina 90 apparece a ultima relação do commercio entre os Estados Unidos e os paizes latino-americanos, tomada da compilação feita pela Secção de Estastistica do Departamento do Thesouro dos Estados Unidos. A relação corresponde ao mez de Maio de 1902, com uma relação comparativa para o mez correspondente do anno anterior, assim como para os onze mezes findos em Maio de 1902, comparados com os correspondentes de 1901. Deve-se explicar que os algarismos das diversas alfandegas, mostrando as importações e exportações de um só mes não são recebidos no Departamento no Thesouro até quasi o dia 20 do mez seguinte e perde-se algum tempo necessarimente em sua complição e impressão. Por conseguinte as estatisticas para o mez de Maio, por exemplo, não são publicadas até os primeiros dias de Julho.

A INDUSTRIA DE CONSTRUCÇÕES NAVAES.

O Boletim do Recenseamento relativo á industria de construcções navaes, publicado pela Repartição do Recenseamento dos Estados Unidos, põe de manifesto o notavel desenvolvimento desta industria durante o periodo de 1890 a 1900. Essa industria limitou-se principalmente á construcção de navios destinados á navegação de cabotagem e dos Grandes Lagos dos Estados Unidos, mas o augmento havido no numero dos estaleiros e a reducção no custo da construcção tornam evidente que os constructores do paiz estão preparados para entrar em concurrencia com os de paizes estrangeiros.

O capital total empregado nesta industria em 1900, exclusive dos estabelecimentos do Governo, foi de $77,362,701, o que comparado com o de 1890, mostra um augmento de $50,000,000. O capital de nove estaleiros é calculado em $54,291,011. O numero de estabelecimentos para a construcção de navios de ferro e de aço ascendeu de 18 em 1890 a 44 em 1900. O numero dos para a construcção de navios de madeira ficou quasi estacionario.

Segundo o relatorio do perito especial da Repartição do Recenseamento sobre o assumpto, o numero de navios construidos durante o anno de 1900, foi maior que em qualquer anno anterior, com a possivel excepção, dos annos de 1854 e 1855. O Commissario de Navegação em seu ultimo relatorio annual, diz que a tonelagem total dos navios a vapor, de propriedade de companhias norte-americanas, foi de 672,455 toneladas, e que vapores de 40,000 toneladas foram construidos em estaleiros norte-americanos em 1901, ou seja 50 por cento mais que em 1900.

A INDUSTRIA NACIONAL DO TABACO.

A Repartição do Recenseamento acaba de publicar um boletim sobre a industria do tabaco nos Estados Unidos durante o periodo de 1890 a 1900. Segundo este boletim, o capital empregado na industria da fabricação de tabaco é de $124,089,871. Esta somma representa o valor dos terrenos, edificios, machinas e apparelhos, e o capital empregado, más não comprehende o capital total das corporações. O valor dos productos de fumo é calculado em $283,076,546. Os charutos e cigarros constituem o 56.6 por cento de todas as manufacturas de tabaco, o tabaco de fumar e rapé, o 36.7 por cento, e o tabaco de mascar, o 6.7 por cento restante.

A producção total de tabaco nos Estados Unidos em 1900 foi calculada em 868,163,275 libras, que comparada com a colheita de 1890, mostra um augmento de 379,906,629 libras ou seja 77.8 por cento. A cultura do tabaco em grande escala é limitada a poucos Estados, pois sómente dezoito Estados produzem 1,000,000 libras cada um, ao passo que o numero dos que produzem 5,000,000 libras é de 13. Oito Estados produzem mais de 20,000,000 libras de tabaco, cada um, e tres, mais de 100,000,000 libras cada um. Os cinco maiores Estados productores de tabaco, produziram, juntos, uma colheita de 679,791,000 libras ou

78.3 por cento da producção total. A colheita do Estado de Kentucky só constituiu 36.2 por cento da producção total.

Calcula-se que os Estados Unidos produzem quasi a metade da colheita total de tabaco do mundo. A quantidade total de tabaco exportada em 1900 foi de 344,655,697 libras. Desta quantidade o Reino Unido recebeu 121,959,070 libras no valor de $10,961,716; tambem foram exportadas grandes quantidades de tabaco para a Allemanha, França, Italia, os Paizes Baixos, Belgica e Hespanha.

A quantidade de tabaco em rama exportada para o Reino Unido em 1895, foi de 89,618,817 libras; em 1896, foram exportadas para este paiz 79,063,780 libras; em 1897, 89,664,950 libras, e em 1898 e 1899, 88,366,290 e 85,395,232 libras, respectivamente. A quantidade exportada para a Allemanha foi de 51,311,070 libras em 1895, 53,693,132 libras em 1896, 64,304,001 libras em 1897, 53,787,518 libras em 1898 e 44,216,962 libras em 1899. A quantidade exportada para a França foi de 34,943,161 libras em 1895, 33,792,243 libras em 1896, 23,762,881 libras em 1897, 22,016,203 libras em 1898 e 23,656,171 libras em 1899.

As importações de tabaco não manufacturado em 1900 montaram a 19,619,627 libras no valor de $13,297,223. Desta quantidade, 5,561,068 libras foram destinadas á manufactura de charutos, e foram importadas dos Paizes Baixos. Das 14,058,559 libras restantes, 11,272,334 libras ou 80.2 por cento foram importadas de Cuba.

Todos os Estados da União, salvo um, foram representados na industria de fabricação de charutos. O numero total de charutos e cigarros fabricados em 1900, foi de 9,435,312,726.

GUATEMALA.

DECRETO N. 551.

A Assemblea Nacional Legislativa da Republica de Guatemala, decreta:

Artigo 1°. O trinta por cento em ouro que, segundo o Decreto n. 585, deve ser pago por conta do total dos direitos cobrados por importação de mercadorias, desde o primeiro de Junho deste anno será arrecadado em moeda de ouro americano precisamente, ou em lettras equivalentes e acceitaveis, representativas de dita moeda.

Art. 2°. Exceptuam-se do artigo anterior—

A filaça de algodão para tecidos.

Os instrumentos agricolas.

A farinha, o trigo e a carne salgada, artigos que continuarão pagando os direitos de importação, conforme o Decreto n. 585.

Passe ao Executivo para sua publicação e cumprimento.

Dado no Palacio do Poder Legislativo, em Guatemala, aos dez e seis dias do mez de Maio do anno mil novecentos e dous.

ARTURO UBICO, *Presidente.*
VICENTE SÁENZ, *Secretario.*
J. EDUARDO GIRÓN, *Secretario.*

PALACIO DO PODER EXECUTIVO,
Guatemala, 16 de Maio de 1902.

Cumpra-se e publique-se.

MANUEL ESTRADA C.

GUILLERMO AGUIRRE,
O Secretario de Estado no
Despacho de Fazenda e Credito Publico.

COMMERCIO DAS CHARRÚAS EM GUATEMALA.

Segundo o "Board of Trade Journal" de Londres, ha actualmente em Guatemala uma grande procura de charrúas de um systema aperfeiçoado. Parece que os arados ordinarios importados dos Estados Unidos ou de Europa, não dão inteira satisfacção. O solo, sob a acção do sol, torna-se muito compacto, e o ferro dos arados communmente empregados não penetra profundamente no solo. O modelo de arado adequado a este paiz deveria ser construido de tal sorte que o ferro podesse penetrar profundamende no solo e abrir um profundo sulco. Si os arados importados realizassem estas condições. dariam lugar a um movimento consideravel de negocios.

HONDURAS.

CONVENÇÃO DE COMMERCIO COM FRANÇA

O Congresso Nacional decreta:

ARTIGO UNICO. Fica approvada a Convenção celebrada nesta cidade em 11 de Fevereiro proximo passado entre Honduras e a França, que diz:

O presidente da Republica Franceza e o Presidente da Republica de Honduras, igualmente desejosos de favorecer o desenvolvimento das relações entre os dous paizes, resolveram levar a cabo uma Convenção para tal fim, e nomearam respectivamente seus Plenipotenciarios:

O Presidente da Republica Franceza, o Senhor CONDE DE POURTALÉS, Enviado Extraordinario e Ministro Plenipotenciario da Republica Franceza, junto ao Governo de Honduras;

E o Presidente da Republica de Honduras, o Senhor CESAR BONILLA, Secretario de Estado das Relações Exteriores, etc.;

Os quaes, depois, de se terem communicado os seus respectivos plenos poderes, que foram achados em boa e devida forma, estipularam os artigos que se seguem:

ARTIGO 1°. Os generos coloniaes de consumo originarios da Republica de Honduras, gozarão, ao ser importados em França, em Argelia, nas colonias e possessões francezas, nos paizes de protectorado da Indo-China e de Tunez, dos direitos aduaneiros mais baizos applicaveis aos productos similares de qualquer outra procedencia estrangeira.

Art. 2°. Reciprocamente, os productos naturaes e fabris originarios de França, de Argelia, das colonias e possessões francezas, de paizes de protectorado da Indo-China e de Tunez, aõ serem importados na Republica de Honduras, não poderão ser sujeitos a direitos aduaneiros superiores aos estabelecidos sobre productos similares de qualquer outra procedencia, as demais Republicas da America Central exceptuadas.

Art. 3°. Os certificados de origem que forem exigidos para a admissão das mercadorias aos regimens de favor estipulados na presente Convenção, serão visados pelos Consules francezes e pelos Consules de Honduras, livres de todo direito consular de Chancellaria.

Art. 4°. A presente Convenção será ratificada pelos dous Governos tão prompto como fôr possivel, e as ratificações serão trocadas em Pariz.

A dita Convenção entrará em vigor immediatamente depois da troca das ratificações, e permanecerá executiva até a expiração de um anno, contado desde o dia em que uma das Altas Partes Contractantes houver notificado sua intenção de fazer cessar seus effeitos.

Em fe do que, os respectivos Plenipotenciarios firmaram a presente Convenção e lhe puzeram os seus sellos.

Feito em duplicata em Tegucigalpa, Republica de Honduras, em 11 de Fevereiro de 1902.

Pourtalés Gorgier.
César Bonilla.

Dado em Tegucigalpa, no salão de Sessões, aos tres dias do mez de Março de mil novecentos e dous.

Rafael Alvarado, *Presidente.*
Silverio Laínez, *Secretario.*
Joaquín Soto, *Secretario.*

Ao Poder Executivo.

Portanto: Execute-se.
Tegucigalpa, 6 de Março de 1902.

Terencio Sierra,
César Bonilla.
O Secretario de Estado das Relações Exteriores.

MEXICO.

TRATADO DE COMMERCIO COM O IMPERIO AUSTRO-HUNGARO.

O "Diario Oficial," correspondente a 7 de Junho de 1902, publica o texto do Convenio celebrado em 17 de Setembro de 1901 entre a Republica do Mexico e o Imperio Austro-Hungaro, que foi promulgado no dia 31 de Maio de 1902 e cujo texto é como segue:

Porfirio Díaz, Presidente dos Estados Unidos Mexicanos, faz saber a seus habitantes, que no dia 17 de Setembro do anno de 1901, proximo passado, se concluiu e firmou nesta capital, por meio de Plenipotenciarios auctorizados para este fim, um convenio para ajustar as relações economicas entre a Republica de Mexico e o Imperio de Austria-Hungria, na forma e do teor seguintes:

Os abaixo assignados, devidamente auctorizados para este fim, convieram em que os cidadãos mexicanos em Austria e em Hungria e reciprocamente os subditos austriacos e hungaros em Mexico, gosarão do tratamento da nação mais favorecida tanto para a importação, a exportação, o transito e, em geral, todo o que se refera ás operações commerciaes e á navegação, como para o exercicio do commercio e das industrias, e para o pagamento dos impostos que com elles se relacionem.

O tratamento sobre a base da nação mais favorecida fica igualmente garantido de uma e outra parte quanto á admissão de funccionarios consulares e ás prerogativas e immunidades que lhes competem, o mesmo que aos direitos que se relacionam com o exercicio de suas funccões em geral, e em particular em materia de successões.

O presente Convenio vigorará por um prazo de seis mezes, contados desde o dia em que se firme. No caso de que alguma das Partes não tiver notificado, antes da expiração deste prazo, a intenção de fazer cessar seus effeitos, o dito Convenio continuará em vigor pelo prazo de seis mezes mais, contados do dia em que algum das Partes o denuncie.

Feito em Mexico em dous exemplares, cada um em dous idiomas, aos dez e sete dias de Setembro de mil novecentos e um.

(L. S.) (FIRMADO) IGNACIO MARISCAL.
(L. S.) (FIRMADO) G. HOHENWART.

Que o precedente Convenio foi approvado pela Camara de Senadores dos Estados Unidos Mexicanos no dia 7 de Outubro do mesmo anno;

Que igualmente foi approvado pelos Parlamentos de Austria e Hungria e sanccionado por sua Majestade o Imperador e Rei Apostolico;

E que dado o caracter deste Convenio, não tem sido necessaria a troca de ratificações.

Portanto, mando se imprima, publiqua, circule e se lhe dê o devido cumprimento.

Palacio Nacional de Mexico, a 31 de Maio de 1902.

PORFIRIO DIAZ.

REEMBOLSO DE DIREITOS AOS EXPORTADORES DE TECIDOS DE ALGODÃO.

Em data de 6 Junho proximo passado o Presidente approvou o seguinte decreto:

O Congresso dos Estados Unidos Mexicanos decreta:

ARTIGO 1°. Fica facultado o Executivo da União para reembolsar em todo ou em parte e segundo os regulamentos que julgar conveniente dictar, a importancia dos direitos cobrados de accordo com o decreto de 17 de Novembro de 1893, sobre os tecidos de algodão nacionaes exportados pelas Alfandegas da Republica para ser consumidos no estrangeiro.

Fica igualmente facultado o Executivo para abonar aos exportadores de tecidos de algodão fabricados no paiz, até a quantia de oito centavos por kilogramma neto, em compensação dos direitos de importação e seus addicionaes, o mesmo que dos direitos de porto e demais impostos sobre as materias primas que, procedentes do estrangeiro, se usam para fabricar tecidos de algodão.

Art. 2°. Os tecidos de algodão nacionaes que houverem sido exportados nas condições que expressa o artigo anterior, poderão ser reimportados nos termos que estabelece o capitulo XI da Ordenança Geral de Alfandegas; mas neste caso deverão ser reintegradas ao Thesouro, no momento da reimportação de ditos tecidos, as quantias que houver abonado o Governo.

PERU.

UM CONGRESSO ANTI-ALCOÓLICO.

Em data de 8 de Abril de 1902, foi expedida pelo Ministerio de Fomento a resolução que segue:

1°. Organize-se um Congresso Nacional Anti-Alcoólico, que inaugurará suas sessões no dia 1° de Novembro proximo, e as encerrará no dia 30 do mesmo mez.

2°. Corresponde ao dito Congresso propor as medidas municipaes e administrativas que tenham por objecto a consecução dos fins indicados, formular os projectos de lei necessarios e seus respectivos regulamentos.

3°. Nomeia-se uma commissão composta dos Doutores Juan B. Agnoli, Francisco Almenara Butler, Alejandro O. Deustua, E. Lavergne, Ernesto Odriozola, José Pardo e Fabio Ureta, para que formulem o programma a que deve sujeitar-se o Congresso, e proponha tudo relativo a sua organização e funccionamento.

4°. A dita Commissão procederá a eleger de seus membros um Presidente e nomeará seu Secretario.

5°. Uma vez installado o Congresso Anti-Alcoólico, cessará em suas funcções a commissão, passando, seus membros a formar parte do Congresso na qualidade de Delegados do Governo.

SALVADOR.

RECEITA E DESPEZA EM 1901.

O "Diario Official" do Salvador, correspondente a 12 de Março de 1902, contem a memoria dos actos do Poder Executivo nos ramos de Fazenda e Credito Publico correspondente a 1901, apresentada ao Congresso Nacional, que, entre outras cousas, diz que a receita da

Republica durante o anno ascendeu a $7,825,764.40, sendo discriminada assim:

Saldos de annos anteriores	$135, 084. 67
Producto das rendas e de varios serviços	6, 556, 721. 56
Negociações, depositos e transmissões de propriedades	1, 133, 958. 17
Total	7, 825, 764. 40

A despeza realizada durante o anno foi de $7,640,891.17, o que deixa um saldo em favor do Thesouro de $184,873.23.

A despeza foi distribuida pela maneira seguinte:

Poder Legislativo	$48, 021. 40
Presidencia da Republica	28, 443. 00
Relações Exteriores	95, 569. 49
Governação	934, 886. 63
Justiça	295, 035. 51
Fomento	357, 675. 01
Instrucção Publica	316, 414. 21
Guerra	1, 719, 852. 24
Beneficencia	189, 745. 88
Fazenda	393, 304. 94
Credito Publico	3, 197, 956. 09
Devolução de depositos e outras despezas	63, 986. 77
Total	7, 640, 891. 17

BIBLIOGRAPHIA.

Nesta secção da Boletim Mensal se tratará dos livros e folhetos enviados á Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas que se referem a assumptos de interesse aos paizes da União Internacional das Republicas Americanas.

Recebemos o n. 9 da "Revista Maritima Brazileira," correspondente ao mez de Março de 1902. Illustra a sua primeira pagina o retrato do Almirante Custodio José de Mello, acompanhado de noticias biographicas. Contem "Artilheria moderna," pelo 1° Tenente Dawson, traduzido do "Engineering" pelo Almirante Cerqueira Lima; "Tactica naval," "Pyrotechnia militar," "Os instrumentos nauticos" (continuação), "As vantagens do emprego do petroleo como combustivel," "Os recursos commerciaes e industriaes maritimos do Brazil." Segue-se uma chronica sobre a marinha nacional e marinhas estrangeiras.

O Presidente no dia 29 de Abril de 1902 transmittiu ao Congresso dos Estados Unidos o relatorio e os documentos que a este accompanham dos Delegados dos Estados Unidos á Segunda Conferencia Internacional Americana que se reuniu na cidade de Mexico de 22 de Outubro de 1901 até 31 de Janeiro de 1902. A Secretaria recebeu um exemplar deste relatorio, que foi publicado pela Imprensa Nacional. O volume contem, além do relatorio, as instrucções dadas á Delegação pelo Presidente dos Estados Unidos e os diversos protocollos e resoluções da Conferencia, estes ultimos sendo publicados em hespanhol e em inglez. As actas das sessões da Conferencia, no que se referem á questão de arbitramento, são publicadas como um supplemento.

A Bibliotheca de Colombo recebeu da Legação do Chile em Washington um exemplar da valiosa publicação intitulada "Chile at the Pan-American Exposition" (Chile na Exposiçáó Pan-Americana). Este volume não se limita a fazer um catalogo dos productos expostos por Chile na Exposição de Buffalo, mas sob a rubrica "Brief notes on Chile" contem dados importantes relativos á geographia e á historia da Republica, com descripções das diversas divisões politicas ou provincias, suas principaes cidades, seus productos, industrias e desenvolvimento em geral. O volume contem numerosas illustrações e um retrato do mallogrado Presidente ERRAZURIZ:

As folhas avulsas dos Relatorios Consulares correspondentes a 18 de Junho e 2 de Julho, 1902, contêm relatorios interessantes relativos ás condições commerciaes e industriaes dos Estados de Sergipe e Bahia, Brazil. Esses relatorios foram submettidos ao Departamento de Estado dos Estados Unidos por HENRY W. FURNISS, Consul dos Estados Unidos em Bahia. Diz o Consul que o commercio nestes dous Estados soffre actualmente grandes prejuizos devido ao baixo preço obtido por seus principaes productos nos mercados do mundo. Esses productos são café, cacao, arroz, borracha, tabaco, pelles e madeirias. Nestes relatorios o Consul descreve as diversas industrias estabelecidas nos dous Estados, o serviço de transportes e correios, e suas relações commerciaes com os paizes estrangeiros.

"The Istle Fiber of Mexico" é o titulo de um artigo que apparece no supplemento do "Scientific American," de 28 de Junho. Trata da producção, preparação e acondicionamento da bem conhecida fibra denominada Ixtle ou Lechuguilla que se emprega na manufactura de escovas (como um substituto de cerdas), saccos, cordas grossas, cilhas para sellins, etc. O autor é o Sr. CHARLES RICHARDS DODGE, que ultimamente fez uma visita ao Mexico com o fim de estudar as fibras daquella Republica. A parte da planta que se usa é a *cogalla* ou a espiga central de folhas ainda não abertas. Essas cogallas são colhidas pelos nativos, que as limpam á mão, empregando uma faca embotada para este fim, e depois de seccas e acondicionadas, as fibras estão promptas para o mercado. As plantas encontram-se na parte oriental e septentrional do Mexico e no Sul do Estado de Texas. Os principaes centros da industria são San Luis Potosi, Saltillo, Jaumane, Tula, Victoria, Monterey e Tampico. O artigo é illustrado com nove reproducções de photographias tiradas pelo autor.

"A Short Description of the Republic of Chile" (Uma Curta Descripção da Republica do Chile), publicado por F. A. BROCKHAUS, Leipzig, 1901, dá um resumo interessante do desenvolvimento daquella Republica desde sua conquista pela Hespanha até 1899. O livro foi compilado de dados officiaes e é illustrado com 37 gravuras e um mappa (em uma escala de 1 em cada 12,750,000).

BULLETIN MENSUEL

DU

BUREAU INTERNATIONAL DES RÉPUBLIQUES AMÉRICAINES,

Union Internationale des Républiques Américaines.

VOL. XIII. JUILLET 1902. NO. 1.

CONFÉRENCE SANITAIRE INTERNATIONALE AMÉRICAINE.

Le Bureau International des Républiques Américaines a reçu du Docteur WYMAN, Chirurgien Surintendant Général du Service des hôpitaux de la Marine des Etats-Unis, le plan d'organisation suivant, ainsi que le programme proposé comprenant les sujets sur lesquels on devra discuter à la Conférence Sanitaire Internationale Américaine qui se réunira à Washington le 15 octobre 1902.

Le but de cette Conférence, d'après les vœux émis, est d'encourager la coopération amicale entre les organisations sanitaires des différentes Républiques au sujet de la quarantaine et du service de la santé.

Quant à la quarantaine, les délibérations de la Convention seront faites en vue de rendre les quarantaines efficaces contre l'introduction de maladies d'un pays à un autre, en même temps que de prescrire des règlements de quarantaine raisonnables afin d'éviter des pertes inutiles au commerce.

Quant aux mesures sanitaires, les délibérations de la Conférence seront faites en vue d'améliorer la condition sanitaire des ports de mer, afin que les maladies épidémiques en disparaissent ou soient facilement enrayées dans le cas où elles y seraient introduites.

PROGRAMME PROPOSÉ.

1. Convocation de la convention.
2. Nomination d'un président temporaire.
3. Discours de bienvenue.
4. Nomination par le président temporaire d'un Comité d'organisation.

5. Election des membres et nomination de comités par le président de la convention.

6. Rapports des délégués de chacune des Républiques. Chaque rapport doit contenir—

(*a*) Un résumé des lois sur le service sanitaire et la quarantaine et les organisations sanitaires de la République.

(*b*) Récit descriptif des stations de quarantaine et leur administration.

(*c*) Maladies les plus graves ayant existé et existant encore, en consacrant un article spécial à la fièvre jaune, à la malaria, à la peste, au choléra, à la petite vérole, au typhus, à la fièvre typhoïde et à la phthisie.

(*d*) Dangers spéciaux auxquels chaque République est sujette à cause des Républiques voisines.

(*e*) Travaux sanitaires spéciaux en voie d'exécution ou projetés.

7. Discussion sur la quarantaine:

(*a*) Avis international des maladies épidémiques.

(*b*) Principes de quarantaine, par rapport aux maladies spéciales.

(*c*) Stations et appareils de quarantaine.

(*d*) Désinfection.

8. Discussion sur la salubrité des ports de mer:

(*a*) Amélioration sanitaire des ports.

(*b*) Système des égouts.

(*c*) Sol et drainage.

(*d*) Pavage.

(*e*) Désinfection des bâtiments.

(*f*) Hygiène des habitations: lumière, air, eau et mesures pour empêcher l'encombrement.

9. La fievre jaune: La moustique est-elle le seul agent de transmission?

10. Rapport de chacune des Républiques sur les progrès récents en fait de recherches scientifiques des maladies contagieuses.

11. Election d'un conseil exécutif qui sera connu sous le nom de Bureau Sanitaire International.

12. Rapport du Comité sur la date de l'endroit de réunion de la prochaine Conférence Sanitaire des Républiques Américaines.

RÉPUBLIQUE ARGENTINE.

COMMERCE AVEC L'ÉTRANGER POUR LE PREMIER TRIMESTRE DE 1902.

Une analyse des statistiques commerciales de la République Argentine pour le premier trimestre de 1902 (janvier–mars 1902), publiée par le "Standard" de Buenos-Ayres du 11 mai 1902, montre une évaluation totale dans les importations de $27,584,275, contre $30,030,603 pour le trimestre correspondant de l'année 1901. Les exportations montrent les valeurs totales suivantes: $56,711,948 pour le premier trimestre de l'année 1902 et $47,788,284 pour le trimestre correspondant de l'année 1901. En comparant ces chiffres, il ressort une augmentation de 20 pour cent environ dans les exportations et une diminution de 8 pour cent dans les importations.

Les importations en espèces ont été de $897,872 pour le premier trimestre de 1901 et de $5,358 pour le trimestre correspondant de l'année 1902 et les exportations pendant les mêmes périodes ont été de $296,034 et de $866,660.

Les articles suivants importés montrent une augmentation dans les évaluations du premier trimestre de l'année 1902 comparés avec la période correspondante de l'année 1901: légumes, grains et semences $25,954; spiritueux et liqueurs, $58,144; eaux minérales, bière, etc., $12,217; cotonnades, $97,199; bois de construction, $425,714; papier manufacturé, $24,097; fer brut ou relativement à demi ouvragé, $307,271; pierres et verrerie à demi ouvragées, $153,499.

Les produits ci-dessous montrent les diminutions suivantes: animaux sur pied, $9,000; viandes de conserves, $143,133; légumes et fruits frais et en conserve, $40,094; épices, sauces, cornichons, etc., $27,932; thé, café, yerba maté, etc., $71,040; biscuits, confiserie, etc., $10,757; tabac, $209,572; vins, $493,858; soieries, $145,736; lainages, $1,175,730; autres textiles, $161,780; huiles, $44,939; produits chimiques, $160,696; couleurs, encres, $48,100; manufactures de bois, $85,369; papier non manufacturé, $20,389; cuirs, peaux et articles de cuir, $59,329; machines agrioles, $131,361; autres articles de fer, $182,654; métaux bruts ou ouvrés à moitié, $40,381; articles de métal, $168,135; articles de pierre et de verre, $48,048; autres manufactures, $71,858.

Les exportations pour le premier trimestre de l'année 1902 comprennent les articles suivants: animaux sur pied; 13,177 bêtes à cornes, 8,982 moutons, 5,229 chevaux et 9,332 mulets; viande frigorifiée montraent une augmentation de 3,560 tonnes de viande de bœuf et une diminution de 2,869 tonnes de viande de mouton sur la même période de l'année 1901; laine, 103,518 tonnes, soit une augmentation de 35,058 tonnes sur le premier trimestre de l'année 1901; peaux de moutons, 8,270 tonnes, soit une diminution de 1,707 tonnes; cuirs de vaches séchés, 4,458 tonnes, soit une diminution de 129 tonnes; cuirs de vache salés, 8,377 tonnes, soit une augmentation de 3,856 tonnes; bœuf séché, 7,693 tonnes, soit une augmentation de 5,292 tonnes; beurre, 972 tonnes, soit une augmentation de 50 pour cent; suif, 11,006 tonnes, soit une augmentation de 4,636 tonnes; blé, 281,837 tonnes, soit une diminution de 57,908 tonnes; maïs, 33,676 tonnes; foin, 27,799 tonnes, soit une augmentation de 12,218 tonnes; avoine, 9,659 tonnes, soit une augmentation de 8,127 tonnes; sucre, 16,057 tonnes, soit une augmentation de 5,418 tonnes.

Voici la valeur des principaux produits d'exportation; bœuf frigorifié, $100 par tonne; mouton, $80; laine, $212; peaux de moutons, $190; cuirs salés, $196; cuirs séchés, $322; beurre, $250; suif, $123; avoine, $24; graine de lin, $52; maïs, $24; blé, $28; sucre, $80; foin, $10.

Le Royaume-Uni a acheté 122 chevaux, 14,116 tonnes de mouton frigorifié, 11,831 tonnes de bœuf frigorifié, 447 tonnes de peaux de mouton, 564 tonnes de cuirs de vaches salés, 42 tonnes de cuirs de vaches séchés, 6,010 tonnes de laine, 279 tonnes de bœuf séché, 6,040 tonnes de suif, 747 tonnes d'os, 46,664 tonnes de graine de lin, 9,572 tonnes de maïs, 39 tonnes de foin, 31,579 tonnes de blé, 14,348 tonnes de sucre, 641 tonnes de farine, 3,715 tonnes de son, 256 tonnes d'essence de quebracho et 17½ tonnes de peaux de coypu.

L'Allemagne a acheté 227 tonnes de peaux de mouton, 3,202 tonnes de cuirs salés, 129 tonnes de cuirs séchés, 59,951 cuirs de chevaux, 29,163 tonnes de laine, 229 tonnes de suif, 1,054 tonnes d'os, 24,794 tonnes de graine de lin, 3,541 tonnes de blé, 14,402 tonnes de son, 569 tonnes d'essence de quebracho, 1,800 tonnes de troncs de quebracho, 80 tonnes de peaux de coypu.

Les Etats Unis ont acheté 100 tonnes de crin, 182 tonnes de peaux de chèvres, 11 tonnes de peaux de mouton, 1,064 tonnes de cuirs salés, 2,031 tonnes de cuirs séchés, 3,698 cuirs de chevaux, 8,507 tonnes de laine, 123 tonnes de bœuf séché, 1,428 tonnes d'os, 14,113 tonnes de graine de lin, 966 tonnes de blé, 127 tonnes de foin, 340 tonnes d'essence de quebracho, 88 tonnes de peaux de nutria, une demi-tonne de plumes d'autruche.

La France a acheté 123 tonnes de peaux de chèvres, 5,396 tonnes de peaux de mouton, 725 tonnes de cuirs salés, 124 tonnes de cuirs séchés, 37,968 tonnes de laine, 1,162 tonnes de suif, 247 tonnes d'os, 19,558 tonnes de graine de lin, 4,019 tonnes de blé, 88 tonnes de peaux de nutria et 40 tonnes de plumes d'autruche;

La Belgique a acheté 1,670 tonnes de cuirs salés, 13,707 tonnes de laine, 234 tonnes d'os, 19,471 tonnes de graine de lin et 32,249 tonnes de blé.

Les recettes de douanes pour le premier trimestre de l'année 1902 sont estimées comme suit:

	Or
Importations	$7, 309, 887
Exportations	1, 077, 076
Droits de port, etc	696, 530
Total	9, 083, 493

Les recettes des douanes pour le premier trimestre de l'année 1902, accusent un total de $9,263,823, dont $180,330 en papier, contre un total de $10,666, 380 en or, dont $211,580 en papier pour la même période de l'année précédente.

BRÉSIL.

COMMUNICATIONS MARITIMES AVEC NEW YORK.

La Compagnie "Hamburg-American" inaugurera, le 3 juillet 1902, un nouveau service maritime entre New York et le nord du Brésil.

Les départs seront d'abord mensuels mais ils seront plus fréquents aussitôt que les besoins s'en feront sentir.

Ce nouveau service est tout-a-fait différent de celui qui existe déjà entre Hambourg et les ports septentrionaux du Brésil. La plus grande partie des marchandises expédiées de ce pays pour l'Amérique du Nord se composera naturellement de caoutchouc brut en échange de farines, de comestibles, de provisions et d'objets manufacturés.

Les vapeurs feront escale à St. Thomas pour prendre du charbon, et de là, ils se dirigeront vers Pará et Manáos où un bateau de la compagnie fera le service entre cette dernière ville et Iquitos.

Le service sera fait par des paquebots qui jaugeront: 3,150 tonneaux bruts et 1,991 tonneaux net, 4,270 tonneaux bruts et 2,860 tonneaux net, 4,000 tonneaux bruts et 2,543 tonneaux net.

Dans son contrat avec le Syndicat Morgan la ligne "Hamburg-American" s'est réservée le droit d'établir de nouvelles lignes allant dans l'Amérique du Sud.

CHILI.

CONDITIONS IMPOSÉES POUR LES TUYAUX EN CIMENT.

Le Conseil d'hygiène vient de soumettre au Gouvernement chilien les conditions de résistance et d'imperméabilité que doivent remplir les tuyaux en ciment comprimés destinés à des conduites d'eau potable. Voici un résumé des conditions imposées:

Tuyaux en béton.—En vue d'éviter les crevasses provoquées par les contractions du ciment, les tuyaux placés seront soumis aux pressions réglementaires durant plusieurs jours. Les tuyaux ayant éclaté seront refusés, alors que les tuyaux légèrement crevassés seront remis en état au moyen de ciment pur.

Quant aux tuyaux en ciment armé, ils devront être composés de ciment et de sable de première qualité comme suit:

1°. Le sable doit être parfaitement pur, assez fin pour que le tamis de 120 mailles par centimètre carré laisse passer plus de 25 pour cent et que le tamis de 90 par centimètre carré n'en retienne rien:

2°. Le ciment sera du Portland à prise lente et des meilleures fabriques; il sera bien emballé et bien moulu, assez fin, pour ne laisser au maximum qu'un résidu de 5 pour cent au tamis de 900 mailles par centimètre carré, et un résidu de 40 pour cent au tamis de 1,900 mailles par centimètre carré; le poids spécifique du ciment non comprimé sera de 1,000 à 1,200 kilogrammes par mètre cube.

3°. Le mélange se fera dans la proportion de 600 kilogrammes de ciment par mètre cube de sable au minimum; tout résidu supérieur à 5 pour cent au tamis de 900 mailles par centimètre carré sera compté comme matière inerte. Soit, par exemple, un baril de ciment donnant 10 pour cent de résidu au tamis de 900 mailles. Le mélange sera de $600+\frac{600\times10}{5\times100}=612$ kilogrammes de ciment par mètre cube de sable.

Les autres conditions de fabrication seront arrêtées ultérieurement par la Direction des travaux publics.

CONSTRUCTION D'UN CHEMIN DE FER.

Le Président de la République du Chili a autorisé la "Compañía del Ferrocarril de Taltal, Limitado" à construire un embranchement entre les terrains nitratiers "Julia" et "Jermania."

En dehors des conditions habituelles (approbation des plans et des tarifs par le Gouvernement, soumission de l'embranchement aux lois générales sur les chemins de fer), les stipulations de l'article 7 du décret sont de nature à attirer particulièrement l'attention des intéressés. Voici la teneur de cet article:

"Dans les endroits où le terrain contient des depôts de nitrate, le concessionnaire devra enlever ses voies et les placer dans un lieu voisin, sans aucune charge pour le fisc ou pour celui qui aurait acquis le droit d'exploiter le terrain."

DÉVELOPPEMENT DE L'ÎLE DE JUAN FERNANDEZ.

Monsieur R. I. **Mansfield**, consul des Etats-Unis à Valparaiso, écrit au Ministères des Affaires Etrangères que l'île de Juan Fernandez, située à 600 milles à l'ouest de Valparaiso, semble devoir acquérir bientôt une certaine importance industrielle. Cette île, qui appartient au Chili, a 15 milles de longueur sur 8 milles de larguer, et possède un bon port où de grands navires peuvent jeter l'ancre avec sûreté. Une grande fabrique de conserves de poissons a déjà été établie dans l'île, dont les pêcheries attirent l'attention des capitalistes américains. On y trouve en effet, de grandes quantités de homards, de crabes et de poissons excellents. Les homards y deviennent très gros, ont la chair très fine et conviennent spécialement pour la mise en boîtes. On les prend aisément, de sorte que leur coût est très minime et comme ils fourmillent littéralement aux environs de l'île, leur pêche pourra être pratiquée avantageusement durant de nombreuses années.

On a constaté aussi, sur l'île de Fernandez et sur les îlots voisins, la présence d'un grand nombre de phoques à fourrure, dont la capture pourrait être menée de front avec la pêche des homards. La loi chilienne permet la chasse de phoques du 1^{er} mars au 1^{er} novembre et les fourrures peuvent être vendues facilement à Valparaiso d'où elles sont expédiées en Europe. On trouve l'eau fraîche en abondance dans l'île Fernandez où le coût de la vie serait très peu élevé, les fruits et les légumes y poussant sans culture.

EQUATEUR.

SITUATION COMMERCIALE EN 1901.

Le rapport de la Chambre de commerce de Guayaquil pour l'année 1901, publié dernièrement, contient beaucoup de données utiles au sujet des affaires de cette ville et de l'aspect général du commerce du pays.

On sait que l'Equateur est le pays où l'on récolte la plus grande quantité de cacao et la consommation de ce produit et du chocolat a augmenté d'une manière si constante et si rapide pendant ces dernières années, que le cacao (ainsi qu'on appelle le produit brut) s'est créé un nouveau rang dans les marchés du monde. Les exportations totales de cacao provenant de l'Equateur en 1901 ont atteint 23,179,095 kilos contre 18, 825,898 en 1900, cependant, à cause de la baisse dans les prix, la valeur totale de la récolte de 1901 n'a été que de 9,232,100 sucres contre 9,086,700 sucres en 1900. La France a acheté 10,217,257 kilos de cacao pendant l'année 1901 ce qui met ce pays de beaucoup à la tête des consommateurs de ce produit; l'Angleterre vient ensuite accusant un chiffre de 2,697,251; puis l'Espagne, montrant un total de 2,309,389; après viennent les Etats-Unis avec 2,270,150 kilos et enfin l'Allemagne avec 1,359,196 kilos.

On évalue les exportations de l'Equateur à 16,392,333 sucres en 1901, contre 16,260,413 sucres en 1900 et les importations à 151,126,281 sucres en 1901 contre 13,416,878 sucres en 1900. Les Etats-Unis ont fourni la plus grande partie des importations, le Royaume-Uni et l'Allemagne venant ensuite dans l'ordre indiqué.

La situation financière du gouvernement est très satisfaisante, les recettes prévues pour l'année en question étant de 13,418,504 sucres, soit une augmentation de 5,281,343 sucres en la comparant avec l'année 1900.

Il y a dans le pays une grande quantité de ressources naturelles, tout aussi bien dans le règne végétal que dans le règne minéral, représentant les différentes zones depuis les régions tropicales de la côte jusqu'aux hauts plateaux tempérés de l'intérieur. La construction de la ligne ferrée de Guayaquil à Quito, qui s'avance rapidement, donnera certainement une grande impulsion au développement du pays en ouvrant sans aucun doute de grands débouchés aux contrées jusqu'ici inaccessibles.

Les fonds en dépôts dans les banques de Guayaquil au 31 décembre, 1901 se sont élevés à 3,502,136 sucres. Pendant l'année 1900–1901 la Banque de l'Equateur a payé un dividende de 16 pour cent, et la "Banco Comercial y Agricola" en a payé un de 10 pour cent.

PRODUCTION ET COMMERCE DES NOIX DE COROZO.

D'après une publication de l'Office du Commerce Extérieur de Paris, la noix de corozo, employée spécialement dans la fabrication des boutons, est importée en Europe des côtes de l'Amérique du Sud. de la Colombie, du Brésil et surtout de l'Equateur.

Le corozo est le fruit d'un arbre que l'on rencontre à l'état sauvage sur la côte, dans toute la région chaude et humide et jusqu'au pied de la Cordillière. Mais la valeur sur place des noix est si infime, qu'elles ne peuvent supporter que très peu de frais. Aussi ne sont-elles récoltées que par des gens de condition misérable et dans les régions d'un abord facile, principalement dans le voisinage des villes et de la côte. Elles sont chargées sous l'arbre à dos de cheval, d'âne ou de mulet, et transportées ensuite soit directement au port voisin, soit au village où de petits commerçants centralisent les achats, soit encore au cours d'eau le plus proche, où elles sont embarquées sur des radeaux de bambous ou de troncs d'arbres.

La qualité du corozo est uniforme, les grosses noix étant mélangées avec les petites afin d'éviter les frais de triage. Elles sont livrées au commerce à l'état naturel avec leur coque (cascera), ou bien décortiquées (pelada).

Les provinces de l'Equateur produisant et exportant du corozo sont celles d'Esmeraldas, Manabi, El Guyas, et los Rios. Dans chaque province, un premier groupement est opéré dans les villes et villages, puis les envois sont centralisés dans quelques ports pour l'exportation. Le port de Guayaquil est de beaucoup le centre commercial le plus important de la République pour cet article.

La production totale des noix de corozo dans l'Equateur serait difficile à évaleur, une partie seulement étant récoltée et exportée.

Depuis trente ans, cette exportation a plus que décuplée comme quantité, alors que la valeur du corozo a également augmenté, au moins à certaines époques.

Plus de la moitié du corozo de l'Equateur est ordinairement expédiée en Allemagne. Voici, du reste, la répartition des exportations de 1900: Allemagne, 10,306,165 kilogrammes; Etats-Unis, 4,200,520 kilogrammes; France, 2,460,730 kilogrammes; Italie, 574,390 kilogrammes; Angleterre, 422,490 kilogrammes; Chili, 67,030 kilogrammes.

Les noix de corozo arrivent toujours en sacs.

Les prix sont soumis à des variations assez sensibles, mais, après avoir suivi une progression ascendante jusqu'en 1900, ils sont brusquement retombés à leur point de départ.

Les changements de cours étant assez fréquents et subits, il faut, autant que possible traiter télégraphiquement avec les maisons locales.

Généralement, le mode de paiement est celui de la traite documentaire avec autorization de tirage à vue pour 75 ou 80 pour cent de la valeur de l'embarquement, selon les conditions stipulées à l'avance.

ÉTATS-UNIS.

COMMERCE AVEC L'AMÉRIQUE LATINE.

IMPORTATIONS ET EXPORTATIONS.

On trouvera à la page 90 le dernier rapport du commerce entre les États-Unis et l'Amérique Latine, extrait de la compilation faite par le Bureau des Statistiques du Ministère des Finances. Le rapport a trait au mois de mai 1902 et donne un tableau comparatif de ce mois avec le mois correspondant de l'année 1901. Il donne aussi un tableau des onze mois finissant le 30 mai en les comparant avec la période correspondante de l'année précédente. On sait que les chiffres des différents bureaux de douane montrant les importations et les exportations pour un mois quelconque ne sont reçus au Ministère des Finances que le 20 du mois suivant et qu'il faut un certain temps pour les compiler et les faire imprimer de sorte que les résultats pour le mois de mai ne peuvent être publiés avant le mois de juillet.

CONSTRUCTION DE LOCOMOTIVES EN 1901.

D'après la "Railroad Gazette," publiée à New York, le nombre de locomotives construites sur commande aux Etats-Unis en 1901 a été de 3,384. Ce chiffre est supérieur de 231 ou 7.3 pour cent au résultat de 1900 et c'est le nombre le plus élevé qui ait été atteint jusqu'ici.

Ces locomotives ont été construites dans quinze ateliers de construction appartenant à huit sociétés anonymes.

Voici les chiffres pour les onze dernières années: 1890, 2,240; 1891, 2,165; 1892, 2,012; 1893, 2,011; 1894, 695; 1895, 1,101; 1896, 1,175; 1897, 1,251; 1898, 1,875; 1899, 2,473; 1900, 3,153; 1901, 3,384 locomotives.

Les locomotives construites par les compagnies de chemins de fer elles-mêmes ne sont pas comprises dans les chiffres précités, bien que le résultat de 1901 comprenne 170 locomotives à crémaillère, 45 locomotives électriques, 44 locomotives à air comprimé, et 300 locomotives légères pour plantations, entrepreneurs, etc.

Des locomotives construites en 1901, 337 ou près de 10 pour cent du total ont été exportées à l'étranger.

CONSTRUCTION DE NAVIRES.

"Le Bulletin de Recensement sur la Construction de Navires," publié par le Bureau de Recensement des Etats-Unis, fait ressortir un très grand développement dans la construction des navires en fer et en acier pendant les années de 1890 à 1900. Cette construction s'est bornée principalement aux exigences de la navigation des Lacs et du cabotage dans les Etats-Unis. Toutefois, l'accroissement du commerce, l'installation des machines dans les chantiers et la diminution dans les frais de construction indiquent que les constructeurs de navires du pays sont sur le point du faire concurrence à ceux des pays étrangers.

Sans compter les chantiers du gouvernement, le capital placé dans cette industrie en 1900 s'élevait à $77,362,701 montrant une augmentation de $850,000,000 en la comparant à l'année 1890, ce qui montre que la valeur a presque triplé en dix ans. On estime que neuf chantiers de construction ont un capital de $54,291,011. On remarque 44 établissements de construction de navires en fer et en acier en 1900, tandis qu'il n'y avait que 18 en 1890. D'autre part, la construction de navires en bois est restée presque stationnaire.

D'après le rapport de l'agent spécial du Bureau de Recensement sur le sujet, c'est pendant l'année 1900 qu'on a atteint le plus fort tonnage dans la construction de navires à l'exception peut-être des années 1854 et 1855.

Dans son dernier rapport annuel le Commissaire Général de la Navigation fait voir que le capital américain possédait un total de navires à vapeur jaugeant 672,455 tonnes et que la construction de vapeurs dans les chantiers américains sur la côte, destinés principalement au commerce du cabotage, a atteint environ 40,000 tonnes, soit une augmentation de plus de 50 pour cent pour l'année fiscale 1901 sur celle de 1900.

COMMERCE AVEC L'ÉTRANGER PENDANT LE MOIS DE MAI 1902.

En comparant le commerce extérieur des Etats-Unis pendant le mois de mai 1902 avec la même période de l'année 1901, on trouve une diminution de $21,946,880 dans les exportations et une autre de $2,913,616 dans les importations.

La valeur totale des exportations pour les onze mois de l'année fiscale finissant en mai 1902, montre une diminution de $92,312,320 en la comparant avec la période correspondante de l'année précédente. La plus grande partie de cette diminution est due au déficit dans les récoltes de maïs et d'avoine. Les importations accusent une augmentation de $75,444,596.

L'excédent des exportations sur les importations pendant les onze mois en question s'est élevé à $462,566,314, tandis que pour le mois de mai les exportations ont dépassé les importations de $26.931,944.

INDUSTRIE NATIONALE DU TABAC.

Le Bulletin publié par le Bureau de Recensement, traitant de l'industrie du tabac aux Etats-Unis, pendant les dix années 1890–1900, fait ressortir pour cette période, une augmentation sensible.

Le total du capital placé dans les manufactures de tabac est estimé à $124,088,871; cette somme représente la valeur du terrain, des bâtiments, des machines, des outils et instruments, ainsi que le capital employé, mais elle ne comprend pas le capital représenté par les actions de ces sociétés.

On estime à $283,076,546 les produits totaux des tabacs manufacturés, dont 56.6 pour cent représentent les cigares, 36.7 pour cent le tabac à fumer et le tabac à priser, et 6.7 pour cent le tabac en tiges.

Pour l'année du recensement de 1900, la production totale de ce produit a été de 868,163,275 livres, soit une augmentation de 379,906,629 livres ou 77.8 pour cent sur la récolte de 1890. Il y a comparativement très peu d'Etats qui cultivent le tabac sur une grande échelle, 18 Etats seulement produisent 1,000,000 de livres chacun et 13 Etats en produisent 5,000,000 chacun. On compte 8 Etats produisant plus de 20,000,000 de livres chacun et enfin 3 Etats en produisant plus de 100,000,000 chacun.

La récolte totale des cinq principaux états producteurs du tabac a été de 679,791,000 livres, soit 78.3 pour cent de la production totale. La récolte du Kentucky à lui seul a formé 36.2 pour cent du rendement total.

D'après les statistiques dressées depuis un certain nombre d'années, il ressort que les Etats-Unis fournissent approximativement la moitié du tabac produit dans le monde entier. Sur la quantité totale exportée en 1900 et se montant à 344,655, 697 livres, le Royaume-Uni en a pris 121,959,070 livres, évaluées à $10,961,716. L'Allemagne, la France, l'Italie et les Pays-Bas ont été, dans l'ordre indiqué, les plus grands acheteurs. La Belgique et l'Espagne ont acheté aussi des quantités considérables de tabac provenant de Etats-Unis, la première 17,146,300 livres et la dernière 13,772,478 livres.

La quantité de tabac en feuilles exportée dans le Royaume-Uni en 1895 a été de 89,618,817 livres; en 1896 de 79,063,780 livres; en 1897 de 89,664,950 livres; en 1898 de 88,366,290 livres et en 1899 de 395,232 livres. La quantité exportée en Allemagne a été de 51,311,070 livres en 1895; de 53,693,132 livres en 1896; de 64,304,001 livres en 1897; de 53,787,518 livres en 1898 et de 44,216,962 livres en 1899. La quantité exportée en France a été de 34,943,161 livres en 1895; de 33,792,243 livres en 1896; de 23,762,881 livres en 1897; de 22,016,203 livres en 1898 et de 23,656,171 livres en 1899.

En 1900 les importations de tabacs non manufacturés ont atteint 19,619,627 livres, évaluées à $13,297,223. Sur la quantité totale importée, 5,561,068 livres ont été utilisées pour servir d'enveloppes de cigares, dont 5,048,194 livres ou 90.8 pour cent ont été cultivées par les syndicats hollandais dans l'île de Sumatra et importées des Pays-Bas. Sur les 14,058,559 livres importées n'étant pas propres à servir d'enveloppes de cigares, 11,272,334 livres ou 80.2 pour cent ont été importées de l'île de Cuba.

Il y a des manufactures de cigares dans toute l'étendue du pays. Tous les Etats, à l'exception d'un seul sont représentés pour cette industrie dans les statistiques dressées pour l'année 1900. On a employé dans les Etats-Unis 118,479,225 livres de tabac qui ont produit 9,435,312,726 cigares et cigarettes.

PRODUCTION DU SAUMON CONSERVÉ SUR LA CÔTE DU PACIFIQUE.

D'après le "Trade Journal," de San-Francisco, la production du saumon conservé sur la côte du Pacifique a été comme suit en 1901: Alaska, 2,032,838 caisses; Colombie britannique, 1,205,037 caisses; Puget Sound, 1,415,008 caisses; fleuve Columbia, 251,265 caisses; Orégon, 71,366 caisses; Wallapa et Grays Harbor, 51,966 caisses; fleuve Sacramento, 17,500 caisses; rivière Klamath, 2,375 caisses; total, 5,047,355 caisses, contre 2,994,548 caisses en 1900, 3,245,904 caisses en 1899 et 1,885,000 caisses seulement en 1894.

Comparativement aux années précédentes, il y a donc une véritable surabondance de production et il y a lieu de s'attendre à une diminution sensible des prix, la consommation ne pouvant que très difficilement augmenter ainsi brusquement dans la même proportion.

PRODUCTION DU MIEL.

Le "Bradstreet's," de New-York, fait connaître qu' il y a aux Etats-Unis environ 707,250 fermes où l'on élève les abeilles, soit environ un huitième du nombre total de fermes du pays. Ces fermes possèdent environ 4,109,600 ruches évaluées à $10,186,513, ou une moyenne de 6 ruches par ferme.

En 1899 la production de l'industrie apicole américaine atteignit 61,196,160 livres de miel et 1,765,315 livres de cire, d'une valeur totale de $6,664,494, soit environ $9.40 par ferme. Les diverses régions ont contribué à cette production dans la proportion suivante: centre nord, 35 pour cent; côtes nord de l'Atlantique, 12 pour cent; côtes sud de l'Atlantique, 15 pour cent; sud central, 23 pour cent; ouest, 14 pour cent. De tous les Etats de l'Union où l'on produit le miel, c'est le Texas qui vient en premier lieu avec 4,780,200 livres; la Californie vient ensuite avec 3,667,750 livres, alors que l'Etat de New-York arrive en troisième lieu avec 3,422,500 livres.

Les comtés où l'industrie apicole est la plus développée sont ceux de Fresno, San Diego et Tulare, en Californie, et de Tompkins, Cayuga, et Seneca, dans l'Etat de New-York.

GUATÉMALA.

PAIEMENT EN OR DES DROITS D'IMPORTATION.

Depuis le 1er juin 1901 on paye en or Américain, ou en cheques représentant ladite monnaie, 30 pour cent des droits d'importation dans les ports de Guatémala et non en monnaie du pays à un taux officiel ainsi qu'on avait l'habitude de le faire. Toutefois les fils de laine, les instruments agricoles, la farine, le blé et les viandes salées continuent à payer les mêmes droits qu'auparavant, c'est-à-dire 10 pour cent du droit au taux courant de la prime sur l'or.

MEXIQUE.

RELATONS COMMERCIALES AVEC LA FRANCE.

Les rapports reçus des consuls et agents consulaires français dans les différents pays de l'Amérique Latine indiquent que la France commence à se rendre compte de l'importance de ces débouchés pour ses produits.

M. Blondel, Ministre de France au Mexique, a présenté dans son rapport officiel un excellent sommaire de la situation commerciale dans la République pendant les cinq dernières années, faisant remarquer que le commerce de la France n'a augmenté que d'un tiers tandis que celui de l'Allemagne, de l'Angleterre et des Etats-Unis a augmenté du double.

Le Ministre fait voir de quelle manière on pourrait augmenter considérablement le commerce français dans la République du Mexique et il s'appuie surtout sur la nécessité d'y envoyer des commis voyageurs parlant espagnol.

D'après M. Blondel, les Mexicains apprécient la valeur des articles français, et l'état peu avancé des relations commerciales des deux pays est dû au manque d'initiative de la part des commerçants français. Dans les efforts qu'il a faits pour arriver à combler ce déficit le Ministre de Commerce exige que les consuls des pays de l'Amérique Latine à leur retour à Paris passent certaines heures au bureau spécial du Ministère pour être prêts à répondre aux questions qui pourraient leur être faites et fournir les renseignements sur les marchés des pays dans lesquels ils sont accrédités.

Les principaux membres de la Chambre de Commerce de Paris croient que la reprise des relations commerciales aura pour résultat l'augmentation de rapports commerciaux entre la France et le Vénézuéla, et on fait des efforts avec ce même résultat en vue dans la République Argentine et le Paraguay.

D'après le traité de commerce qui existe actuellement entre la France et le Mexique, le café mexicain exporté directement des ports mexicains à ceux de la France jouit des privilèges de la nation favorisée en vertu desquels, le droit est reduit à un minimum, soit 136 francs par 100 kilogrammes. Pour obtenir cette réduction, l'envoi devra être accompagné d'un certificat d'origine et d'un connaissement montrant qu'il a été expédié d'un port mexicain. Le certificat d'origine devra être signé par le consul de France au port d'expédition. Ce rabais sur les droits d'importation permet au café mexicain de faire concurrence en France à celui que les autres pays peuvent y envoyer.

COMMERCE AVEC LA CALIFORNIE.

Dans un rapport adressé au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères, le Consul du Mexique à San Francisco signale l'importance croissante que prennent chaque année les rapports commerciaux entre la Californie et le Mexique.

Les exportations de produits californiens au Mexique étaient en 1897 de $1,345,000; en 1898, de $1,484,806; en 1899, de $1,485,810; en 1900, de $1,700,740, et en 1901, de $1,741,365.

Les importations de produits mexicains en Californie ont été en 1901 de $540,063, contre $405,892 en 1900 et $440,039 en 1889.

En 1901, San Francisco a expédié 6,361,468 dollars mexicains.

CONDITIONS DES RÉCOLTES.

D'après des renseignements reçus dernièrement les récoltes de printemps (qui, au Mexique, commencent en mai) peuvent être considérées comme assurées; le maïs et le blé notamment seront cette année beaucoup plus abondants que l'année dernière.

D'après les nouvelles reçues dans la capitale et reproduites par la presse, les Etats de Nuevo-León, de Tamaulipas et de Coahuila fourniront une très abondante récolte. Dans ceux de Sinaloa, Jalisco, Michoacán et Mexico, la récolte dépassera de beaucoup celle de 1901; la moisson sera bonne dans les Etats de Vera-Cruz et d'Oaxaca.

Le prix du maïs et du blé tend à baisser encore; le maïs, qui se vendait à raison de 4 piastres l'hectolitre, est coté aujourd'hui à 3½ piastres.

Cette diminution du prix du maïs aura une heureuse influence sur la vente des cotonnades. On assure que durant les premiers mois de l'année courante, les grandes fabriques mexicaines de tissus de coton ont réussi à écouler la plus grande partie des stocks considérables qu'elles détenaient encore en magasin.

FAITS DIVERS.

Un récent journal de commerce publie les faits suivants:

Le gouvernement de l'Etat de Yucatan a décidé définitivement d'entreprendre les travaux d'assainissement et de pavage en asphalte de la ville de Merida. La municipalité et la compagnie des tramways contribueront pour une certaine somme à l'exécution de ces travaux.

Une compagnie anglaise est en formation pour la construction d'un chemin de fer qui relierait Coatzacoalcos à la ligne de Campêche et Merida.

M. Emilio Segura vient de demander au Ministère de Fomento une concession pour l'établissement d'une fonderie de fer à Tepeyahualco, district de Libres, Etat de Puebla. La nouvelle fonderie se consacrera à la fabrication de l'acier Bessemer et les rails de chemin de fer. Le bénéfice de la loi sur les industries nouvelles a été demandé en faveur de cette fabrique.

La Chambre des députés a approuvé un projet de loi tendant à autoriser la libre introduction de marchandises provenant de l'étranger dans le nouveau territoire de Quintana Roo.

Les exportations du cuivre durant les sept premiers mois de l'année 1901–2 se sont élevées à $8,073,032.70, contre $6,259,675.01 en 1900–1901. Pour le plomb, les exportations ont été, durant la même période, de $3,078,406.30, contre $3,080,379 en 1900–1901.

La valeur du bétail exporté durant l'année 1901 par le Mexique aux Etats-Unis et à Cuba a été de $5,101,277. Durant les cinq premiers mois, de janvier à juin, le nombre de têtes exportées a été de 104,602. Le Mexique a également exporté en peaux vertes, aux Etats-Unis, pendant l'année 1901, pour une valeur de $5,635,210.37.

PÉROU.

EXPOSITION INTERNATIONALE DE L'ALCOOL EN 1902.

Une exposition internationale des procédés, machines at appareils propres aux applications les plus modernes de l'alcool, s'ouvrira à Lima le 1er novembre 1902

URUGUAY.

AMENDES POUR CONTRAVENTION DES RÈGLEMENTS SANITAIRES MARITIMES.

Le Ministre et Consul Général d'Angleterre à Montévidéo a envoyé, en date du 25 avril dernier, une dépêche renfermant la traduction d'une loi qui a été sanctionnée par le chef du pouvoir exécutif et qui fixe le montant des amendes à payer pour les contraventions aux règlements sanitaires maritimes de l'Uruguay.

En voici la traduction: Le chef du pouvoir exécutif a sanctionné la loi votée récemment par l'Assemblée législative fixant les amendes encourues pour contraventions aux règlements que le Conseil d'hygiène a été autorisé à publier en vertu de la loi du 31 octobre 1895.

1. Les capitaines de navires, qui à leur entrée dans le port ne hissent pas le pavillon jaune au mât de misaine seront condamnés à une amende de $50.

2. Les capitaines de navires qui donneront de faux renseignements aux officiers de la santé au moment de leur interrogatoire seront condamnés à une amende de $50 à $500, selon la gravité du cas et l'opinion de l'inspecteur de la santé.

3. Les capitaines de navires, qui avant d'avoir reçu la visite sanitaire négligeront d'éviter la communication avec d'autres navires seront condamnés à une amende de $50 à $400, et s'ils sont en quarantaine l'amende sera de $800.

4. Les capitaines qui désobéiront aux ordres des autorités sanitaires seront condamnés à une amende de $200.

5. Les capitaines qui cacheront des cas de maladies de n'importe quelle espèce encourront une amende de $200 à $500 qui s'élevera au chiffre de $500 à $1,000, s'ils font débarquer une personne malade sans la permission des autorités sanitaires, sauf en cas de fracture ou de blessures.

6. Les transatlantiques qui n'ont pas les privilèges de paquebots et qui transportent plus de 60 personnes tant en passagers qu'en équipage, seront condamnés dans la personne de leurs agents à une amende de $200 s'ils n'ont pas de médecin à bord.

7. Les transatlantiques qui ont les privilèges de paquebots doivent se conformer aux règlements sanitaires sous peine d'une amende s'élevant à la somme de $50 à $200 suivant l'importance de la contravention.

8. Les armateurs et autres, qui, pendant la visite sanitaire s'approcheront à plus de 500 mètres du bateau pendant la visite, seront condamnés à une amende de $25, que sera portée à $50 s'ils jettent l'ancre avant que le drapeau jaune ne soit amené.

9. Les amendes seront imposées par les inspecteurs sanitaires du port et seront payées par le capitaine, l'agent ou l'armateur du navire qui sont responsables du paiement sans préjudice toutefois d'autres poursuites pour le payement de la même somme contre les parties légalement responsables des contraventions.

Cette loi ne sera mise en vigueur que trois mois après la date du présent décret.

Toutes les autres lois ayant rapport aux amendes dont on vient de parler sont abrogées.

21 avril 1902.

Dans sa dépêche transmettant le rapport ci-dessus, le Ministre Résident de S. M. attire l'attention particulièrement sur l'amende imposée aux tranatlantiques dans l' article 6.

A première vue, cet article semble arbitraire au plus haut degré, mais on doit se rappeler que les vapeurs transportant plus de 60 personnes ont presque toujours des privilèges de paquebots et par conséquent ne sont pas sujets à l'amende.

PRODUCTION DE MERCURE DANS LE MONDE EN 1900 ET 1901

Voici, d'après l'"Engineering and Mining Journal" de New-York, comment s'est répartie la production du mercure dans le monde en 1900 et 1901:

Pays.	1900.	1901.
	Tonnes.	*Tonnes.*
Espagne	1,111	846
Etats-Unis	967	992
Autriche	550	512
Russie	340	368
Italie	220	278
Total	3,188	2,996

Les chiffres ci-dessus, qui représentent 91,873 flacons en 1900 et 86,340 flacons en 1901, ne comprennent pas la production du Mexique, qui a été de 335 tonnes en 1900. La production totale en 1900 a donc été de 3,523 tonnes.

Le chiffre de l'Italie comprend la production de toutes les mines en exploitation, alors que pour l'Autriche il ne s'agit que des usines d'Idria. La production de l'Espagne comprend 786 tonnes d'Almaden et 80 tonnes provenant d'usines de moindre importance.

PRODUCTION DU ZINC DANS LE MONDE EN 1901.

Voici d'après MM. Merton & Co., de Londres, comment s'est répartie la production du zinc dans le monde en 1901, comparativement aux deux années précédentes et à l'exercice 1890:

Pays.	1901.	1900.	1899.	1890.
	Tonnes.	*Tonnes.*	*Tonnes.*	*Tonnes.*
Westphalie, Belgique et Hollande	199,285	186,320	189,955	137,630
Silésie	106,385	100,705	98,500	87,475
Grande-Bretagne	29,190	29,830	31,715	29,145
France et Espagne	27.265	30,620	32,955	18,240
Autriche et Italie	7,700	6,975	7,190	7,135
Pologne	5,935	5,875	6,225	3,620
Total pour l'Europe	375,760	360,325	366,630	283,245
Etats-Unis	122,830	110,465	115,855	59,371
Total général	498,590	470,790	482,485	342,616

Comme on le voit, c'est la production des Etats-Unis qui a augmenté dans la plus forte proportion. De 17.3 pour cent, en 1890, le zinc produit dans ce pays a atteint 24.6 pour cent du total en 1901.

BIBLIOGRAPHIE.

Les livres et les brochures qui seront envoyés au Bureau des Républiques Américaines, et qui contiendront des sujets ou matières traitant des pays de l'Union Internationale des Républiques Américaines, seront mentionnés dans le Bulletin Mensuel sous le titre "Bibliographie."

La Bibliothèque Mémoriale de Colomb doit à l'amabilité de la Légation chilienne de Washington un exemplaire d'une publication importante, intitulée "Le Chili à l'Exposition Pan-Américaine." Ce volume toutefois ne se borne pas à donner un catalogue général de l'Exposition du Chili à Buffalo, mais sous le titre de "Abrégé sur le Chili," il contient des données importantes sur la géographie et l'histoire de la République, avec la description des différentes divisions politiques ou Provinces; leurs principales villes et productions, leurs industries et leur développement en général, le tout accompagné de nombreuses illustrations, y compris un portrait du feu Monsieur le Président ERRÁZURIZ, augmentant de beaucoup l'intérêt du livre.

"Une courte description de la République du Chili," publiée par F. A. Brockhaus, Leipzig 1901, contient un résumé très intéressant du développement de cette République depuis l'époque de la Conquête Espagnole jusqu'à l'année 1899. La matière est extraite de données officielles et la publication est accompagnée d' une carte à l'échelle de 1:12,750,000 et de 37 gravures.

Les "Advance Sheets" des Rapports consulaires du 18 juin et du 2 juillet 1902, contiennent des rapports importants sur la situation commerciale à Sergipe, Brésil, et aussi sur le commerce et la situation industrielle à Bahia, Brésil. Ces rapports ont été transmis au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères des Etats Unis par le Consul HENRY W. FURNISS de Bahia, Brésil, et traitent en détail des régions dont il est question. Ces deux régions souffrent actuellement des effets d'une crise commerciale due à la baisse dans le prix de leurs productions indigènes sur les marchés. Ces productions comprennent le café, le cacao, le riz, le caoutchouc, le tabac, les peaux et le bois. On parle des nombreuses industries des deux Etats, du service postal, des facilités de transport, ainsi que des relations commerciales avec les autres pays du monde.

Monthly Bulletin

OF THE

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OF THE

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INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

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AUGUST, 1902.

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RATES OF POSTAGE FROM THE UNITED STATES TO LATIN-AMERICAN COUNTRIES.

The rates of postage from the United States to all foreign countries and colonies (except Canada, Mexico and Cuba) are as follows:

		Cents.
Letters, per 15 grams (½ ounce)		5
Single postal cards, each		2
Double postal cards, each		4
Newspapers and other printed matter, per 2 ounces		1
Commercial papers	Packets not in excess of 10 ounces	5
	Packets in excess of 10 ounces, for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof	1
Samples of merchandise	Packets not in excess of 4 ounces	2
	Packets in excess of 4 ounces, for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof	1
Registration fee on letters and other articles		8

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PROHIBITED ARTICLES TO ALL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Poisons, explosives, and inflammable articles, live or dead animals, insects (especially the Colorado beetle), reptiles, fruits or vegetable matter liable to decomposition, and substances exhaling a bad odor, excluded from transmission in domestic mails as being in themselves, either from their form or nature, liable to destroy, deface, or otherwise injure the contents of the mail bags, or the persons of those engaged in the postal service; also obscene, lewd, or lascivious books, pamphlets, etc., and letters and circulars concerning lotteries, so-called gift concerts, etc. (also excluded from domestic mails); postal cards or letters addressed to go around the world; letters or packages (except those to Mexico) containing gold or silver substances, jewelry or precious articles; any packet whatever containing articles liable to customs duties in the countries addressed (except Cuba and Mexico); articles other than letters which are not prepaid at least partly; articles other than letters or postal cards containing writing in the nature of personal correspondence, unless fully prepaid at the rate of letter postage; articles of a nature likely to soil or injure the correspondence; packets of commercial papers and prints of all kinds, the weight of which exceeds 2 kilograms (4 pounds 6 ounces), or the size 18 inches in any direction, except *rolls* of prints, which may measure 30 inches in length by 4 inches in diameter; postal cards not of United States origin and United States postal cards of the largest ("C") size (except as letters), and except also the reply halves of double postal cards received from foreign countries.

There is, moreover, reserved to the Government of every country of the Postal Union the right to refuse to convey over its territory, or to deliver, as well, articles liable to the reduced rate in regard to which the laws, ordinances, or decrees which regulate the conditions of their publication or of their circulation in that country have not been complied with.

☞Full and complete information relative to all regulations can be obtained from the United States Postal Guide.

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FOREIGN MAILS.

Table showing the rates of postage charged in Latin-American countries on articles sent by mail to the United States.

Countries.	Letters, per 15 grams, equal to one-half ounce.		Single postal cards, each.*		Other articles, per 50 grams, equal to 2 ounces.		Charge for registration.	Charge for return receipt.
	Currency of country.	Centimes.	Currency of country.	Centimes.	Currency of country.	Centimes.		
Argentine Republic	15 centavos	35	6 centavos	15	3 centavos	10	24 centavos	12 centavos.
Bolivia via Panama	22 centavos	55	8 centavos	20	6 centavos	15	20 centavos	10 centavos.
Bolivia via other routes	20 centavos	50	6 centavos	15	4 centavos	10		
Brazil	300 reis	35	100 reis	10	50 reis	5	400 reis	200 reis.
Chile	10 centavos	50	3 centavos	15	2 centavos	10	10 centavos	5 centavos.
Colombia	20 centavos	50	4 centavos	10	2 centavos	5	10 centavos	5 centavos.
Costa Rica	10 centimos	25	3 centimos	7½	2 centimos	5	10 centimos	5 centimos.
Cuba †								
Dominican Republic (Santo Domingo)	10 centavos	25	3 centavos	10	2 centavos	5	10 centavos	5 centavos.
Ecuador	10 centavos	50	2 centavos	10				
Falkland Islands	4 pence	40	1 penny	15	1 penny	10	2 pence	2½ pence.
Guatemala	10 centavos	50	3 centavos	15	2 centavos		10 centavos	5 centavos.
Haiti	10 centièmes de gourde.	50	3 centièmes de gourde.	15	2 centièmes de gourde.	10	2 centièmes de gourde.	5 centièmes de gourde.
Honduras	10 centavos	50	3 centavos	15	2 centavos	10	10 centavos	5 centavos.
Honduras, British	5 cents	25	2 cents	10	2 cents	10	10 cents	6 cents.
Mexico	5 centavos		5 centavos		1 centavo		10 centavos	5 centavos.
Nicaragua	15 centavos	50	5 centavos	15	5 centavos	10	10 centavos	10 centavos.
Paraguay	40 centavos	50	8 centavos	15	8 centavos	10	40 centavos	20 centavos.
Peru via San Francisco	20 centavos	50	6 centavos	15	4 centavos	10	10 centavos	5 centavos.
Peru via Panama	22 centavos	55	8 centavos	20	6 centavos	15		
Porto Rico †								
Salvador via Panama	11 centavos	55	3 centavos	15	3 centavos	15	10 centavos	5 centavos.
Salvador via other routes	10 centavos	50	3 centavos	15	2 centavos	10		
Uruguay	10 centavos	50	3 centavos	15	2 centavos	10	10 centavos	5 centavos.
Venezuela	50 centimos	50	15 centimos	15	10 centimos	10	50 centimos	25 centimos.
British Guiana	5 cents	25	2 cents	10	1 cent	5		
Dutch Guiana	25 cents Dutch	50	7½ cents Dutch	15	5 cents Dutch	10	10 cents Dutch	10 cents Dutch.
French Guiana	25 centimes		10 centimes		5 centimes		25 centimes	10 centimes.

*The rate for a reply-paid (double) card is double the rate named in this column.
† United States domestic rates and conditions.

PARCELS–POST REGULATIONS.

Table showing the Latin-American countries to which parcels may be sent from the United States; the dimensions, weight, and rates of postage applicable to parcels, and the exchange post-offices which may dispatch and receive parcels-post mails.

COUNTRIES.	Allowable Dimensions and Weights of Parcels.				Postage.		Exchange Post-Offices.	
	Greatest length.	Greatest length and girth combined.	Greatest girth.	Greatest weight.	For a parcel not exceeding 1 pound.	For every additional pound or fraction of a pound.	United States.	Latin America.
	Ft. In.	*Ft.*	*Ft.*	*Lbs.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*		
Bolivia	3 6	6	......	11	20	20	New York and San Francisco.	La Paz.
Chile	3 6	6	......	11	20	20	New York and San Francisco.	Valparaiso.
Colombia	2 0	......	4	11	12	12	All offices authorized to exchange mails between the two countries.	
Costa Rica	2 0	......	4	11	12	12		
Guatemala	3 6	6	......	11	12	12	New York, New Orleans, and San Francisco.	Guatemala City, Retalhuleu, and Puerto Barrios.
Guiana, British	3 6	6	......	11	12	12	All offices authorized to exchange mails.	
Honduras	3 6	6	......	11	12	12	New York, New Orleans, and San Francisco.	Tegucigalpa, Puerto Cortez, Amapala, and Trujillo.
Honduras, British	3 6	6	......	11	12	12	New Orleans	Belize.
Mexico	2 0	......	4	11	12	12	All offices authorized to exchange mails.	
Nicaragua	3 6	6	......	11	12	12	New York, New Orleans, and San Francisco.	Bluefields, San Juan del Norte, and Corinto.
Salvador	3 6	6	......	11	12	12	New York and San Francisco.	San Salvador.
Venezuela	3 6	6	......	11	12	12	All offices authorized to exchange mails.	

THE PHOENIX GLASS CO.,
FABRICANTES DE
GLOBOS Y PANTALLAS
PARA TODOS SISTEMAS
DE LUZ ELECTRICA,
DE ARCO É INCANDESCENTES.
PIDASE
EL CATÁLOGO No 11.

TAMBIEN FABRICANTES DE
VIDRIERIA PARA QUEMADORES
DE GAS
SISTEMA WELSBACH;
Y OTROS ESTILOS DE
QUEMADORES
INCANDESCENTES
DE GAS.
THE PHOENIX GLASS CO.
NUEVA YORK E.U. DE A.

ANUNCIO ESPECIAL PARA LOS IMPORTADORES EN GRANDE ESCALA EN LA AMÉRICA LATINA.

Es nuestro deseo nombrar en todas las Repúblicas Latino-Americanas agentes locales, que representen allí á la Compañía y atiendan á la introducción y venta, EN EL TERRITORIO QUE EXCLUSIVAMENTE SE LES SEÑALARÁ, de nuestros "Aceites y Grasas Lubricadoras" de la marca ROYAL, y de la "Pintura con Agua Fría" (**COLD WATER PAINT**) de la marca AQUALITE.

Los que se sirvan replicar á este anuncio tendrán la bondad de enviarnos el nombre de sus representantes y banqueros en New York.

LA COLUMBIA REFINING COMPANY,
No. 32 Broadway, New York.

LA NUEVA NAVAJA DENOMINADA

"NEW GEM SAFETY RAZOR"

afeita del mismo modo, sin el menor peligro de cortar la cara, tanto la barba más recia como la más suave. Es el instrumento de su clase más simple, más seguro y más perfecto que se haya nunca inventado. No se necesita práctica alguna para que el afeitado sea perfecto. El Asentador Automático (Automatic Stropping Machine) mantiene las hojas perfectamente afiladas en todo tiempo.

Vea Usted en todos los establecimientos de cuchillería nuestro Aparato Automático para Regular las Hojas.

PRECIOS (PAGADO EL PORTE DE CORREO)

Una Navaja en su Estuche de Hoja de Lata	$2.00
Id. id. con Dos Hojas, en un Hermoso Estuche Forrado de Marroquin.	3.50
Asentador Automático	2.00

Se enviarán por el correo, sin costo alguno, catálogos de juegos completos. Ninguna de estas navajas debe comprarse en los establecimientos de cuchillería, si no tiene la anterior marca de fábrica.

THE GEM CUTLERY CO., Fabricantes,
22 Reade St., New York, ó 9, London St., London, E.C., Eng.

UNITED STATES CONSULATES.

Frequent application is made to the Bureau for the address of United States Consuls in the South and Central American Republics. Those desiring to correspond with any Consul can do so by addressing "The United States Consulate" at the point named. Letters thus addressed must be delivered to the proper person. It must be understood, however, that it is not the duty of Consuls to devote their time to private business, and that all such letters may properly be treated as personal, and any labor involved may be subject to charge therefor.

The following is a list of United States Consulates in the different Republics:

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC—
- Buenos Ayres.
- Cordoba.
- Rosario.

BOLIVIA—
- La Paz.

BRAZIL—
- Bahia.
- Para.
- Pernambuco.
- Rio de Janeiro.
- Santos.

CHILE—
- Antofagasta.
- Arica.
- Coquimbo.
- Iquique.
- Valparaiso.

COLOMBIA—
- Barranquilla.
- Bogotá.
- Cartagena.
- Colón (Aspinwall)
- Medellin.
- Panama.

COSTA RICA—
- San José.

CUBA—
- Cienfuegas.
- Havana.
- Santiago.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC—
- Puerto Plata.
- Samana.
- Santo Domingo.

ECUADOR—
- Guayaquil.

GUATEMALA—
- Guatemala.

HAITI—
- Cape Haitien.
- Port au Prince.

HONDURAS—
- Tegucigalpa.
- Utilla.

MEXICO—
- Acapulco.
- Chihuahua.
- Ciudad Juarez.
- Ciudad Porfirio Diaz.
- Durango.
- Ensenada.
- La Paz.
- Matamoros.
- Mazatlan.
- Mexico.
- Monterey.
- Nogales.
- Nuevo Laredo.
- Progreso.
- Saltillo.
- Tampico.
- Tuxpan.
- Vera Cruz.

NICARAGUA—
- Managua.
- San Juan del Norte.

PARAGUAY—
- Asunción.

PERU—
- Callao.

SALVADOR—
- San Salvador.

URUGUAY—
- Colonia.
- Montevideo.
- Paysandu.

VENEZUELA—
- La Guayra.
- Maracaibo.
- Puerto Cabello.

MONTHLY BULLETIN

OF THE

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS,

International Union of American Republics.

VOL. XIII. AUGUST, 1902. No. 2.

SANITARY CONVENTION.

Surgeon-General WYMAN, of the Marine-Hospital Service of the United States, on the 15th ultimo addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, to which Department the Bureau of Public Health and the Marine-Hospital Service belong, the following communication:

"SIR: Referring to the International Sanitary Conference of American States, which has been called to meet in Washington, October 15 next, in accordance with the resolutions of the Second International Conference of American States held in the city of Mexico last winter, I have to respectfully invite your attention to the fact that the American Public Health Association is to hold its annual meeting in New Orleans, La., on December 8 of this year. This Association includes in its membership representatives from Mexico, and, I believe, from some of the Central and South American Republics. Each year the Association is attended by many of these representatives, and I believe it would add to the convenience of the delegates and insure a larger attendance if the date of the International Conference were changed so that those who intend attending the meeting of the American Public Health Association might at about the same time attend the International Conference.

"I would therefore suggest that the date of the meeting of the International Sanitary Conference be changed from October 15 to Tuesday, December 2, 1902.

"I would further suggest that this matter be placed before the Secretary of State for his consideration."

The Secretary of the Treasury transmitted the letter, as requested, to the Secretary of State, and the latter in turn referred it to the Director of the International Bureau of the American Republics, in order that he should express his views on the subject.

The Director stated that in his opinion the idea seemed to be practicable, and in conformity with these views proper communication has been sent to the representatives of the Governments which are to take part in the deliberations of the Conference.

The said gentlemen have communicated with their Governments, and, at the date on which the BULLETIN goes to press, only Nicaragua, Chile, and Venezuela have had time to express their assent.

CHILE.

CUSTOMS TARIFF.

[Money, weights, and measures: The monetary unit in Chile is the peso=100 centavos (4s. nominal value and about 1s. 7d. exchange value). For weights and measures this country has adopted the metrical system.]

By act of Congress, November 1, 1901, the customs tariff in effect in Chile during the year 1901 was made effective for the calendar year 1902, as noted in the MONTHLY BULLETIN for February, page 299. This tariff is that made applicable in the custom-houses of the Republic from and after January 1, 1896, and modified and amended in accordance with the law up to February 27, 1900.

As published in March, 1902, by the International Customs Tariffs Bureau of Brussels, the provisions of the tariff law are as follows:

Law No. 980, dated December 23, 1897, establishing customs tariff applicable on and after January 1, 1898.

[*Diario Oficial*, No. 5892, of December 31, 1897.]

ARTICLE 1. All foreign products or goods shall, on importation for consumption, be liable to a duty of 25 per cent on their evaluation.

Goods subject to a duty of 60 per cent, 35 per cent, 15 per cent, and 5 per cent, those liable to specific duties, as well as duty-free articles, are excepted.

ART. 2. The following goods shall exceptionally be liable to a duty of 60 per cent:

1. Starch.
2. Canary seed.
3. Articles of any material, printed, lithographed, or engraved, with or without pictures, excepting books and periodic or daily publications.
4. Articles of fur.
5. Manufactures of cardboard or paper.
6. Articles of tin plate other than tools.
7. Coffins.
8. "Aji" (kind of pimento), including Guinea pepper.
9. Aniseed.
10. Oats.
11. Playing cards.
12. Walking sticks.
13. Hair, human, and articles of human hair.
14. Boxes and cornets for bonbons.
15. Cases, fitted together or not.
16. Boots and shoes of all kinds, with the exception of boots and shoes of 15 centimeters or less in length and those of caoutchouc.
17. Baskets, empty.
18. Pleasure carriages, wagons, carts, handcarts and wheelbarrows, mounted or in detached parts, excepting axle boxes, axles, springs, and horns for pleasure carriages.

19. Meat, salted, dried, or smoked ("cecinas").
20. Mattresses, including spring mattresses, mounted or not.
21. Alimentary preserves, with the exception of salmon and sardines.
22. Cumin.
23. Wreaths, crosses of flowers, and other similar funeral ornaments.
24. Cravats of all kinds.
25. Corsets.
26. Hair, vegetable or animal.
27. Sweetmeats, and all kinds of bonbons, other than medicinal.
28. Pickles.
29. Brooms, scovels, and brushes other than tooth or nail brushes.
30. Labels of all kinds, for bottles and other purposes.
31. Alimentary pastes.
32. Fruit, dried, preserved in the juice or alcohol.
33. Biscuits.
34. Ham.
35. Sirups.
36. Books and copy books, blank, with or without printing.
37. Wood, manufactured, i. e., planed, dovetailed, turned, etc.
38. Broomsticks and handles for tools.
39. Frames for pictures.
40. Masks, with the exception of fencing and apiculturists' masks.
41. Maize.
42. Malt for the manufacture of beer.
43. Mallets, wooden.
44. Moldings of all kinds.
45. Furniture, fitted together or not, varnished or white.
46. Raisins.
47. Sugar pastiles other than medicinal.
48. Perfumery.
49. Doors and windows, wooden, fitted together or not.
50. Cheese.
51. Gratings or balustrades of iron or steel, for balconies, windows, gardens, etc.
52. Ready-made clothing, with the exception of seamless clothing and wearing apparel otherwise dutiable.
53. Sal soda or hydrated or anhydrous carbonate.
54. Sausages and stuffed meats of all kinds.
55. Sauces of all kinds.
56. Roofing tiles; tiles and bricks for paving, wall lining, and ornaments.
57. Bacon.
58. Wax candles.
59. Vinegar.

ART. 3. The following goods shall be subject to a duty of 35 per cent:

60. Fans.
61. Curtain loops.
62. Albums, blank or with printing, for portraits, music, collections, etc.
63. Carpets, large and small.
64. Almonds.
65. Opera glasses.
66. Side and fire arms.
67. Harmonicas, mouth or wind.
68. Manufactured articles and tissues containing silk or imitations thereof (except ready-made clothing proper, thread, sieve cloth ["clarin"], plush for men's hats, epaulets, galloons or trimmings, and spun goods).
69. Articles of netted tissues of linen or wool, also knitted goods.
70. Articles of leather, excepting machine belting of all kinds.
71. Articles combined with gold and silver, excepting jewelry, watches, spangles or flitters, epaulets, galloons or trimmings, and spun goods.
72. Articles of metal with gilt or silvered parts.
73. Wares of osiers, straw, palm, cane, willows, and all kinds of twigs, roots, or fibers of trees or plants, excepting hats and baskets.
74. Ceramic tiles.
75. Buckets, tubs, and vats of wood, fitted together or not.
76. Crowbars ("barretas").
77. Batiste, cloths ("bramantes") or cretonnes, Brittany cloth, cambric, damasks or damasked linen, Dutch linen, Irish linen, and "olanes," containing flax.
78. Trunks, valises, and traveling bags.
79. Shoe blacking and polish.
80. Blonde, lace, and guipure ("miñaques").
81. Bits of iron or steel.
82. Cigar holders and tobacco pipes.
83. Buoys of iron or steel, with their chains and anchoring accessories.
84. Musical boxes.
85. Boxes for rice powder.
86. Safes of metal.
87. Manufactures of tortoise shell.
88. Cartridges and caps for firearms.
89. Houses of iron, steel, or wood.
90. Tooth and nail brushes.
91. Cigar cases and snuff boxes.
92. Belts.
93. Rockets and fireworks.
94. Perambulators.
95. Glue.
96. Cornices, rods, and accessories, for curtains.
97. Crystal ware, fine.
98. Penknives.
99. Curtains, blinds, venetian blinds, etc.
100. Paintings; engraved, painted, or lithographed pictures; drawings, photographs, impressions, and other similar ornamental reproductions, framed or not.

101. Shawls and fichus, fine, of cashmere, called "ternaux."
102. Mantelpieces and stoves of bronze, marble, wood, and composition.
103. Chocolate in paste or powder.
104. Mirrors exceeding 80 centimeters in height.
105. Statues and busts.
106. Cases, empty, for jewelry and plate.
107. Bell jars of crystal or glass.
108. Lanterns, carriage.
109. Door mats.
110. Fringes.
111. Flowers and plants, artificial.
112. Flower vases, stands, and other articles for household ornament.
113. Foot muffs ("folgos").
114. Boiler bottoms of copper.
115. Match boxes of mother-of-pearl.
116. Matches.
117. Liquor flasks, pocket, with fittings.
118. Blankets, fine, of wool, pure or mixed with cotton.
119. Primers for firearms.
120. Cases for firearms.
121. Galloons of false metal.
122. Caps.
123. Grease, pure or mixed.
124. Gloves.
125. Musical instruments and accessories and spare parts thereof, with the exception of metallic strings, pegs, wrought mechanisms for pianos; keyboards and hammers covered with felt.
126. Cages.
127. Jewelry, false.
128. Games, such as checkers, dice, lotto, draughts, etc.
129. Toys.
130. Books, printed, with binding of tortoise shell, mother-of-pearl, or their imitations, or with parts or gold or silver, or of silvered of gilt metal.
131. Liqueur stands.
132. Garters.
133. Plates, mirror, silvered, exceeding 80 centimeters in height.
134. Building wood, unwrought or sawn, excepting pine.
135. Butter, pure or mixed.
136. Muffs or "regalias" other than of fur.
137. Rugs or ponchos for camping or traveling.
138. Tablecloths and napkins combined with linen.
139. Manufactures of ivory, with the exception of plates for piano keys.
140. Marble, polished.
141. Billiard tables and accessories.
142. Game bags.
143. Shot.
144. Tinsel and spangles of brass.
145. Cloth for billiard tables.
146. Handkerchiefs combined with linen.
147. Cigarette paper.
148. Wall paper imitating cloth or with gold or silver annealing, and paper imitating leather.
149. Fish, dried.
150. Furs prepared for ornaments or cloaks.
151. Pieces of wood prepared for paving, cornices, and ornaments.
152. Twine, cord, yarn of hemp, esparto, manila hemp or jute, not exceeding 30 millimeters in circumference.
153. Plates of enameled iron, for signs.
154. Sheet iron, galvanized, corrugated.
155. Feathers, ornamental, and articles of feathers.
156. Feather dusters.
157. Powder, sporting.
158. Powder flasks and shot pouches.
159. Porcelain.
160. Purses of mother-of-pearl.
161. Timepieces, with the exception of watches.
162. Extra and detached parts of billiard tables, with the exception of cushions and slates.
163. Bed linen.
164. Sardines.
165. Table covers or rugs.
166. Hats, except common hats called "de petate," and those of straw, shavings, cane, palm, and oilcloth.
167. Leather tips for billiard cues.
168. Wads for firearms.
169. Bath tubs.
170. Braces.
171. Shag, other than common shag, with uncut pile.
172. Truffles.
173. Candles of spermaceti, stearin, or composition and tapers.
174. Colored glass, with figures or paintings, corrugated glass, muslin glass, opaque and beveled glass.
175. Glass exceeding 4 millimeters in thickness and 80 centimeters in height.
176. Manufactures of zinc.

ART. 4. The following goods shall be liable to a duty of 15 per cent:

177. Ornaments of straw, for hats or other uses.
178. Spirits of turpentine.
179. Hourglasses.
180. Saffron.
181. Sticks of parasols and umbrellas.
182. Hooks and rowlocks for boats.
183. Axle boxes, axles, and trumpets for carriages.
184. Bottles of glass or stoneware, for liqueurs.
185. Boats of all kinds, of wood, fitted together or not, with steam or electric motors.

186. Mineral pitch.
187. Easels for painters.
188. Chains of iron or steel, with links not exceeding 40 centimeters in circumference.
189. Steam boilers imported separately from the machines.
190. Linings for hats.
191. Roman or Portland cement.
192. Chloride of potassium.
193. Coral, wrought or not.
194. Curved pieces of iron or steel, for vessels.
195. Dynamite and other explosives.
196. Staves, wrought.
197. Yarn ("esterilla") and canvas for embroidering.
198. Stearin.
199. Lanterns of talc.
200. Silk plush and its imitations, and plush of mixed silk for men's hats.
201. Galloons or trimmings of gold or silver, even combined with silk or its imitations.
202. Tissues of hemp or jute, for sacks, and tissues of cotton called Osnaburgs or "tocuyo," coarse, i. e., having 16 threads in warp and weft.
203. Vegetable grease or tallow.
204. Thread, bullions, tinsel, and embroidery of gold or silver, even combined with silk or its imitations.
205. Leaf, gold, silver, or false metal, for gilders or silverers.
206. Leaves for artificial flowers.
207. Spangles and flitters of gold, silver, or false metal.
208. Forks, wooden.
209. Fire bricks.
210. Sailcloth of linen or cotton, of No. 1 to No. 7.
211. Pieces of marble, sawn or in blocks.
212. Capstans for anchors.
213. Springs of iron or steel.
214. Nitrate of potash.
215. Gold, rolled, for dentists.
216. Paper for artificial flowers.
217. Pumice stone.
218. Blasting powder.
219. Bridges of iron or steel.
220. Bands for hats.
221. Watches.
222. Oars.
223. Springs for carriages or carts.
224. Sacks, empty.
225. Sulphate of copper, not purified.
226. Sleepers of iron or steel.
227. Utensils for domestic use of wrought or cast iron, and utensils tinned or galvanized, excepting enameled or varnished utensils and economic cooking stoves.
228. Vanilla.
229. Ribs and frames for parasols and umbrellas.
230. Beams, X-iron, columns, and other similar pieces for uniting the same, of iron or steel, for building purposes, wrought in any manner.

ART. 5. The following goods shall be subject to a duty of 5 per cent:

231. Busks and springs of iron or steel, for corsets and clothing, covered or not.
232. Alum.
233. Asbestus, in lumps or powder.
234. Scales for laboratories or assaying.
235. Benzine, common.
236. Bichromate of potash.
237. Bisulphate of soda.
238. Boats and ships of all kinds, of iron or steel, fitted together or not—steam, rowing, sailing, or electric.
239. Kid skins for gloves.
240. Cocoa, raw or in the bean.
241. Railway switches, complete, of iron or steel, also detached parts thereof.
242. Cinnamon.
243. Conducts or tubes of composition metal, lead, copper, bronze, iron, or steel, galvanized or not, including elbows, joints, and other accessories.
244. Capsules of metal, for bottles.
245. Cars for portable or elevated railways.
246. Sieve cloth ("clarin") of silk or its imitations.
247. Pegs for musical instruments.
248. Chlorate of potash.
249. Chloride of lime.
250. Railway passenger carriages.
251. Machine belting of all kinds.
252. Rennet, liquid or in powder.
253. Plates of ivory or its imitations, for piano keys.
254. Epaulettes of gold or silver, even combined with silk or its imitations.
255. Degras and other special materials for tanning.
256. Elastics for boots and shoes.
257. Veneers of wood.
258. Keyboards for pianos.
259. Emery and tripoli.
260. Spermaceti.
261. Lead foil, for bottle caps.
262. Fibers, raw, of Siam, esparto, piassava, rice roots, etc., for brushes or brooms.
263. Filters.
264. Bellows for blacksmiths and tinsmiths.
265. Sulphur bellows.
266. Caoutchouc, raw or in sheets.
267. Sheet iron or steel, corrugated, neither painted nor galvanized.

268. Gold and silver articles and jewelry in general.
269. Implements, garden, in sets.
270. Pencils for carpenters.
271. Yeast and leaven.
272. Chalk lines for carpenters.
273. Oil cups for machines.
274. Hops.
275. Piano hammers covered or not with felt.
276. Measures and meters for artisans and industrial uses.
277. Methods for teaching music.
278. Wicks.
279. Paper, colored, mottled, grained, or the like, for bookbinding.
280. Paraffin in lumps.
281. Pedals and casters for pianos.
282. Pearls.
283. Bolts of copper, bronze, or composition metal, and rods for the manufacture thereof.
284. Precious stones.
285. Chamois leather.
286. Pieces of piano mechanisms, wrought.
287. Caustic potash.
288. Sal ammoniac.
289. Caustic soda.
290. Silicate of soda, liquid or solid.
291. Sulphuret of sodium.
292. Talc for the manufacture of soap.
293. Wire cloth and netting.
294. Bookbinders' cloth.
295. Connecting pieces ("uniones") for transmission belting.
296. Sumac for tanning and dyeing.

Art. 6. The following goods shall be liable to the under-mentioned specific duties:

No.	Goods.	Valuation.
		Pes. C.
297	Oils, pure or impure (excepting pure medicinal oils, perfumed oils, and gasoline, naphtha, paraffin, petroleum, and kerosene oils), kilog	14
298	Linseed oil, raw or boiled .... kilog..	20
	Alcohol, spirits of wine, liqueurs, and brandies, sweetened or not:	
299	In bottles .... dozen bottles..	15 00
300	In other receptacles .... liter..	1 50
	Bitters of an alcoholic basis:	
301	In bottles .... dozen bottles..	12 00
302	In other receptacles .... liter..	1 20
303	Sugar, refined, in lumps or powder, dry or moist .... 100 kilog..	14 35
304	Sugar, white, granulated or in powder, dry or moist, such as "Rosa Emilia" .... 100 kilog..	11 40
305	Sugar, granulated, raw or muscovado, dry or moist .... do....	6 50
306	Sugar, impure ("chancaca" or "concreto"), dry or moist .. do....	5 60
307	Coffee .... kilog..	10
308	Ordinary cardboard .... do....	15
309	Barley .... 100 kilog..	1 50
310	Beer in bottles .... dozen bottles..	3 00
311	Beer in other receptacles .... liter..	30
312	Cigars .... kilog..	6 00
313	Cigarettes, including weight of packages (except wooden or metallic cases) .... kilog..	9 00
314	Flour, wheaten .... 100 kilog..	2 00
315	Blotting paper and common packing paper .... kilog..	15
316	Snuff .... do....	5 00
317	Salt, common, in lumps .... metric quintal..	2 50
318	Salt, refined or semirefined .... kilog..	10
319	Tobacco in the leaf .... do....	2 60
320	Tobacco, cut .... do....	4 00
321	Tea .... do....	1 00
322	White or red wine, in bottles, including medicinal wines, dozen bottles	12 00
323	White or red wine, in other receptacles .... liter..	1 20
324	Yerba maté .... kilog..	05

Art. 7. The following goods shall be admitted duty free:

325. Water.
326. Wire of any metal, covered or not with other materials.
327. Cotton, raw, ginned or not.
328. Vegetable tar, impure creosote, or coal creosote.
329. Altars, monstrances, ornaments, sacred vases, and other articles intended for divine worship, provided the same be imported on account of and destined to communities, convents, or churches.
330. Anchors and grapnels of iron or steel.
331. Live animals other than those liable to a specific duty.
332. Diving apparatus and requisites.
333. Plows and cultivators and extra parts for same.
334. Staples or hooks of steel, for fastening fences and supporting vines.
335. Mercury.
336. Fire engines and their accessories, as well as all other fire-extinguishing apparatus destined exclusively to the use of fire brigades.
337. Speaking trumpets for ships.
338. Pitch.
339. Treenails for boats.
340. Cables of wire.
341. Chains of iron or steel, the links of which exceed 40 millimeters in circumference.
342. "Camotes."
343. Coal of all kinds.
344. Geographical, celestial, or topographical maps and charts; plans, models, and patterns.
345. Rye.
346. Anchor stocks.
347. Cyanide of potassium and sodium.
348. Copper or composition nails for sheathing vessels and nailing the planks of boats.
349. Copper and bronze in sheets.
350. Binnacle compasses.
351. Stoppers for bottles or flasks.
352. Cork in sheets or pieces.
353. Log lines for ships.
354. Staves, unwrought.
355. Scupper nails and rivets.
356. Effects intended for diplomatic agents and their secretaries accredited to the Chilean Government, imported from the country of origin for their use or consumption, in quantities not exceeding in value 20,000 pesos national currency for the first year and 4,000 pesos of same currency for every subsequent year, provided always that reciprocity exists on the part of the countries represented by them, and, further, that such ministers and agents do not exercise, in addition to their diplomatic functions, a commercial profession.
357. Effects intended for the use of or consumption by Chilean diplomatic agents and their secretaries, in quantities not exceeding in value one year's salary of said officials, and provided the goods be imported either four months before or four months after their return to the Republic.
358. Articles of armament being the exclusive property of the State, such as cannon, gun carriages, torpedoes, war guns, swords, axes, revolvers, and projectiles, as well as accessories and extra parts therefor, and also for men-of-war. Articles imported by the Government for delivery to other parties and all other goods not constituting mere equipment accessories, such as tents ("carpets"), haversacks, saddles and harness for cavalry, ambulance stores, clothing, etc., shall not be entitled to this exemption.
359. Axles, tires, and wheels of iron or steel, other than carriage axles.
360. Baggage imported by travelers, i. e., clothing, footwear, books, jewelry, and toilet articles, for the use of the importer, in a quantity proportioned to his condition, but with the exception of table service and furniture, even when in use, and of entire piece of any kind of tissue.
361. Cathead shackles.
362. Hawse holes.
363. Handspikes.
364. Tin in bars or sheets.
365. Oakum.
366. Ferrocyanide of potassium or yellow prussiate.
367. Red prussiate of potassium.
368. Cotton yarn for matches.
369. Hoops of iron, steel, or wood.
370. Common, red, or amorphous phosphorus.
371. Flotsam and jetsam.
372. Fresh fruits.
373. Primers for mines.
374. Geographical and celestial globes.
375. Gums and resins for industrial purposes.
376. Shackles ("grilletes") for anchors or chains.
377. Guano.
378. Pulleys of any material.
379. Miners' fuses.
380. Implements and their extra parts for use in agriculture, mining, the arts, trades, and industry, not specially mentioned.
381. Iron and steel in plain sheets, neither painted nor galvanized.

382. Iron and steel, crude, in ingots or bars of any shape.
383. Yarn for looms, of cotton, jute, hemp, pita, linen, or wool, and yarn composed of two or more of such materials.
384. Ordinary tin plate.
385. Assaying and cupelling furnaces and accessories.
386. Presses and their accessories other than wood.
387. Materials and dyes suitable for the manufacture of cloth or paper.
388. Surgical, physical, mathematical, and other scientific instruments.
389. Telephonic and telegraphic apparatus, insulators, iron or steel posts, and other appliances for telegraphs and telephones, with the exception of wooden brackets ("crucetas") for posts.
390. Old cordage.
391. Rattan, unmanufactured or prepared for caning chairs.
392. Slate pencils.
393. Patent ballast with pumps and accessories.
394. Firewood.
395. Printed books (other than those dutiable at 35 per cent), trade catalogues, reviews, and other periodic or daily publications.
396. Fine wood for cabinetmakers, unwrought.
397. Machines, apparatus, and special accessories for illuminating by carbureted hydrogen gas and electricity, except lamps of all kinds, but including bulbs and candles.
398. Machines and apparatus for use in agriculture, mining, the arts, trades, and industry.
399. Manila hemp and jute, raw.
400. Manila hemp for cordage.
401. Raw materials for the manufacture of cordage and sacking, i. e., manila hemp, hemp and jute.
402. Iron or steel plant for railroads, whether steam, animal, or electric traction, and likewise portable or elevated railway plant, with the exception of materials dutiable at the rate of 15 per cent.
403. Crude ores.
404. Molds for casting printers' forms and blocks.
405. Coin, excepting small national coins, under eight hundred and thirty-five thousandths.
406. Furniture, instruments, and tools of immigrants, up to 500 pesos in value.
407. Models of handwriting and models for teaching drawing, science, or arts.
408. Samples of goods not liable to a higher duty than 2 pesos.
409. Gold in powder or ingots.
410. Dyewoods in their natural state, in shavings, dust, or crushed.
411. Timber for ships' yards and masts.
412. Polishing paper and emery cloth or paper.
413. Unsized or half-sized paper for printing, and tape paper for telegraphs.
414. Paper for sheathing vessels.
415. Mechanical and chemical paper pulp.
416. Animal hair.
417. Cotton seed.
418. Palm-tree seed.
419. Crude petroleum.
420. Detached parts of machinery.
421. Writing slates for schools, framed or not.
422. Copper, bronze, zinc, or composition sheets for sheathing vessels.
423. Exotic plants and their seeds.
424. Silver in ingots or scrap.
425. Plumbago.
426. Lead in sheets, bars, or plates.
427. Fishery produce caught by national vessels.
428. Plowshares.
429. Copra.
430. Harrows and rakes.
431. Ships' stores.
432. Stores recovered from wrecked vessels, not exceeding in aggregate value 500 pesos.
433. Crude saltpeter.
434. Leeches.
435. Sulphate of iron, for commerce.
436. Tissues waterproofed by means of caoutchouc.
437. Earth for smelting furnaces.
438. Printing and lithographic ink.
439. Old rags for paper making.
440. Wheat.
441. Old ships' sails.
442. Zinc in bars or sheets.

Art. 8. Female animals of the bovine race, over a year old, shall be liable, per head, to the specific duties hereinafter named, viz, in 1898, 3 pesos; in 1899, 6 pesos; in 1900, 9 pesos; from and after 1901, 12 pesos.

Male animals of the bovine race, over a year old, shall likewise be liable, per head, to the following duties: In 1898, 4 pesos; in 1899, 8 pesos; in 1900, 12 pesos; from and after 1901, 16 pesos.

Calves and heifers under a year old shall be exempt from import duty.

The following duties shall be leviable on animals of the ovine race, per head: In 1898, 50 centavos; in 1899, 1 peso; in 1900, 1 peso 50 centavos; from and after 1901, 2 pesos.

Animals liable to the above-named duties shall be exempt from toll dues established in virtue of the law of October 16, 1868.

Cattle of the country which, after having been exported, reenter across the Cordillera region shall be exempt from the foregoing duties, provided the conditions and formalities prescribed by the President of the Republic in subsequent regulations be duly complied with.

Bovine animals imported by sea from abroad shall be liable to an additional duty of 10 pesos per head.

Art. 9. All products of the soil and industry exported to foreign countries shall be exempt from duty.

Art. 10. The foregoing exemption shall not apply to the under-mentioned articles, which shall be dutiable as follows:

1. Saltpeter, per metric quintal, 3 pesos 38 centavos, collectible in the manner provided in article 11 of the present law.
2. Iodine, per kilogram, 1 peso 27 centavos, levied in like manner as on saltpeter.

Art. 11. Such part of the export duties as the President of the Republic may deem sufficient to meet the ordinary expenditure of the State in foreign countries shall be discharged by means of drafts on London at ninety days' sight, at the rate of exchange of 18d. per peso.

The balance shall be paid in national money, augmented by the exchange resulting from the commercial value of the peso compared to 18d.

Art. 12. Should goods dutiable in virtue of the present law at 60 per cent and 35 per cent, owing to the material entering into their manufacture, such as articles of tin plate, paper, cardboard, leather, skin, etc., contain an admixture of another material liable to a lower duty, the rates of 60 per cent and 35 per cent shall nevertheless be collected, unless the lowest taxed component material exceeds 75 per cent of the value of the goods, which would render the whole liable to the general duty of 25 per cent.

Art. 13. In every case where the present law stipulates an exceptional rate of, or exemption from, duty for certain goods, owing to the destination thereof, such as plush for men's hats, telegraph accessories, etc., it is understood that such goods shall only enjoy the privileged treatment when exclusively destined, by their nature or kind, to the purposes stated, otherwise the same shall be liable to the general duty of 25 per cent.

Art. 14. For the application of the specific duties established for wines and liqueurs imported in bottles, the bottles referred to shall be held to be those of ordinary size, i. e., of a capacity of from 90 centiliters to 1 liter for bitters, geneva, sweet liqueurs, and absinthe, and from 60 to 75 centiliters for wines and other liqueurs. When such beverages are imported in bottles exceeding the maximum or not reaching the minimum above fixed, the examining official will so certify in the declaration, and the duty shall be collected with a proportionate increase or decrease as the case may be.

Art. 15. The new edition of the valuation tariff, established in accordance with the customs ordinance, shall be revised by a commission consisting of the customs superintendent, as president, the customs administrator at Valparaiso, the chief examiner, and such number of examiners as the President of the Republic may designate for that purpose, three merchants and three manufacturers appointed by the Executive, and a person designated by each of the national societies constituted for the development of industry, agriculture, mining, and viticulture.

The aforesaid commission shall hold its meetings in conformity with the regulations established by the President of the Republic.

Pending the publication of the new edition of the above-mentioned valuation tariff, the President of the Republic is authorized to maintain in force the edition of December 4, 1895.

Art. 16. Notwithstanding the provisions of articles 54, 55, and 56 of the customs ordinance, one year shall be the maximum time allowed for the storage of goods in customs warehouses, and no extension thereof shall be granted.

Art. 17. In like manner the deposit of goods in private bonded warehouses is authorized during six months, and no extension shall be granted.

Art. 18. The charge for warehousing shall amount to 1 per cent of the value of the goods, after deducting, at the expiration of the storage term, the quantities found to be damaged.

Art. 19. The following dispositions are repealed, viz, articles 32, 33, 34, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, and 65 of the customs ordinance of December 26, 1872; laws of September 12 and November 18, 1874; of July 6 and September 13, 1878; of September 2 and October 1, 1880; of January 22 and August 29, 1885; of August 27, 1886; of December 31, 1888; of August 30, 1889; of January 19 and October 30, 1893; of

January 10 and August 28, 1894; articles 1 and 2 of law No. 920, of February 23, 1897, and all other laws or sections of laws containing general dispositions relative to the payment of import or export duties.

Art. 20. The President of the Republic is empowered to carry the present law into effect as soon as the same has been published in the Diario Oficial, to render applicable a new valuation tariff and to appropriate a credit of 20,000 pesos to the publication of new tariffs, collection of samples, and other expenses.

Law No. 990, of January 3. 1898, granting exemption from import duty on certain articles used in the cotton industry.

Sole article. Spun goods, of cotton, also machinery imported into the country by manufacturers of cotton goods for use in connection with their business, shall be exempt from import duty until the year 1920.

Law No. 1003, of January 21, 1898, providing for the free entry of empty sacks for transporting ores.

[Diario Oficial of January 21, 1898.]

Sole Article. Empty sacks imported for the transport of ores shall be exempt from customs duties.

Law No. 1004, of January 21, 1898, establishing the duty-free importation of raw materials for the manufacture of matches.

[Diario Oficial of January 21, 1898.]

Article 1. For a period of ten years from the promulgation of the present law the following goods shall be exempt from import duties:

Bichromate of potash, cotton yarn for matches, common, red, or amorphous phosphorus, and cardboard, with or without engravings, for the manufacture of match boxes.

The import duties paid by manufacturers of matches on the importation of stearin in the mass shall be refunded to them on condition they prove that said product has been really employed in the manufacture of matches.

Art. 2. * * *

Law No. 1025, of January 25, 1898, relative to bills of lading.

[Diario Oficial of January 25, 1898.]

Article 1. The bills of lading presented in the ports of the Republic must be viséed by the Chilean consuls in the ports of origin.

Art. 2. The partial manifests deposited in custom-houses must be accompanied by detailed invoices of the goods, duly viséed by the Chilian consuls in the country of origin, and, should there be none, by a consul of a friendly nation.

Consuls must transmit, by first mail, to the customs superintendent at Valparaiso a legalized copy of the invoices.

Art. 3. Persons neglecting to have the consular visé affixed to any of the abovementioned documents shall incur a fine equal to treble the amount of the fees established in article 20 of the consular fee table of March 4, 1897, and this fine shall be administratively collected by the customs.

Art. 4. The present law shall enter into force in the consulates of the Republic in South America three months after its promulgation and six months thereafter in all other posts.

Decree No. 683, of March 18, 1898, exempting from the consular visé goods entering Bolivia via Antofagasta.

Foreign goods imported into Bolivia via Antofagasta are exempt from the consular visé referred to in articles 1 and 2 of law No. 1025, dated 25th January last.

Decree No. 1021, of April 27, 1898, relating to the clearance of luggage, scenery, and costumes belonging to theatrical or circus companies.

Subject to adopting necessary measures for protecting the interests of the treasury, the customs superintendent may allow luggage, scenery, and costumes belonging to theatrical or circus companies to be cleared for private warehouses.

Decree No. 110, of May 12, 1898, respecting the assessment of steam boilers.

"Steam generators not adhering to machines" shall be subject to an import duty of 15 per cent ad valorem.

Law No. 1054, of July 31, 1898, relating to the payment of customs duties.

Article 1. * * *

Art. 2. Import duties and warehouse dues are to be paid in gold coin at the rate of 18 pence per peso or in pounds sterling, according to the legal value thereof.

Art. 3. Export duties are payable in gold coin and in bills or drafts on London, according to article 11 of law No. 980, dated December 23, 1897.

* * * * * * *

Decree No. 3246, of September 30, 1898, regulating the customs treatment of parcels-post packages received from Punta Arenas.

According to this decree, parcels-post packages received from Punta Arenas shall, for tariff purposes, be considered as entering from abroad, unless the same contain products of the soil or industry of the Magallanes Colony, in which case they would be dealt with as prescribed by article 343 of the customs regulations.

Law No. 1164, of January 9, 1899, granting free entry on importation of certain articles for use in the cotton industry.

[Diario Oficial of January 9, 1899.]

Sole article. For a period of ten years from the promulgation of the present law the importation of cotton in the wool or raw, and machines for the manufacture of cotton tissues, shall be exempt from all customs duties.

Law No. 1166, promulgated January 9, 1899, modifying No. 383 of the customs tariff.

Sole article. Tariff No. 383 shall read as follows:
"Yarn and thread for weaving, embroidering, or marking."

Decree of January 17, 1899, designating the goods which may be admitted into private warehouses in bond by the customs at Antofagasta.

[Diario Oficial of January 21, 1899.]

In future the customs at Antofagasta may admit into private warehouses in bond the following goods, subject to a guaranty being given in bills at three months date, intended to secure clearance within that time:

Rice, oil, rockets, "chancaca" (raw sugar), matches, yarns, building wood, paraffin, empty sacks, tallow, candles, dynamite, window glass (except colored).

Law No. 1187, of January 26, 1899, authorizing the importation in transit, across certain points of the Cordillera, of wool, horsehair, and skins in a natural state.

[Diario Oficial of January 26, 1899.]

ARTICLE 1. The importation in transit of wool, horsehair, and skins in a natural state across the passes at Antuco and Loquimai, in the customs district of Talcahuano, and at Pucon and Nahuelhapi, respectively situated in the Valdivia and Melipulli customs districts, is authorized.

ART. 2. The President of the Republic will establish regulations to which shall be subject the importation into the country of the aforesaid goods and shipment thereof abroad.

Law No. 1207, promulgated February 2, 1899, establishing the customs régime applicable in the Magallanes territory.

[Diario Oficial of February 2, 1899.]

ARTICLE 1. From and after June 4 of the present year the President of the Republic is authorized to render applicable, in the Magallanes territory, to the goods hereinafter specified, the law No. 980, of December 23, 1897, and also the corresponding valuation tariff:

1. Bran.
2. "Aji," including Guinea pepper.
3. Alcohol, spirits of wine, liqueurs, and brandies, sweetened or not.
4. Starch.
5. Wares of osiers, straw, palm, cane, willows, and all kinds of twigs, roots, or fibers of trees or plants, including baskets and hats.
6. Playing cards.
7. Trunks, valises, and traveling bags.
8. Shoe blacking and polish.
9. Boots and shoes, except of caoutchouc.
10. Carriages, wagons, carts, handcarts, and wheelbarrows, mounted or in detached parts, excepting hubs, axles, springs, and trumpets for carriages.
11. Barley.
12. Meat, salted, dried or smoked ("cecina").
13. Beer.
14. Cigars and cigarettes.
15. Glue.
16. Alimentary preserves.
17. Sweetmeats and all kinds of bonbons other than medicinal.
18. Pickles.
19. Brooms and brushes other than tooth or nail brushes.
20. Alimentary pastes.
21. Fruits, dried, preserved in their juice or alcohol.
22. Flour, wheaten.
23. Ham.
24. Vegetables, fresh and dried.
25. Maize.
26. Butter.
27. Billiard tables and accessories.
28. Furniture, fitted together or not, varnished or white.
29. Potatoes.
30. Fodder.
31. Fish, dried.
32. Twine, cord, yarn, and thread of hemp.
33. Salt, common, in lumps, grain or refined.

34. Sole leather, tanned hides, and articles manufactured therefrom, except machine belting of all kinds.
35. Tobacco, in the leaf or cut.
36. Vinegar.
37. Wine.

ART. 2. The President of the Republic is likewise authorized to establish a customs service at Punta Arenas for the application of the present law, and during the current financial year to dispose of a credit not to exceed 15,000 pesos for the purpose of organizing and establishing such service.

Law No. 1208, promulgated February 2, 1899, stipulating the free entry of wool through the principal or secondary customs ports of the Cordillera.

[Diario Oficial of February 2, 1899.]

SOLE ARTICLE. The following shall be included among the goods admitted duty free on importation and enumerated in article 7 of the law, No. 980, of December 23, 1897, viz: Wool, prepared, in the grease or washed, imported through the principal or secondary customs ports of the Cordillera.

Decree No. 1271, of June 21, 1899, as to reshipping merchandise liable to compulsory clearance.

If merchandise, being liable to compulsory clearance, has not passed the customs for consumption, and has to be shipped back to a foreign country, or in destination of principal home ports, this can be effected with the authority of the customs administrators, and subject to complying with the provisions of the regulations and ordinance issued by the administration in reference to the reembarkation of goods in customs bond.

Decree No. 1561, of July 26, 1899, relative to goods liable to compulsory clearance.

Decree of February 27, 1897, classifying preserves, wines, and liqueurs among goods liable to compulsory clearance, is repealed.

Decree of August 28, 1896, subjecting composition candles to compulsory clearance, is likewise repealed; but rice, whencesoever originating, shall be deemed to be goods liable to compulsory clearance.

Decree No. 1688, of August 17, 1899, regulating the security to be furnished in respect of bills presented to the customs.

1. It is understood that the bond, mortgage, or charge for any specified amount intended to stand as security for bills of exchange tendered to the customs in payment of the import or export duties, or warehousing, as provided by the law of July 4, 1892, decrees dated July 26 and August 26, 1892, January 11 and July 9, 1893, may be also furnished in London, with the previous approval of the Chilean minister in Great Britain; and upon deposit of such security, either at the legation or to its order, in a bank designated by the Chilean minister.

2. The security furnished in Chile shall consist of the following, viz: Mortgage bonds of financial establishments governed by the law of August 29, 1855; national debt bonds; treasury bonds; municipal bonds of the cities of Santiago and Valparaiso, referred to in the law dated December 22, 1891; debentures guaranteed by bond, mortgage, or charge; promissory notes ("pagaries") or undertakings for conditional purchases of bonds; stocks or specie, subject to the previous approval of the customs superintendent, and upon the security being lodged at the mint or in a bank to the order of the director of the treasury.

3. The security furnished in London shall consist of treasury bonds or funds of the national debt of Chile.

Decree No. 2186, of October 25, 1899, relating to the formalities to be fulfilled in the case of national or nationalized goods shipped to the free port of Punta Arenas.

1. In shipping national or nationalized goods to the free port of Punta Arenas the shipping bills must be made out in quadruplicate, one copy being handed to the shipper, the other shall be a voucher for the vessel's loading, the third shall be

delivered to the commercial statistics bureau, and the fourth filed at the respective custom-house.

2. If the goods in question are returned direct from Punta Arenas into any port of the Republic, they shall be admitted free of import duty.

3. In order to enjoy the exemption referred to, interested persons must produce a certificate issued by the governor of the colony of Magellanes, indicating the original Chilean port from whence the goods proceed, the kind and quantity thereof, marks and numbers on packages, and name of vessel on which the goods were conveyed to Punta Arenas.

4. Prior to issuing such certificates, the governor of that port will exact production of the shipping bill of the goods, which he will compare with the corresponding bill required to be delivered to him by the consignee of every vessel carrying goods of this kind to the colony. He will further call for evidence of identity of the goods to be shipped.

Law No. 1287, of November 29, 1899, modifying the régime applicable to knitted wares.

The various knitted wares respectively enumerated in Nos. 1213, 1214, 1230, 1231, 1255, 1317, 1318, 1319, 3528, 3529, 3545, and 3546 of the valuation tariff of 1896 shall be dutiable according to article 2 of the law dated December 23, 1897, viz, at 60 per cent ad valorem.

The new régime shall remain in force during a period of three years.

Law No. 1316, of December 30, 1899, in reference to the service of unloading, handling, and clearance of goods.

ARTICLE 1. Every year the President of the Republic will establish tariffs fixing the remuneration to be paid at custom-houses for the service of unloading, handling and clearance of goods entering ports of the Republic.

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Decree No. 10, of January 11, 1900, fixing the charges payable for unloading, handling, and examination of packages.

ARTICLE 1. During the year 1900 the fees for unloading and handling packages at the Valparaiso custom-house shall be charged per unit of 100 kilograms or fraction thereof, according to the following tariff:

Dunnage tax ("Abanotes")	$0.30
Packages weighing 3,000 kilograms or more removed direct on railway wagons	.20
Goods generally	.70
Goods assorted	1.00

ART. 2. For the examination of goods, one-half of the foregoing charges will be levied if the packages require opening, and 10 centavos per package in case it is only necessary to verify the outward condition thereof.

Decree No, 218, of January 24, 1900, modifying the decree dated March 24, 1899.

Article 5 of decree, dated March 24, 1899, shall be modified as below:

"ART. 5. In case of dispute as to the valuation or liquidation of any account of goods, payment of the duties shall be effected in accordance with the assessment adopted and prior to the merchandise leaving the customs warehouses.

"After the contestation has been settled according to law, any sum proved to have been overcharged shall be refunded."

Decree No. 611, of February 27, 1900, relating to the payment of import and warehouse dues.

Fractions of less than 5 pesos payable at custom-houses of the Republic by way of import and warehouse dues are to be levied in current money, with such increase as the minister of finance shall fix each month

VALUATION TARIFF APPLICABLE IN CUSTOM-HOUSES OF THE REPUBLIC FROM AND AFTER JANUARY 1, 1896.

General rules for the application of the valuation tariff.

1. Ordinary and current goods are alone enumerated in the valuation tariff; merchandise of materially lower or higher quality and goods imported in packages of better quality than is generally adopted shall be valued according to the rules established in article 69 of the Customs Ordinance.

2. The capacity of ordinary bottles mentioned in the tariff is laid down in the following table:

Absinthe	from 75 to 100 centiliter.
Vermouth	from 75 to 100 centiliter.
Brandy	from 60 to 75 centiliter.
Spirits of wine	from 60 to 75 centiliter.
Rum	from 60 to 75 centiliter.
Wines	from 60 to 75 centiliter.
Beer	from 60 to 70 centiliter.
Geneva	from 60 to 75 centiliter.
Sweet liqueurs	from 75 to 100 centiliter.

3. The valuation of tissues dutiable according to the number of threads shall be arrived at by counting the latter in a square of 6 millimeters side with the instrument called thread counter.

4. If the length, width, or surface of any merchandise exceeds the maximum or does not reach the minimum specified in the tariff, its valuation shall be calculated by taking for basis the average sizes to which same approaches the nearest. In case, however, the goods are designated with a single maximum size, the valuation shall be established on the basis of this latter size.

5. When any goods are described in an examination document under some unknown denomination the examiner will quote same under the usual specification, but if he can not possibly do so, he will describe the nature of the article and use for which intended.

6. By "gross weight" is understood the weight of the package as packed for transport. This definition also includes goods imported unpacked, in bulk or fastened together in bundles.

7. "Weight including packages" means the weight of the goods inclusive of all containers and wrappers inclosing or packing the same, save the barrel, cask, wooden, tin-plate or sheet-iron case, together with the slats and cloth used as exterior packing for transport. When goods dutiable on weight including packages are imported unpacked, in bulk or collected in bundles, 20 per cent shall be added to the net weight. The net weight of metal articles imported in small cases ("estuches") or partitioned boxes is subject to the same increase.

8. "Weight including receptacles" shall imply the weight of the goods inclusive of the immediate container holding the same, and which can not be separated therefrom even though it served for the transport.

9. Unless otherwise provided, goods shall always be assessed on net weight.

10. The numbers under which the tariff designates wire shall refer to the English (Birmingham) gauge.

11. In case goods dutiable on gross weight are imported in a same package with others appraised or tariffed on some other basis, the weight of such goods, including all interior wrappers and packages, shall be increased by 25 per cent. If same are imported without packages or wrappers, the weight shall be increased by 30 per cent, save that in both such cases the external container referred to in paragraph 7 above is not to be taken into consideration.

12. In any group of two or more subdivisions coming under the same tariff heading such heading must be considered as understood whenever the subdivision is preceded by the dash appearing immediately opposite the corresponding tariff number, as, for instance, in numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 167, 425, etc.

In headings arranged in groups the expressions "above mentioned" or "as above," referring to the goods enumerated in foregoing numbers, are frequently omitted, because the context, disposition, and order of valuations render these particulars superfluous, as may be seen in numbers 5, 7, 34, 36, etc.

13. Fractions of a centavo of fifty-hundredths and upward shall be considered as a full centavo, and fractions of less than fifty-hundredths shall be disregarded.

14. Standard samples in the present tariff represent the best quality of the article to which they refer; therefore, in order that merchandise under valuation may correspond to one of the samples, it can not be of higher quality than such sample.

15. Unfinished and untrimmed hats shall apply to hats which are neither provided with linings, ribbons, nor bindings, notwithstanding they may have been ironed.

16. The measure and weight of miscellaneous goods imported in a same package must be ascertained by the examiners.

17. In case the official standard of any goods does not correspond to the classification under which it is placed in the tariff, its valuation shall be determined on the sole basis of the classification.

18. Warp means the joint threads or filaments which form the length of the tissue, and weft the joint threads or filaments crossing the warp transversely.

19. Fibers or materials of which tissues consist shall be considered as of higher or lower quality according to the following order: Silk; wool or hair; bleached linen; unbleached linen; cotton, ramie, and nettle; hemp, jute, or other vegetable fibers.

20. In the tariff common metal is held to mean any metal not being gold, silver, or platinum.

21. The surface of looking-glasses and mirrors, whether rectangular or not, shall be calculated by multiplying the largest height by the broadest width.

22. Double threads or the two threads forming the weft, the warp, or both weft and warp of certain oxfords or osnaburgs shall be reckoned as single threads.

23. For other goods the examiners will as far as possible check the weight, tare, and measure with the view of satisfying themselves of the correctness of the operations.

Goods prohibited importation, warehousing, and transshipment.

[Article 11 of Customs Ordinance.]

1. Comestibles in a state of decomposition or other products injurious to public health.

2. Obscene pictures or statues and other articles which by their nature are contrary to morale or good morals.

3. Wild beasts, venomous reptiles and insects, save such as, in special cases, may be allowed to enter under the authority of the intendant or local governor.

4. Gunpowder (except blasting powder), side and fire arms, and also all munitions of war, importation of which can only take place via the port of Vaiparaiso, subject to the special authority of the intendant of the province, to be granted or refused by him at his option, unless the supreme government have otherwise ordered.

The transshipment of all kinds of arms, war munitions, and gunpowder, except blasting powder, all of which can solely be warehoused at Valparaiso, is only permitted when the vessels shipping these articles are not to call at any other ports of the Republic.

Silver coins.

[Law of January 3, 1880, as to the importation of silver coins.]

Sole article. The importation into the territory of the Republic of silver pieces of 5, 10, and 20 centavos bearing the national stamp and of a standard below nine hundred thousandths of fine silver is prohibited, under penalty of forfeiture.

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Importation of foreign vines.

[Decree of May 18, 1877, prohibiting the importation of foreign vines.]

In virtue of the aforesaid decree the importation of foreign vines is prohibited.

Clearance of arms, stores, munitions of war, and articles of military equipment.

[Decree of December 31, 1883.]

Statements presented to the Valparaiso customs for landing arms, stores, and other munitions of war, and articles of military equipment may be passed without any other formality beyond the visé of the intendant-general of the State army and navy.

VALUATION TARIFF.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.
	Bugles, perforated beads, cord pipings, and pearls, including packages, viz:	P. C.
1	Of crystal or glass ... kilog..	2 20
2	Of common metal, neither gilt nor silvered ... do....	7 00
	Fans:	
	With common wooden frames—	
3	Of paper or cardboard, bearing advertisements ... dozen..	56
4	Of paper or cotton tissue, common ... do....	3 00
5	Half fine ... do....	5 00
6	Of silk, pure, or mixed with another material, ordinary, dozen ...	11 00
7	Half fine or fine ... dozen..	20 00
8	Of feathers, of all kinds ... do....	40 00
	With frames of ebony, cocoanut, jacaranda, bone, sandalwood, or other similar materials—	
9	Of paper or cotton tissue ... dozen..	16 00
10	Of silk, pure or mixed with another material ... do....	40 00
11	Of lace of cotton, linen, pure or mixed silk, ordinary .. do....	56 00
12	Half fine ... do....	112 00
13	Of better quality than above. (According to appraisement.)	
14	Of feathers of all kinds ... dozen..	160 00
	With frames of tortoise shell, ivory, or mother-of-pearl—	
15	Of paper, lace, or tissue of pure or mixed silk, ordinary, dozen ...	128 00
16	Half fine ... dozen..	256 00
17	Of better quality than above. (According to appraisement.)	
18	Of feathers of all kinds ... dozen..	480 00
19	Uncovered, called "de baraja," of all kinds ... do....	480 00
20	Other. (According to appraisement.)	
21	Curtain-loop holders, of wood or common metal, including packages ... kilog..	3 00
22	Clamps (abrazaderas), carriage, of iron or steel, with or without nuts, gross weight ... kilog..	40
	Curtain-loop holders not specified in No. 21. (*See* Passementerie, Nos. 4045 to 4049.)	
	Glove stretchers:	
23	Of wood ... dozen..	8 00
24	Of bone ... do....	16 00
25	Of ivory ... kilog..	56 00
26	Of tortoise shell ... do....	80 00
	Can openers, or iron or steel knives to open tins, gross weight:	
27	With handle of steel or iron ... kilog..	94
28	With handle of wood or bone ... do....	1 30
29	Button hooks, of iron or steel, with handle of these materials or wood, including packages ... kilog..	1 30
30	Groovers, or planes for artisans, gross weight ... do....	2 00
	Oil, dutiable according to gross weight, with or without admixture of other materials:	
31	Whale or seal, raw ... kilog..	35
32	Refined ... do....	60
33	Sperm, raw ... do....	64
34	Refined ... do....	1 12
35	Sewing-machine, in glass receptacles ... do....	80
36	In other receptacles ... do....	60
37	Machine—animal, vegetable, or mineral, impure ... do....	32
38	Cocoanut or palm ... do....	48
39	Colza, linseed, rape-seed, lard, earthnut, neat's-foot, or fir .do....	56
40	Nut ... do....	80
41	Gasoline, naphtha, paraffin, petroleum, or kerosene ... do....	10

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.
	Oil, dutiable according to gross weight, with or without admixture of other materials—Continued.	*P. C.*
42	Olive or other substances, edible, in glass receptables ... kilog.	56
43	In other receptacles ... do.	65
	Oil, including receptacles:	
44	Croton tiglium ... do.	4 00
45	Male fern, etherized ... do.	8 00
46	Nutmeg butter ... do.	6 60
47	Almond, poppy, cod-liver, hemp, castor or palma christi, clove or sesame, cade, juniper, and laurel ... kilog.	1 00
48	Cod-liver, combined with iron or other substances ... do.	2 40
49	Vaseline ... do.	2 00
50	Medicinal, not specially mentioned ... do.	3 20
51	Fatty, for the manufacture of soap ... do.	6 80
52	Siccative, for painters, in glass receptacles or tins ... do.	1 30
	Oil perfumed for the hair (perfumery):	
53	In crystal or glass receptacles, including packages ... do.	2 00
54	In other receptacles, gross weight ... do.	4 00
	Oilers for machinery, including packages:	
55	Of tin plate, with or without parts of bronze or copper, or covered with bronze or copper ... kilog.	1 60
56	Of sheet iron ... do.	1 60
57	Of bronze or copper ... do.	3 00
58	Of glass, with spout of wood (lubricators), gross weight ... do.	56
	Olives, dutiable according to gross weight:	
59	In oil ... do.	80
60	In oil, stuffed ... do.	1 60
61	In brine or not, in glass receptacles ... do.	56
62	As above, in stoneware or wooden receptacles ... do.	24
63	In natural state ... do.	40
64	Steel or iron, unwrought, in bars or plates, gross weight ... do.	12
65	Steel or iron in plates, perforated ... do.	60
	Steel or iron in strips for toilet articles, corsets, and other purposes, including packages:	
66	Covered with paper or cotton tissue ... kilog.	2 00
67	Covered with pure or mixed linen, wool, or silk tissue ... do.	4 40
68	Steel or iron busks for fastening corsets, covered with paper, tissue, or skin, with or without hooks, including packages ... kilog.	4 00
69	Acetal ... do.	56 00
70	Acetanilyde, antifebrine, phenylacetamyde ... do.	4 00
	Acetate:	
71	Of alkaloids ... do.	72 00
72	Of alumina ... do.	8 00
73	Of ammonia, crystallized ... do.	3 00
74	Of ammonia, liquid ... do.	80
75	Of baryta ... do.	4 00
76	Of bismuth ... do.	28 00
77	Of cadmium ... do.	28 00
78	Of lime ... do.	2 00
79	Of zinc ... do.	3 00
80	Of cobalt, crystallized ... do.	28 00
81	Of cobalt, liquid ... do.	14 00
	Of copper—	
82	Verdigris ... do.	1 30
83	Crystallized, pure ... do.	3 00
84	Ammoniacal ... do.	9 00
85	Of chrome ... do.	12 00
86	Of strontian ... do.	8 00
	Of iron—	
87	Liquid ... do.	1 30
88	Ammoniacal ... do.	95

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.		Valuation 18d.	
			P.	*C.*
	Acetate—Continued.			
89	Of lithia	kilog.	28	00
90	Of magnesia or manganese	do.	6	00
91	Of quicksilver	do.	6	60
92	Of morphia	do.	72	00
	Of nickel—			
93	Crystallized	do.	12	00
94	Liquid	do.	6	00
95	Of silver, crystallized	do.	112	00
	Of lead—			
96	Lead sugar or Saturn salts, gross weight	do.		40
97	Crystallized, pure	do.		80
98	Of potash	do.	2	40
99	Of quinine	do.	72	00
100	Of soda	do.	1	60
101	Of uranium	do.	40	00
102	Acetone	do.	6	60
103	Acetophenone hypnone	do.	40	00
104	Aloe	do.	1	60
	Acid:			
	Acetic—			
105	Common, gross weight	do.		40
106	Crystallizable and radical vinegar	do.	3	00
107	Camphoric	do.	40	00
108	Arsenic	do.	4	00
109	Arsenious or white arsenic	do.		64
110	Benzoic or imitations	do.	12	00
	Boric—			
111	Crystallized	do.	1	30
112	Liquid, pure	do.	6	00
113	Hydrobromic	do.	6	00
	Butyric—			
114	Concentrated	do.	6	00
115	Crystallized	do.	20	00
	Carbolic or phenic—			
116	Crystallized, gross weight	do.	1	60
117	Liquid, or in powder, including packages	do.		65
118	Citric	do.	2	00
119	Chloro-acetic, including receptacles	do.	3	20
120	Chrysophanic	do.	12	00
	Cromic—			
121	Crystallized	do.	8	00
122	Liquid	do.	4	00
128	Hydrofluoric or fluoric, including receptacles	do.	3	00
124	Formic	do.	12	00
	Phosphoric—			
125	Anhydrous	do.	22	00
126	Glacial	do.	6	00
127	Liquid	do.	2	00
128	Gallic, crystallized	do.	8	00
129	Hydrofluosilicic	do.	2	00
130	Lactic, concentrated	do.	14	00
131	Malic	do.	80	00
132	Molybdic	do.	12	00
133	Muriatic or hydrochloric, gross weight	do.		20
	Nitric or azotic, gross weight—			
134	In stoneware receptacles	do.		32
135	In glass receptacles	do.		64
	Oleic—			
136	Impure, including receptacles	do.	1	12
137	Pure	do.	28	00

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.	
		P.	*C.*
	Acid—Continued.		
138	Osmic ..... kilog.	72	00
	Oxalic—		
139	Pure ..... do.	6	60
140	Impure ..... do.		80
141	Picric, crystallized ..... do.	4	00
142	Pyrogallic ..... do.	32	00
143	Pyroligneous (wood vinegar), crude, gross weight ..... do.		16
144	Prussic or hydrocyanic ..... do.	8	00
145	Salicylic ..... do.	8	00
146	Silicic ..... do.	3	00
147	Succinic ..... do.	14	00
	Sulphuric, gross weight—		
148	In bottles or flasks ..... do.		40
149	In stoneware, iron, or glass receptacles of larger capacity than the above mentioned ..... kilog.		16
150	Sulphurous, gross weight ..... do.		24
151	Tannic or tannin, pure ..... do.	4	00
152	Tartaric ..... do.	2	00
153	Thymic ..... do.	16	00
154	Uric ..... do.	56	00
155	Valerianic ..... do.	28	00
156	Iodic ..... do.	72	00
157	Acids not specially mentioned. (According to appraisement.)		
158	Stirrup straps of leather, including packages ..... kilog.	4	00
	Wadding in sheets, prepared for padding, net weight, including paper packages:		
159	Not combined with tissue ..... kilog.		80
160	Combined with cotton tissue ..... do.	1	60
161	Combined with tissue of pure or mixed silk ..... do.	14	00
162	Aconitine ..... do.	72	00
	Aconite, gross weight:		
163	Leaves or roots ..... do.	1	30
164	In powder ..... do.	2	00
	Accordions or wind harmonicas, per centimeter of height:		
165	Of cardboard or common wood, up to 20 centimeters ..... dozen.	16	00
166	Up to 30 centimeters ..... do.	32	00
167	More than 30 centimeters ..... do.	48	00
	Accordions:		
168	Of cabinetmakers' wood, up to 20 centimeters ..... do.	32	00
169	Up to 30 centimeters ..... do.	64	00
170	More than 30 centimeters ..... do.	96	00
171	Other. (According to appraisement.)		
172	Chicory, ground, gross weight ..... kilog.		24
	Annotto:		
173	In paste of powder, including packages ..... do.	3	00
174	Liquid, gross weight ..... do.		64
175	Poppies, gross weight ..... do.	1	30
	Ornaments:		
	For coffins, including packages—		
176	Of cardboard or paper, whether varnished, silvered, gilt, or not ..... kilog.	4	00
177	Of tin plate, with or without paintings ..... do.	1	60
178	Of tin plate and iron ..... do.	1	00
179	Of zinc, spelter, or lead, whether silvered, gilt, or not ..... do.	3	20
180	Of white metal, copper, or bronze, whether silvered, gilt, or not ..... kilog.	8	00
	Of wood, composition, sawdust pulp, paper or cardboard pulp, for furniture and buildings, net weight, including packages—		
181	Neither silvered nor gilt ..... kilog.	2	00
182	Silvered or gilt ..... do.	3	00

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.	
	Ornaments—Continued.	*P.*	*C.*
183	Of zinc for buildings, gross weight .... kilog..		80
	For table use, gross weight—		
184	Of glass or common or half-fine crystal .... do....		80
185	Of better quality than above. (According to appraisement.)		
186	Or small figures of tragacanth gum or starch for ornamenting pastry, including packages .... kilog..	8	00
	Sharpeners, for table knives, including packages:		
187	Of emery, with wooden handle .... do....	1	30
188	Of iron or steel, with ivory handle .... do....	12	00
189	Of iron or steel, with composition handle .... do....	4	00
190	Of iron or steel, with silvered metal handle .... do....	10	00
191	Of iron or steel, with handle of iron, steel, wood, horn, or bone .... kilog..	3	00
192	Sharpeners, as last above, for butchers' knives, including packages .... kilog..	1	30
193	Bran, gross weight .... do....		06
	Gallnuts, including packages:		
194	Whole .... do....	1	30
195	Ground or in powder .... do....	1	60
196	Tinder or agaric .... do....	2	00
197	Agaricine .... do....	72	00
198	Agathine .... do....	72	00
	Memorandum books. (*See* Books, Nos. 3326 to 3329.)		
	Ewers ("aguamaniles"), with or without ordinary engravings or gildings, gross weight:		
199	Of hollow white or colored glass, model No. 1 .... kilog..		40
200	Of glass or crystal, cut or plain, called half-crystal, model No 2, kilogram		65
201	Of better quality than above, model No. 3 .... kilog..		94
202	Fine .... do....	2	00
	Brandy (spirits):		
203	In ordinary bottles or flasks .... dozen..	20	00
204	In other receptacles .... liter..	2	00
	Brandy containing more than 5 per cent of sugar. (Appraised as sweetened liqueurs.)		
205	Turpentine oil or essence, gross weight .... kilog..		32
	Waters:		
206	Mineral, natural or artificial, such as appolinaris, seltzer, victoria, vichy, and aërated waters; soda, lemonade, ginger beer, or other like enumerated, in bottles or flasks, gross weight, kilogram		20
207	Of orange blossom, rose, lime, or other medicinal flowers or leaves, in copper, faïence, tin, or glass receptacles, including receptacles .... kilog..		80
208	Tar or eleatine, including packages .... do....		80
209	Eau des carmes, including packages .... do....	1	60
	Aquafortis or nitric acid, gross weight—		
210	In stoneware receptacles .... do....		32
211	In glass receptacles .... do....		64
212	Virginal, Chable's, including receptacles .... do....	1	60
213	Sweet smelling, such as Florida, Celest, Divine, Duchess, Kananga or other similar, in bottles, perfumery flasks, including packages .... kilog..		80
	Cologne, for toilet purposes, amber, lavender, and other scented waters:		
214	In ordinary flasks or bottles, generally used, including packages .... kilog..	3	00
215	In other receptacles, gross weight .... do....	4	00
216	For cleaning metals, including receptacles .... do....	2	00
217	Pocket compasses to ascertain the direction of reefs in gold mining or for the use of travelers. (According to appraisement.)		

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.
	Needles:	
218	For hypodermic syringes. (According to appraisement.)	
	Sewing or knitting, including packages—	*P. C.*
219	Sewing of all kinds .... kilog..	6 60
220	For sewing sails and mattresses, packing, upholsterers', and the like .... kilog..	4 00
221	Knitting, with or without handle, iron or steel .... do....	6 00
222	As above, of bone .... do....	4 40
223	As above, of wood .... do....	4 80
224	Sewing-machine .... do....	20 00
225	Insulators of crystal or glass for pianos, gross weight .... do....	65
226	Insulators for telegraphs or telephones, gross weight .... do....	56
	Checkers, including packages:	
227	Of wood .... do....	6 00
228	Of bone .... do....	14 00
229	Of ivory .... do....	50 00
	Absinth:	
230	In ordinary bottles or flasks .... dozen..	20 00
231	In other receptacles .... liter..	2 00
	"Aji," or pimento:	
232	Ground, gross weight .... kilog..	40
233	Not ground, gross weight .... do....	24
234	Garlic, gross weight .... do....	24
	Baby linen:	
	Consisting of from 5 to 10 articles—	
235	Of cotton tissue, ordinary .... each..	6 00
236	Half fine .... do....	12 00
237	Of better quality than above. (According to appraisement.)	
238	Of linen tissue. (According to appraisement.)	
	Consisting of from 3 to 10 articles—	
239	Of pure or mixed woolen tissue, ordinary .... each..	16 00
240	Half fine .... do....	32 00
241	Of better quality than above, or with silk embroideries. (According to appraisement.)	
	Frogs. (*See* Passementerie, Nos. 4045 to 4049.)	
242	Stills, bronze or copper, with or without parts of commoner metal, gross weight .... kilog..	1 60
	Wire, including packages:	
243	Of lead .... do....	56
244	Of white metal or nickel .... do....	3 00
245	For transmission of electric currents, copper or alloy, insulated .... kilog..	3 00
246	As above, of all kinds, covered .... do....	2 00
247	For milliners or flower makers, of iron or steel, covered with cotton or paper .... kilog..	3 00
248	The same, covered with pure or mixed silk .... do....	6 60
249	Or strings for musical instruments, of iron, steel, copper or bronze .... kilog..	3 00
250	Of iron or steel, on wooden or iron bobbins, for bookbinders or other purposes .... kilog..	80
251	The same, of bronze or copper .... do....	2 00
	Wire:	
	Dutiable on gross weight—	
252	Of bronze or copper .... do....	1 00
253	Barbed, for fencing .... do....	20
254	For corking, iron or steel, of all kinds .... do....	65
	Of iron or steel, whether galvanized, tinned, painted, or not—	
255	Up to No. 14 .... kilog..	16
256	Up to No. 20 .... do....	32
257	Above No. 20 .... do....	40
	Woven. (*See* Wire cloth.)	

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.	
		P.	C.
258	Brims, hat, of sized tissue, with or without cardboard, including packages ..... kilog	4	00
259	Ceruse or white lead, unpurified, gross weight ..... do		40
260	Albumen ..... do	4	00
261	Albuminates, dry or liquid ..... do	8	00
	Albums:		
	For photographs, including packages—		
262	Bound in cardboard or paper ..... do	1	60
263	Bound in common leather or cotton tissue ..... do	2	40
264	Bound in paste imitating wood, tortoise shell, or ivory ..... do	3	00
265	Bound in pure or mixed silk tissue ..... do	4	00
266	Bound in Russia leather or its imitations ..... do	6	00
267	Bound in tortoise shell, mother-of-pearl, or ivory ..... do	16	00
268	Bound as all the above, with stands. (According to appraisement.)		
269	Other. (According to appraisement.)		
270	Alkali, volatile or liquid ammonia, including receptacles ..... kilog		56
271	Alkaloids, not specified ..... do	72	00
	Camphor:		
272	In lumps ..... do	2	00
273	Liquid, in flasks, including receptacles ..... do	1	60
	Capers, preserved in water, brine, or vinegar, gross weight:		
274	In stoneware, tin, earthenware, or glass receptacles ..... do		56
275	In wooden receptacles ..... do		24
276	Copperas, green, or pure iron sulphate, gross weight ..... do		12
277	Tuyères of iron or steel ..... do		14
	Alcohol:		
278	Methylic or amylic ..... do	3	00
279	Absolute ..... do	4	00
	Alcoholates:		
280	Of raspberries, chartreuse, and similar, including receptacles, kilog	6	00
281	Not specified ..... kilog	3	00
282	Hasps, door knockers, and handles of iron or steel, gross weight, kilog		56
283	Aldehyde ..... kilog	6	00
	Letters and numbers, including packages:		
284	Of steel or iron, for marking or engraving ..... do	2	00
285	Of zinc, tin plate, or sheet iron, bronze or copper, nickeled or not, for marking ..... kilog	2	40
286	Of paper, whether painted, varnished, bronzed, or not ..... do	8	00
287	Of paper, gilt or silvered ..... do	28	00
288	Alphenic, gross weight ..... do		32
	Pins:		
289	Ordinary, safety pins, glass-headed pins, including packages, kilog	2	00
290	Clothes, of wood, iron, or steel, whether galvanized, tinned, or not, for laundresses, including packages ..... kilog	1	30
	Of caoutchouc, horn, bone, composition, or tortoise shell, for the hair. (*See* Nos. 3115 to 3117.)		
	Carpets:		
	Of woolen shag, with ground of hemp, jute, or other vegetable material—		
291	Curled, common, sewn ..... kilog	2	00
292	Curled, known as Brussels, sewn ..... do	3	20
293	Plushy, common, sewn ..... do	3	60
294	Plushy, known as Brussels, sewn ..... do	4	40
295	Curled, for floor covering and floor rugs ..... do	3	00
296	Plushy, as above ..... do	4	80
297	Of wool, in a single piece, unsewn. (According to appraisement.)		

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.	
		P.	C.
	Carpets—Continued.		
	Of leather—		
298	For churches ... kilog.	12	00
299	For floor rugs ... do.	6	60
	For churches, with or without embroideries or fringes of materials other than silk—		
300	Of cotton velvet ... kilog.	8	00
301	Of woolen velvet, pure or mixed with another vegetable material ... kilog.	6	60
302	Of curled woolen shag, with ground of hemp, jute, or other vegetable material ... kilog.	3	20
303	Of plushy woolen shag, with ground as above ... do.	6	00
304	Other. (According to appraisement.)		
	Catheters or probes, including packages:		
305	Of caoutchouc ... do.	16	00
306	Of common metal, whether silvered, nickeled or not ... do.	12	00
307	Of silver ... do.	200	00
	Cotton:		
308	Unginned, gross weight ... do.		40
309	Ginned, gross weight ... do.		80
	In sheets or wadding prepared for padding, net weight, or including the paper packages—		
310	Without tissue ... kilog.		80
311	With cotton tissue ... do.	1	60
312	With tissue of pure or mixed silk ... do.	14	00
	For wounds, including packages—		
313	Without medicinal preparation ... do.	2	00
314	Antiseptic, or with medicinal preparation ... do.	4	00
315	Gun cotton, including receptacles ... do.	12	00
	Jewelry:		
316	Of gold, silver, or platinum, not specified. (According to appraisement.)		
317	False. (According to appraisement.)		
	Lavender, gross weight:		
318	Unground ... kilog.	1	30
319	Ground ... do.	2	00
320	Pinchers, iron or steel, including packages ... do.	4	00
321	Infants' food: Liebig's, Savory and Moore's, Nestlé's, and similar, in tins or glass receptacles, gross weight ... kilog.		80
322	Alizarine in paste or dry, including packages ... do.	8	00
323	Almanacs of paper, block: Plain or glued on cardboard, including package ... kilog.	2	00
	Shapes, with or without wire:		
	For ladies', girls', or boys' hats, including packages—		
324	Of horsehair, coarse straw, or cotton lawn ... do.	6	00
325	Of silk, pure or mixed with a commoner material ... do.	16	00
326	For men's and children's hats and caps, of cork combined or not with tissue of cotton, or of silk, pure or mixed with cotton, including packages ... kilog.	14	00
327	For men's and children's hats and caps of flock wool, or of wool stiffened with cardboard ... kilog.	14	00
	Almonds, bitter or sweet, gross weight:		
328	Unshelled ... do.		65
329	Shelled ... do.	1	00
330	Prepared as confections ... do.	1	30
331	Starch, gross weight ... do.		32
	Mortars, gross weight:		
332	Of iron or steel, whether tinned, galvanized, or not ... do.		40
333	Of bronze or copper ... do.	1	60
334	Of wood ... do.		56
335	Of glass ... do.		40

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.	
		P.	C.
	Mortars, gross weight—Continued.		
336	Of faïence or composition ....kilog..		24
337	Of marble ....do....		48
338	Musk ....do....	160	00
	Pillows, bolsters, and cushions of cotton or linen tissue, including packages:		
339	Stuffed with wool or horsehair ....kilog..	1	30
340	Stuffed with feathers ....do....	6	00
341	Stuffed with feathers, covered with pure or mixed silk tissue ....kilog..	20	00
342	Pillows, bolsters, and cushions of caoutchouc ....do....	12	00
343	Pads for gilders, including packages ....do....	3	00
344	Currycombs, gross weight ....do....		56
345	Aloes ....do....	1	60
346	Aloine, aloesine ....do....	16	00
347	Alpacas, and tissues called "alpacones," or other similar, of wool mixed with cotton or other vegetable material, plain, figured, shaved, serged, or openworked ....kilog..	5	00
348	Alpist, gross weight ....do....		20
	Tar:		
349	Common or pitch, gross weight ....do....		14
350	Liquid, Guyot's and of other makers, in flasks, including receptacles ....kilog..		80
351	Vegetable, purified for medicinal purposes, in tins or glass receptacles, including receptacles ....kilog..		65
	Althea in leaves, flowers, or roots, gross weight:		
352	Unground ....do....	1	30
353	Ground or in powder ....do....	2	00
354	Alterative, Dr. Jayne's, including receptacles ....do....	1	60
355	Alto horns, cylinder or piston ....each..	24	00
	Alum or sulphate of alumina and potash:		
356	In lumps, gross weight ....kilog..		12
357	Other, not specified ....do....		65
358	Alumina ....do....	6	00
	Aluminum:		
359	Metallic ....do....	40	00
360	Other, not specified, for medicinal purposes ....do....	6	00
361	Alumnol ....do....	20	00
362	Amalgam for dentists, including paper packages ....do....	160	00
363	Poppies, gross weight ....do....	1	30
	Bitter (stomachic beverage), gross weight:		
364	In stoneware, faïence, or glass receptacles ....do....		80
365	In other receptacles ....do....	1	00
366	Royal yellow, gross weight ....do....		80
367	Amethysts (precious stones). (According to appraisement.)		
	Amber:		
368	Yellow ....do..	1	60
369	Gray ....gram..	3	00
370	Amianthus or asbestos, in lumps or powder, gross weight ...kilog..		14
371	Amygdalin ....do....	72	00
372	Amylen ....do....	24	00
373	Hydrate of amylen ....do....	20	00
374	Ammonia, liquid, or volatile alkali, including receptacles ....do....		56
375	Hourglasses of all kinds and sizes, including packages ....do....	1	30
376	Anacahuita, gross weight ....do....	1	60
	Chafing dishes, with or without parts of common metal, faïence, porcelain, or wood, gross weight:		
377	Of tin plate ....kilog..	2	00
378	Of sheet iron ....do....	2	00
379	As of above two numbers, nickeled ....do....	3	00
380	Of bronze or copper ....do....	4	80

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.
	Chafing dishes, with or without parts of common metal, faïence, porcelain, or wood, gross weight—Continued.	*P. C.*
381	Of bronze or copper, nickeled or silvered ....kilog..	8 00
382	Of iron ....do....	56
	"Anascote" (tissue), net weight, including paper wrappers:	
383	Of wool mixed with cotton ....do....	4 00
384	Of pure wool ....do....	6 00
	Anchovies in receptacles of stoneware, faience, tin plate, or glass, gross weight:	
385	Preserved in oil ....kilog..	80
386	Preserved in water, dried, smoked, or in brine............do....	56
387	As above, in other receptacles............do....	40
388	Anchors and grapnels of iron or steel ....do....	24
	Cruet stands and liqueur cases, with bottles fitted or not with common metal, including packages:	
389	Of Britannia metal or spelter, with bottles of crystal, glass, faience, or porcelain............kilog..	2 40
390	As above, without bottles............do....	5 00
391	Of Britannia metal, spelter, lead, zinc, bronze, copper, or other similar metals, silvered, with bottles of glass, crystal, faience, or porcelain ....kilog..	4 00
392	As above, without bottles............do....	8 00
393	Of white metal, nickel, German silver, or similar metals, with bottles of crystal, glass, faience, or porcelain, ordinary or half fine............kilog..	4 00
394	As above, without bottles............do....	8 00
395	As above, silvered, with bottles ....do....	8 00
396	As above, without bottles............do....	16 00
397	Of white metal, silvered, fine, with or without monogram, with bottles ....kilog..	20 00
398	As above, without bottles............do....	40 00
399	Of iron or steel wire, whether tinned, galvanized, or not, with bottles of glass............kilog..	1 20
400	As above, without bottles............do....	2 40
401	Of iron, wood, paper pulp, or composition, with or without parts of common metal, with bottles of glass, gross weight...kilog..	56
402	As above, with bottles of glass or cut crystal, called half crystal, gross weight............kilog..	80
403	Of wood covered with tin plate, nickeled, or silvered, with bottles of glass, gross weight............kilog..	1 30
404	As above, with bottles of glass or cut crystal, called half crystal, gross weight............kilog..	1 60
	Angelica, gross weight:	
405	In whole roots ....do....	1 30
406	Crushed or in powder ....do....	2 00
407	Seeds............do....	1 30
408	Aniline and its imitations, including packages ....do....	8 00
	Teething rings, combined or not with caoutchouc, including packages:	
409	Of caoutchouc............kilog..	6 00
410	Of bone ....do....	6 60
411	Of ivory............do....	56 00
	Napkin rings, including packages:	
412	Of bone ....do....	6 60
413	Of wood or composition............do....	5 00
414	Of ivory............do....	56 00
415	Of Britannia metal, spelter, lead, zinc, bronze, copper, or other common metal ....kilog..	5 00
416	As above, silvered ....do....	8 00
417	Of white metal, nickel, German silver, or other similar metals, ordinary or half fine............kilog..	8 00

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.	
	Napkin rings, including packages—Continued.	*P.*	*C.*
418	As above, silvered ... kilog..	16	00
419	Fine, with or without monogram ... do....	40	00
420	Of silver, gilt or not, net weight ... do....	200	00
421	Live animals, not specially mentioned. (According to appraisement.)		
	Aniseed:		
422	Common, gross weight ... kilog..		65
423	Star, including packages ... do....	1	30
	Anisette:		
424	In common bottles or flasks ... dozen..	32	00
425	In other receptacles ... liter..	4	40
426	Annatto in paste or powder, including packages ... kilog..	3	00
427	Annatto liquid or coloring matter for cheese and butter, gross weight ... kilog..		64
	Spectacles:		
428	With wire gauze (goggles) ... dozen..	3	00
	With frame of common metal—		
429	Without cases ... do....	3	20
430	With cases ... do....	6	60
431	With frame of gold, silver, or platinum. (According to appraisement.)		
432	Spectacles or eyeglasses, with frame as above. (According to appraisement.)		
	Spectacles or double eyeglasses:		
	With frame of iron or steel, bone, caoutchouc, or common metal, with or without parts of other material—		
433	Without cases ... dozen..	8	00
434	With cases ... do....	12	00
435	With frame of tortoise shell, with or without parts of other material, with or without cases ... dozen..	24	00
436	Spectacles or eyeglasses (single). (According to appraisement.)		
437	Spectacles for sulphuring vines, with frame of common metal and covered with leather ... dozen..	1	30
	Spectacles or opera or spy glasses:		
438	With frame or brass, whether nickeled, painted, enamelled, or not ... each..	8	00
439	With frame of brass covered with leather ... do....	12	00
440	Of mother-of-pearl, tortoise shell, or ivory, ordinary ... do....	24	00
441	Fine. (According to appraisement.)		
442	With frame of aluminum covered or not with leather. (According to appraisement.)		
443	Spectacles or telescopes, ordinary ... each..	14	00
444	Half fine ... do....	24	00
445	Fine. (According to appraisement).		
446	Antifebrine ... kilog..	4	00
447	Antimoniate of potash ... do....	12	00
	Antimony:		
448	Diaphoretic ... do....	3	00
449	Metallic ... do....	1	00
450	Antipyrine ... do....	72	00
451	Fishhooks, including packages ... do....	2	00
452	Indigo, gross weight ... do....	6	60
	Sideboards, wooden, with tops of wood or marble, doors of wood or glass, with or without mirrors, whether painted, varnished, waxed, or not:		
	Of oak or common American walnut—		
453	With single door ... each..	100	00
454	With incrustations or carvings ... do....	200	00
455	With two or three doors ... do....	190	00
456	With incrustations or carvings ... do....	400	00

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.	
		P.	*C.*
	Sideboards, wooden, with tops of wood or marble, doors of wood or glass, with or without mirrors, whether painted, varnished, waxed, or not—Continued.		
	Of mahogany, cedar, jacaranda, common or fine walnut, rose, sandal, and other similar woods, solid or veneered:		
457	With single door ... each	140	00
458	With incrustations or carvings ... do	300	00
459	With two or three doors ... do	220	00
460	With incrustations or carvings ... do	400	40
461	As all the above, with more than three doors. (According to appraisement.)		
462	Unmounted; appraised as mounted sideboards, according to kind. (According to appraisement.)		
	Apparatus:		
463	For preparing aerated beverages, called gazogenes, of glass, faience, or porcelain, covered or not with oiser or wire, gross weight ... kilog	1	30
464	For tinsmiths for edge bending ("de doblar") ... each	32	00
465	For tinsmiths for working wire ... do	20	00
466	Telephonic ... do	40	00
467	Telegraphic, Morse's ... do	80	00
468	Fire-extinguishing. (According to appraisement.)		
469	Apiol ... kilog	40	00
470	Apioline ... do	72	00
471	Apomorphia ... do	72	00
472	Plows, common, and cultivators, mounted or in detached parts; even imported separately, and spare parts, gross weight ... kilog		40
	Sconces, with or without engravings or common gildings, gross weight:		
473	Of cast glass, white or colored ... kilog		40
474	Of glass or cut or plain crystal, called half crystal, model No. 4 ... kilog		65
475	Of better class than above, model No. 5 ... do		94
476	Fine ... do	2	00
477	Araroba chrysarobine ... do	12	00
	Bows:		
478	For bass violins or violoncellos, ordinary and half fine, with or without ornaments of common metal ... dozen	24	00
479	Fine ... do	48	00
480	With ornaments of gold, silver, or platinum. (According to appraisement.)		
481	For violins, ordinary and half fine, with or without ornaments of common metal ... dozen	8	00
482	Fine ... do	16	00
483	With ornaments of gold, silver, or platinum. (According to appraisement.)		
	Herrings in stoneware, faience, tin plate, or glass receptacles, gross weight:		
484	Preserved in oil ... kilog		80
485	Preserved in water, dried, smoked, or in brine ... do		56
486	As last above, in other receptacles ... do		40
487	Areometers or liquor gauges ... dozen	8	00
	Rings, gross weight:		
488	Of bronze or copper ... kilog	1	60
489	As above, nickeled ... do	2	40
490	Of wood, for curtains ... do	1	00
	Including packages:		
491	Of silvered bronze or copper ... do	4	00
492	Key, of iron or steel, whether bronzed, galvanized, tinned, or not ... kilog	4	00
493	As above, nickeled or silvered ... do	8	00

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.
	Rings for curtains, harness, bridles, or other purposes, with or without screw (fixed or loose), including packages:	
494	Of iron or steel, whether bronzed, galvanized, tinned, or not, kilog	*P. C.* 56
495	As above, nickeled or silvered .... kilog	80
496	Of white metal, nickel, German silver, or other like .... do	8 00
497	As above, silvered .... do	16 00
498	Of spelter, Britannia metal, or lead .... do	5 00
499	As above, silvered .... do	8 00
500	Rams, hydraulic, and air pumps, gross weight .... do	65
501	"Aristol" .... do	80 00
	Fittings and frames for spectacles and binocular glasses:	
502	Of tortoise shell, including packages .... do	80 00
503	Of gold or platinum .... do	1,400 00
504	Of silver .... do	200 00
505	Other. (According to appraisement.)	
	Saddle trees of wood, with or without fittings of common metal:	
506	For pack saddles .... kilog	1 00
507	For saddles .... do	2 00
	Frames of iron or steel:	
508	With or without parts of wood, for sewing machines, gross weight .... kilog	65
509	With or without parts of copper or bronze, for tailors, gross weight .... kilog	65
510	Screw-eyes or latches of iron or steel, gross weight .... do	56
	Mouth harmonicas, of wood, metal, or wood and metal combined, with or without cases:	
511	With up to 12 notes .... dozen	1 30
512	With up to 24 notes .... do	3 00
513	With more than 24 notes .... do	6 00
514	As all the above, with one or more bells, 50 per cent additional according to kind. (According to appraisement.)	
515	Harmoniflutes .... each	56 00
	Harmoniums. (See No. 3771.)	
	Harness:	
516	Single, ordinary .... do	72 00
517	Half-fine .... do	130 00
518	Of better quality than above .... do	240 00
	Arnica:	
	Roots, flowers, or leaves, gross weight—	
519	Raw .... kilog	1 30
520	Ground or in powder .... do	2 00
	For dyeing. (*See* dyes not specially mentioned.)	
521	Aroma for the preparation of wines and liquors, including receptacles .... kilog	6 00
	Hoops, hoop iron or wood and fasteners, new or used, gross weight:	
522	Of wood or iron, whether tinned, galvanized, or not .... kilog	12
523	Of steel .... do	12
524	Harps. (According to appraisement.)	
525	Burlap of hemp or jute, plain or serged, for bags, gross weight, kilog	40
526	The same tarred, gross weight .... kilog	40
527	Harpoons of iron or steel, gross weight .... do	40
528	Arrow root, gross weight .... do	80
	Rice, gross weight:	
529	In the grain .... do	14
530	Ground .... do	40
	Arseniate:	
531	Ammonia .... do	6 60
532	Antimony .... do	12 00
533	Baryta .... do	6 60

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.	
	Arseniate—Continued.	P.	C.
534	Copper ... kilog.	6	00
535	Iron ... do.	6	00
536	Silver ... do.	80	00
537	Potash, purified ... do.	2	00
538	Potash or biarseniate of potash, for the arts ... do.		56
539	Quinine or other alkaloids ... do.	40	00
	Soda—		
540	Purified ... do.	2	00
541	Common ... do.		56
	Arsenic:		
542	Yellow or orpiment ... do.		56
543	White ... do.		64
544	Metallic ... do.	1	00
545	Red ... do.		65
	Arsenite:		
546	Copper ... do.	4	00
547	Iron ... do.	8	00
	Potash—		
548	Purified ... do.	2	00
549	Common ... do.	1	00
	Soda—		
550	Purified ... do.	2	00
551	Common ... do.	1	00
	Vetches, gross weight:		
552	Dried ... do.		20
553	Preserved in water, brine, or vinegar, in stoneware, tin, faience, or glass receptacles ... kilog.		56
554	As above, in wooden receptacles ... do.		24
	Assafœtida, including packages:		
555	In lumps ... do.	1	30
556	In powder ... do.	2	00
557	Asaprol ... do.	28	00
	Handles for doors and trunks, gross weight:		
558	Of iron or steel, whether painted, varnished, bronzed, tinned, galvanized, or not ... kilog.		56
559	As above, nickeled ... do.		80
560	Of bronze or copper, with or without parts of other material ... kilog.	1	60
561	As above, nickeled ... do.	2	40
	Handles for doors and trunks, including packages:		
562	Of bronze or copper, silvered ... do.	4	00
563	Of Britannia metal, spelter, or lead ... do.	5	00
564	As above, silvered or gilt ... do.	8	00
565	Of white metal, nickel, German silver, or other like metals ... do.	8	00
566	As above, silvered ... do.	16	00
	Handles for coffins. (*See* Nos. 176 to 180.)		
567	Asbestos or amianthus in lumps or powder, gross weight ... do.		14
568	Asbestos or composition of asbestos and cement for boilers, gross weight ... kilog.		24
	Fasteners or staples for fence wire, gross weight:		
569	Of iron or steel, whether galvanized, tinned, painted or not, kilog ...		24
570	Of steel or iron wire ... kilog.		32
571	Razor strops, including packages ... do.	6	60
	Mats or rests for dishes, bottles, and other purposes, including packages:		
572	Of paper pulp, composition, or wood, lacquered or painted, with or without gildings ... kilog.	4	00
573	Of tin plate or iron plate, neither lacquered, painted, nor gilt ... kilog.	1	60

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.
	Mats or rests for dishes, bottles, and other purposes, including packages—Continued.	
		P. C.
574	As above, nickeled, lacquered or painted, with or without gildings ... kilog	2 40
575	Of bronze or copper ... do	3 00
	As above—	
576	Nickeled ... do	4 00
577	Silvered ... do	6 00
578	Of Britannia metal, spelter, or led ... do	5 00
	As above—	
579	Nickeled ... do	6 00
580	Silvered ... do	8 00
581	Of white metal, nickel, German silver, or like metals ... do	8 00
582	As above, silvered, ordinary and half fine ... do	16 00
583	Fine, and same articles with monogram ... do	40 00
584	Of silver, with or without gildings, net weight ... do	200 00
585	Of plaited straw or cane ... do	3 20
586	Of oilcloth ... do	2 40
587	Of wood ... do	4 00
	Armchairs, benches and stools, for offices, exceeding 45 centimeters in height—	
588	Totally of white wood ... dozen	16 00
589	With cane seats ... do	20 00
590	With iron screw and wooden seats ... do	32 00
591	As above, with cane seats ... do	48 00
592	Of oak or common American walnut, with wooden seats ... do	20 00
593	With cane seats ... do	32 00
594	With iron screw and wooden seats ... do	65 00
595	As above, with cane seats ... do	80 00
596	Of beach or similar woods, so-called of Vienna, and their imitations, with wooden seats ... dozen	32 00
597	With cane seats ... do	48 00
598	With iron screw and wooden seats ... do	65 00
599	As above, with wooden seats ... do	80 00
	Chairs or stools for pianos, with or without screw—	
600	Of beech or similar woods, so-called Vienna, and their imitations, or of common walnut, with cane seats ... dozen	80 00
601	As above, with seats covered with stuff ... do	192 00
602	Of mahogany, cedar, jacaranda, common or fine walnut, rose, sandal, or other like woods, solid or veneered, with cane seats ... dozen	128 00
603	The same, with seats covered with stuff, ordinary or half fine, dozen ...	256 00
604	As above ... dozen	320 00
605	Hartshorn, rasped, including packages ... kilog	80
	Coffins, mounted or not, whether painted, varnished, or not, gross weight:	
	Of white wood—	
606	Without ornaments of silvered metal, or stuff ... kilog	80
607	With ornaments of silvered metal, with or without stuff ... do	1 00
608	Of mahogany, cedar, jacaranda, walnut, rose, sandal, and other similar woods, solid or veneered, with or without metal ornaments, with or without stuff, with or without lid of crystal or glass ... kilog	1 60
609	Of steel or iron, or sheet iron, with or without ornaments of metal, with or without stuff, with or without lid of crystal or glass ... kilog	65
	Tincal, borax or common borate of soda, gross weight—	
610	In lumps ... do	56
611	In powder ... do	65
612	Hazelnuts, gross weight ... do	28

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.	
		P.	*C.*
	Oats, gross weight:		
613	In the grain .... kilog..		12
614	Crushed or cut .... do....		20
	Manufacturers' advertisements and catalogues, gross weight:		
615	On cardboard, tin plate, or sheet iron .... do....		65
616	On paper, in sheets or pamphlets, bound or not .... do....	1	30
617	Of the 2 foregoing numbers, with colored designs .... do....	2	00
618	Of the 3 foregoing numbers, with common frame of wood or cardboard, whether painted, varnished, bronzed, or not, kilog	1	00
	Manufacturers' labels, envelopes, or vignettes of paper for tea packing, cigar boxes, and other purposes, including packages:		
619	Glazed or not, model No. 6 .... kilog..	6	00
620	With gilding, bronzing, or silvering, model No. 7 .... do....	12	00
	Picks, iron or steel, gross weight:		
621	Without handle .... do....		56
622	With handle .... do....		65
	Saffron:		
623	Including packages .... do....	56	00
624	Artificial, including packages .... do....	40	00
625	Orange blossoms, artificial, for brides, including packages ... do....	20	00
	Pickaxes ("azapicos"), steel or iron, gross weight:		
626	Without handle .... do....		56
627	With handle .... do....		65
628	Minium, gross weight .... do....		40
629	Mercury, gross weight .... do....	3	00
	Sugar:		
630	Refined, of any origin, in lumps or powder, moist or dry . do....		30
631	White, granulated, or ground, such as the Rosa Emilia .. do....		20
632	Granulated or of first manufacture or moscovado .... do....		12
633	Impure ("chancaca" or concrete) .... do....		08
634	Candy, including packages .... do....		56
635	Of milk, in lumps or powder, including packages .... do....	1	60
636	Of lead, acetate of lead or Saturn salts, gross weight ..... do....		40
637	Burnt or caramel, for coloring liquids, gross weight ..... do....	1	00
	Sugar basins, gross weight:		
638	Of cast glass, white or colored, with or without common designs or gilding, with or without parts of common metal, model No. 8 .... kilog..		40
639	As above, of glass or of cut or plain crystal, called half crystal, model No. 9 .... kilog..		65
640	Of better quality than above, model No. 10 .... do....		94
641	Fine .... do....	2	00
642	Of faïence or earthenware, with or without parts of common metal, ordinary, model No. 11 .... kilog..		24
643	Half fine, model No. 12 .... do....		56
644	Fine, of a quality superior to No. 12 .... do....	1	00
645	Of white porcelain, with or without parts of common metal . do....		56
646	As above, painted, gilt, enameled, or decorated, ordinary and half fine, without monogram .... kilog..	1	00
647	Of better quality than above, half fine, and fine, and sugar basins with monogram .... kilog..	1	60
648	As above, extra fine. (According to appraisement.)		
649	Of tin plate, zinc, sheet or hammered iron, combined or not with porcelain, whether tinned, galvanized, enameled, bronzed, or not, with or without parts of another material .... kilog..		94
	As above—		
650	Nickeled .... do....	1	30
651	With silvering or gilding, including packages .... do....	3	00
652	Of bronze or copper, with or without parts of another material .... kilog..	1	60

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.	
		P.	C.
	Sugar basins, gross weight—Continued.		
	As above—		
653	Nickeled, kilog	2	40
654	Silvered or gilt, including packages, do	4	00
	Sugar basins, including packages:		
655	Of Britannia metal, spelter, or lead, with or without parts of another material, kilog	5	00
	As above—		
656	Nickeled, do	6	00
657	Silvered or gilt, do	8	00
658	Of white metal, nickel, German silver, or other similar metals, with or without parts of another material, kilog	8	00
659	As above, gilt or silvered, ordinary and half fine, do	16	00
660	Of better quality than above and sugar basins with monogram, kilog	40	00
661	Of silver, with or without gilding, net weight, do	200	00
	Adzes, iron or steel, gross weight:		
662	Without handle, do		56
663	With handle, do		65
	Sulphur:		
664	In pieces or ground, gross weight, do		10
665	Golden, or yellow sulphur of antimony, do	3	00
666	Sulphuring wicks, gross weight, do		40
	Laundry blue, gross weight:		
667	Prussian, common, sample No. 13, do		10
668	Of better quality and ultramarine blue, in powder or balls, do		40
669	Prussian or ultramarine, fine, including packages, do	6	60
	Tiles, ceramic, and enameled bricks, white or colored, gross weight:		
670	Up to 13 millimeters in thickness, kilog		32
671	More than 13 millimeters, do		14
672	Of cardboard or compressed paper, imitation, do		50
673	Codfish, dried, smoked, or in brine, gross weight, do		40
	Chamber pots and flat-edged urinals ("chatas"), gross weight:		
674	Of faïence or earthenware, ordinary, model No. 14, do		24
675	Half fine, model No. 15, do		56
676	Fine, of better quality than model No. 15, do	1	00
677	Of white porcelain, do		56
678	As above, painted, gilt, enameled, or decorated, up to half fine, kilog	1	00
679	Of better quality than above, up to fine, and those with monogram, kilog	1	60
680	Of better quality than above. (According to appraisement.)		
681	Of zinc, tin plate, sheet or hammered iron, with or without porcelain, whether painted, tinned, galvanized, enameled, bronzed, or not, with or without parts of another material, kilog		94
682	As above, nickeled, kilog	1	30
	Chamber pots and flat-edged urinals, with or without porcelain, whether painted, tinned, galvanized, enameled, bronzed, no not, with or without parts of another material, including packages:		
683	Of Britannia metal, spelter, or lead, kilog	5	00
	As above—		
684	Nickeled, do	6	00
685	With silvering or gilding, do	8	00
686	Of white metal, nickel, German silver, or other similar metals, kilog	8	00
687	As above, silvered or gilt, ordinary or half fine, do	16	00
688	Of caoutchouc, do	8	00
689	Of silver, with or without gilding, net weight, do	200	00
690	Basils, tanned sheep or lamb skins, including packages, sample No. 16, kilog	12	00

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.	
		P.	C.
691	Bridoons ("bajadores"), horse, of leather, including packages..kilog..	8	00
692	Bassoons, cylinder or piston........each..	40	00
	Balances:		
	Roberval's ("de pendola") for apothecaries, with stand of marble, wood, or metal, or of wood with marble tops and independent plates—		
693	To weigh up to 5 kilograms........each..	20	00
694	To weigh up to 10 kilograms........do....	32	00
695	To weigh up to 25 kilograms........do....	66	00
696	To weigh up to 50 kilograms........do....	94	00
697	With column of marble, metal, crystal, or porcelain, for apothecaries........each..	65	00
698	As above, precision, for chemical operations or assays. (According to appraisement.)		
699	For weighing gold, in wooden boxes, with plates of from 7 to 15 centimeters in diameter........each..	8	00
	Hanging, common, with iron points, gross weight—		
700	With basins of tin plate or sheet iron........kilog..	1	30
701	With basins of copper or bronze........do....	2	00
	Hanging, spring, including packages—		
702	Of bronze or copper, with plate of tin plate or sheet iron, kilog........	3	20
703	As above, with plate of bronze or copper........kilog..	4	00
704	Of iron or steel, with plate of tin plate or sheet iron..do....	2	00
705	As above, with plate of bronze or copper........do....	3	20
	Hanging, dial, or "canûto," with or without parts of common metal, including packages—		
706	Of bronze or copper........kilog..	5	00
707	Of iron or steel........do....	3	00
708	For the counter, mounted on an iron apparatus......do....	1	30
709	For the counter, with or without beams, with a single basin, gross weight........kilog..		56
710	Platform, gross weight........do....		80
	Balances or Roman:		
711	With platform, of all kinds, gross weight........do....		56
712	Of old style, called "pilón," gross weight........do....		40
	Pails, gross weight:		
713	Of iron or steel for extracting metals in mines........do....		40
714	Of zinc, tin plate, or sheet iron, with or without coating of faïence or porcelain, whether painted, enameled, bronzed, or not, with or without parts of another material......kilog..		94
715	Of galvanized or tinned iron........do....		30
716	Of white wood, hooped with wood or common metal, whether painted, varnished, or not........kilog..		40
717	As above, of oak........do....		56
718	Of cardboard or paper pulp........do....	1	00
719	Of caoutchouc or gutta-percha, including packages......do....	8	00
	Paving tiles, gross weight:		
720	Of clay or terra cotta, up to 13 millimeters in thickness, without mosaic or painting........kilog..		24
721	As above, with mosaic or painting........do....		48
722	Of more than 13 millimeters in thickness, without mosaic or painting........kilog..		08
723	As above, with mosaic or painting........do....		20
724	Of cement, up to 13 millimeters in thickness, without mosaic or painting........kilog..		08
725	As above, with mosaic or painting........do....		20
726	Of more than 13 millimeters in thickness, without mosaic or painting........kilog..		06
727	As above, with mosaic or painting........do....		10

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.
	Paving tiles, gross weight—Continued.	
728	Of ceramic tiles, varnished, up to 13 millimeters in thickness ... kilog..	*P. C.* 32
729	Of more than 13 millimeters in thickness ... do....	14
730	Of jasper or marble, polished or not ... do....	12
731	Of slate ... do....	06
732	Of scoriæ ... do....	04
	Balsams, including packages:	
733	Canada ... do....	4 80
734	Copaiba ... do....	3 20
735	Mecca ... do....	14 00
736	Peru ... do....	12 00
737	Tolu ... do....	4 00
738	Tranquil ... do....	3 20
739	Other sorts ... do....	6 00
740	Benches of white wood for carpenters, gross weight ... do....	56
	Benches or stools for offices or piano. (*See* Nos. 600–604.)	
	Trusses or belts, abdominal, elastic or not, with or without parts of another material, including packages:	
741	Of cotton or mixed with another vegetable fiber ... kilog..	16 00
742	Of linen ... do....	20 00
743	Of wool, or mixed with another material, except silk ... do....	22 00
744	Of silk, pure or mixed ... do....	56 00
745	Of india-rubber ... do....	20 00
746	Bands or elastics for holding papers, with or without parts of another material, including packages ... kilog..	12 00
	Trays, including packages:	
747	Of paper pulp or composition, varnished or painted, with or without gilding ... kilog..	4 00
748	Of tin plate or sheet iron, without varnish, painting, or gilding ... kilog..	1 60
749	As above, nickeled, varnished, or painted, with or without gilding ... kilog..	2 40
750	Of bronze or copper ... do....	3 00
	As above—	
751	Nickeled ... do....	4 00
752	Silvered ... do....	6 00
753	Of Britannia metal, spelter, or lead ... do....	5 00
	As above—	
754	Nickeled ... do....	6 00
755	Silvered ... do....	8 00
756	Of white metal, nickel, German silver, or other similar metals, kilog ...	8 00
	As above—	
757	Silvered, ordinary, and half-fine ... kilog..	16 00
758	Fine, and trays with monogram ... do....	40 00
759	Of silver, with or without gilding, net weight ... do....	200 00
760	Of wood ... do....	1 30
761	With parts of common metal, nickeled or not ... do....	3 00
762	With parts of silvered metal ... do....	4 00
763	"Bandolina" for the hair (perfumery), including packages .. do....	04
	Mandolins:	
764	Ordinary and half-fine ... each..	12 00
765	Of better quality than above ... do....	20 00
	Mandores:	
766	Ordinary and half-fine ... do....	12 00
767	Of better quality than above ... do....	20 00
	Footstools:	
768	Of oak, beech, common walnut, and similar wood, with or without cane seat ... each..	3 00
769	As above, covered with stuff ... do....	6 00

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.
		P. C.
	Footstools—Continued.	
770	Of mahogany, cedar, jacaranda, common or fine walnut, rose, sandal, or other similar woods, with or without cane seat, each	8 00
771	As above, covered with stuff .... each	16 00
772	Douches of tin plate, sheet iron, or sheet zinc, whether painted, tinned, galvanized, or not, including different pieces, gross weight .... kilog.	1 60
	Baths:	
773	Of tin plate, sheet iron, or sheet zinc, whether painted, tinned, galvanized, or not, gross weight .... kilog.	94
774	Marble, gross weight .... do.	14
775	Ramrods, with or without wad extractors, including packages .... do.	1 60
776	Playing cards of any kind and quality, including packages .... do.	5 00
	Billiard cushions:	
	Of wood—	
777	With rubber .... do.	2 00
778	Without rubber .... do.	1 00
	Whalebone, including packages:	
	Baleens—	
779	Rough .... do.	1 30
780	Wrought or polished .... do.	24 00
781	As above, with rollers, covered or not, for corsets .... do.	14 00
782	Of horn, bone, rubber, wrought or polished .... do.	5 00
783	As above, with rollers, covered or not, for corsets .... do.	8 00
784	Of steel or iron, covered with paper or cotton tissue, for gowns, corsets, and other purposes .... kilog.	2 00
785	The same covered with tissue of linen, wool, or pure or mixed silk .... kilog.	4 40
786	Of steel or iron, covered with basil, tissue of cotton or paper, for corset fasteners .... kilog.	4 00
	Barege, net weight:	
787	Of wool and cotton .... do.	6 60
788	Of wool .... do.	8 80
789	Of wool and silk .... do.	20 00
790	Baryta, pure or oxide of barium .... do.	3 20
	Hydrated or sulphate of baryta:	
791	Common, for industry, gross weight .... do.	12
792	Purified, net weight .... do.	1 60
793	"Baritones" with cylinder or piston .... each.	32 00
	Varnish:	
794	Common, for ships, gross weight .... kilog.	32
795	Copal and varnish for carriages and furniture, in bottles or cans, gross weight .... kilog.	1 30
796	In flasks, for carriages, furniture, and other purposes, including packages .... kilog.	3 20
797	Amber, for photography, including receptacles .... do.	4 00
798	Varnish, or preparation for varnishing inside of barrels, gross weight .... kilog.	1 00
799	Barometers (physical instruments). (According to appraisement.)	
800	Barometers in the shape of fancy articles, resting or hanging. (According to appraisement.)	
	Rods or bars for manufacturing bolts, gross weight:	
801	Of bronze or copper .... kilog.	1 00
802	Of composition .... do.	94
803	Rods of steel or iron, gross weight .... do.	12
	Augers of all kinds and sizes for artisans, including packages:	
804	With handle .... do.	3 00
805	Without handle .... do.	2 00
806	Mining bars, gross weight .... do.	65

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.
	Barrels, tierces, pipes, and casks, mounted or in shooks, with or without heads or lids, gross weight:	*P. C.*
807	New .... kilog..	56
808	Old .... do....	24
809	Chisels of iron and steel for artisans, gross weight .... do....	56
	Kegs, gross weight:	
810	Wooden, of a capacity of 12 liters or more .... do....	56
811	Glass, with or without taps, for liquids .... do....	40
	Frames, wooden:	
812	Of white wood, for embroidering .... do....	80
813	Of cabinetmakers' wood, for embroidering .... do....	1 60
814	Frames of white wood, with canvas for painters .... do....	2 00
	Canes or walking sticks:	
	Of wood, cane, or bamboo, or of iron covered with leather, with or without handle of bone, stone, or common metal—	
815	Ordinary .... dozen..	8 00
816	Half fine .... do....	16 00
817	Fine .... do....	32 00
818	Of wood, cane, or bamboo, with handle of ivory, mother-of-pearl or tortoise shell .... dozen..	128 00
819	Of whalebone .... do....	160 00
820	Sword, appraised according to kind with a surtax of 50 per cent. (According to appraisement.)	
821	With handle of gold, silver, or platinum, or with fine stones. (According to appraisement.)	
822	For children, appraised according to kind with a rebate of 50 per cent. (According to appraisement.)	
	Dressing gowns for men, women, or children, with or without ornaments:	
	Of cotton tissue—	
823	Without linen, woolen, or silk ornaments, without lace, blonde, or feathers, ordinary or half fine .... kilog..	6 00
824	With linen or woolen ornaments, or with admixture of a material other than silk, ordinary or half fine.... kilog..	12 00
	With ornaments of silk, pure or mixed with another material—	
825	Ordinary or half fine .... kilog..	16 00
826	Fine, and dressing gowns with fine embroideries, feathers, lace or blonde of silk or linen. (According to appraisement.)	
827	With admixture of wool or of wool and cotton, without pure or mixed silk ornaments, ordinary and half fine, kilog	12 00
	With ornaments of silk, pure or mixed with another material—	
828	Ordinary or half fine .... kilog..	20 00
829	Fine, and dressing gowns with fine embroideries, feathers, lace or blonde of silk or linen. (According to appraisement.	
	Of woolen tissue—	
830	Without ornaments of pure or mixed silk, ordinary or half fine .... kilog..	16 00
	With ornaments of silk, pure or mixed with another material—	
831	Ordinary or half fine .... kilog..	24 00
832	Fine, and dressing gowns, with fine embroideries, feathers, lace or blonde of silk or linen. (According to appraisement.)	
	Of linen tissue, such as "brin" and the like—	
833	Without ornaments of silk, pure or mixed, ordinary or half fine .... kilog..	8 00

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.
	Dressing gowns for men, women, or children, with or without ornaments—Continued.	
	With ornaments of silk, pure or mixed with another material—	*P. C.*
834	Ordinary or half fine .... kilog..	16 00
835	Fine, and dressing gowns with fine embroideries, feathers, lace or blonde of silk or linen. (According to appraisement.)	
836	Of linen tissue, such as Britanny cloth or the like. (According to appraisement.)	
	Of tissue, velvet, or plush of silk, with admixture of another material; of tissue of cotton and silk, or of tissue of wool and silk, without fine embroideries, lace or blonde of silk or linen—	
837	Ordinary and half fine .... kilog..	32 00
838	Fine .... do....	56 00
839	With fine embroidery, feathers, lace or blonde of silk or linen. (According to appraisement.)	
	Of tissue, velvet or plush of silk, without fine embroideries, feathers, lace or blonde of silk or linen—	
840	Ordinary and half fine .... kilog..	60 00
841	Fine .... do....	100 00
842	With fine embroideries, feathers, lace or blonde of silk or linen. (According to appraisement.)	
843	Buckets ("bateas"), iron, for mining purposes, gross weight.. kilog..	24
844	Cruppers, leather, including packages .... do....	6 00
845	Beaters ("batidores") of iron wire, whether tinned, galvanized, or not, with or without handle of wood or other material, including packages .... kilog..	3 00
	Batiste of cotton, plain, containing up to 40 threads in woof and warp:	
846	White .... kilog..	3 00
847	Colored or dyed .... do....	4 80
	Batiste of linen, plain:	
848	White .... do....	7 20
849	Colored or dyed .... do....	8 80
850	As of above two numbers, with admixture of cotton or other vegetable fibers .... kilog..	6 00
	Trunks and valises:	
	Of common wood—	
851	Covered or not with paper .... do....	56
852	Covered with tin plate, basil, or cloth .... do....	65
853	Covered with horse leather, pigskin, or imitations thereof, kilog	80
854	Of camphor wood or imitations thereof .... kilog..	80
855	As above, covered with leather .... do....	1 30
	Of cardboard:	
856	Covered with basil or cloth .... do....	1 60
857	Covered with horse leather, pigskin or imitations thereof, kilog	3 20
858	Of ox leather, horse leather, or pigskin, or sole leather.. kilog..	5 00
859	Of tin plate or sheet iron, gross weight .... do....	1 00
	Berries—	
860	Myrtle .... do....	1 00
861	Juniper, laurel, elder, and other like .... do....	40
	Baize—	
862	Woolen called "pellon," bands or swaddling cloths, of 100 threads or with 2 plushy faces, gross weight .... kilog..	3 60
863	Of wool, with admixture of cotton, gross weight .... do....	2 80
	"Beatilla," or light cotton tissue, with or without satiny stripes:	
864	White .... kilog..	3 20
865	Colored or dyed .... do....	4 80

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.	
		P.	C.
866	Calfskin, white or dyed, including packages or not ..... kilog.	4	80
867	Benzine, including receptacles ..... do.	1	00
868	Bezoin or natural balsam, and amygdaloïdal, including packages or not ..... kilog.	3	20
	Benzoate:		
869	Of caffeine, cocaine, or other alkaloids ..... do.	40	00
870	Other ..... do.	16	00
871	Benzonaphthol ..... do.	12	00
872	Benzosol ..... do.	72	00
	Braces, with or without bits, including packages:		
873	Of white wood ..... do.	1	00
874	Of boxwood, walnut, and other similar ..... do.	1	60
	Vermilion:		
875	Common, gross weight ..... do.	1	00
876	In small parcels, including packages ..... do.	5	00
877	"Betol" ..... do.	24	00
	Blacking, gross weight:		
878	Paste, in tin or wooden boxes ..... do.		40
879	Liquid, in stoneware jars ..... do.		24
880	Liquid for varnishing boots and shoes ..... do.		80
881	Or cream, white or colored, for shining boots and shoes . do.	2	00
882	Water, copper or bronze, for carriages and harness, gross weight, kilog.		32
883	Bicorbonate of potash ..... kilog.	1	00
884	Bicarbonate of soda, gross weight ..... do.		24
885	Bicycles. (According to appraisement.)		
	Bichloride of quicksilver. (*See* Corrosive sublimate.)		
886	Bicromate of ammonia ..... do.	3	20
887	Bicromate of potash, red ..... do.		94
888	Bicromate of soda ..... do.		80
889	Boat hooks of iron or steel, without handle, whether galvanized, tinned, or not, gross weight ..... kilog.		40
	Bidets, with or without tub:		
890	Of white wood ..... each.	6	60
891	Of jacaranda, mahogany, walnut, or similar woods ..... do.	14	00
892	Of sheet iron, with or without iron parts, gross weight .. kilog.	1	00
893	Bickerns, iron or steel ..... do.		40
	Welts, shoe ("bigoteras"), including packages:		
894	Of veal ..... do.	9	40
895	Of horse or ox leather, varnished or not ..... do.	12	00
896	Billiards, whether or not including accessories, viz: Not more than 4 balls, 12 cues, 1 cue rack, game regulations, 1 brush, 1 basket with the small balls and the ninepins, 1 long cue, 1 "diablo," and 1 marking board, with corresponding slates or stones, gross weight ..... kilog.		90
897	As above, without slates or stones, gross weight ..... do.	1	40
898	Checks, bonds, and obligations, in sheets or stitched, including wrapping papers ..... kilog.	40	00
	Butts, hinges, and hook nails:		
899	Of iron or steel, whether galvanized, tinned, or not ..... do.		40
900	Nickeled ..... do.		80
901	Painted or galvanized with bronze or copper ..... do.		56
902	Of bronze or copper ..... do.	1	60
903	As above, nickeled ..... do.	2	40
904	Bismuth, metallic, and its preparations, not specified ..... do.	14	00
905	Bisulphate of potash ..... do.		65
906	Bisulphate of quinine ..... do.	40	00
907	Bisulphate of soda ..... do.	1	60
908	Disulphide of lime, solid or liquid, gross weight ..... do.		40
909	Disulphide of soda ..... do.		80
910	Canules of bone, ebonite, caoutchouc, or rubber, for syringes, including packages ..... kilog.	6	00

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.	
		P.	C.
	Bitter. (*See* Nos. 364, 365.)		
	Biscuits. (*See* Nos. 2780, 2781.)		
911	Flake white in powder, common, gross weight ... kilog..		40
912	Flake or zinc white in cones ... do....	1	30
	Blonde. (*See* Lace.)		
	Blouses or vests for men:		
	Of cassimere, cloth, or other similar woolen tissues—		
913	Ordinary ... each..	9	40
914	Half-fine ... do....	16	00
915	Fine ... do....	32	00
	Of cassimere, cloth, or other similar woolen tissues mixed with cotton—		
916	Ordinary ... each..	5	00
917	Half fine ... do....	8	00
918	Fine ... do....	16	00
	Of ticking or drill of linen, pure or mixed with other vegetable fibers—		
919	Ordinary ... each..	3	00
920	Half fine ... do....	4	00
921	Fine ... do....	8	00
	Of ticking, drill, or other cotton tissues—		
922	Ordinary or half fine ... do....	2	00
923	Fine ... do....	4	00
	Of woolen and cotton alpaca—		
924	Ordinary ... do....	3	00
925	Half fine ... do....	4	00
926	Fine ... do....	8	00
	Blouses or vests for children, not exceeding 35 centimeters in width across the shoulders:		
	Of cassimere, cloth, or other similar woolen tissues—		
927	Ordinary ... each..	6	60
928	Half fine ... do....	12	00
929	Fine ... do....	20	00
	Mixed with cotton—		
930	Ordinary ... do....	4	00
931	Half fine ... do....	6	60
932	Fine ... do....	14	00
	Of ticking or drill of linen, pure or mixed with other vegetable fibers—		
933	Ordinary ... each..	2	00
934	Half fine ... do....	3	00
935	Fine ... do....	6	00
	Of ticking, drill, or other cotton tissues—		
936	Ordinary or half fine ... do....	1	60
937	Fine ... do....	3	20
	Of woolen and cotton alpaca—		
938	Ordinary ... do....	2	00
939	Half fine ... do....	3	00
940	Fine ... do....	6	00
941	Of unbleached silk tissue, for men and children ... kilog..	45	00
	Curbs. (*See* Bits.)		
	Keyhole guards, including packages:		
942	Of bronze or copper ... do....	2	00
943	As above, nickeled ... do....	3	20
944	Of mother-of-pearl ... do....	14	00
945	Of wood, caoutchouc, composition, paste, bone, sole, or other leather, or cardboard ... kilog..	6	60
946	Of zinc, tin plate, or brass, whether painted, nickeled, or not ... kilog..	3	00
947	Speaking trumpets ("bocinas") for ships. (According to appraisement.)		

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.
		P. *C.*
948	Hubs of iron or steel for carts, wagons, or carriages, gross weight ....kilog..	40
949	Armenian bole ....do....	56
950	Billiard balls of ivory or imitations..........do....	50 00
951	Balls of Mars, Molsheim, or Nancy (tartrate of iron and potash)..do....	1 60
	Marbles, gross weight:	
952	Of stone..........do....	24
953	Of composition, faïence, marble, porcelain, or glass......do....	65
954	Armenian bole, Dr. Albert's, including packages..........do....	24 00
	Bags, including packages:	
955	Of paper or cardboard, stamped or not ....do....	65
956	As above, with imitation of silvering or common gilding..do....	1 60
957	Of parchment paper..........do....	1 20
958	Envelopes of paper for hats, including packages..........do....	1 30
959	Purses of knitted silk..........do....	80 00
	Satchels for scholars, with frame of cardboard, with or without borders provided with metal:	
960	Of varnished tissue ....dozen..	14 00
961	Of oilcloth ....do....	8 00
962	Wallets of jute, hemp, or of these two materials ....kilog..	80
	Pumps, gross weight:	
963	Of iron or steel, common, well, with or without wooden frame ....do....	48
964	Air or elevating pumps for water..........do....	65
965	Steam, irrigation or exhausting ....do....	65
966	Centrifugal ....do....	65
967	Of iron or steel, for transferring liquids..........do....	80
968	Of bronze or copper, for transferring liquids ....do....	3 20
969	Fire engines and their accessories. (According to appraisement.)	
970	Of tin plate, or sheet iron, for casks, including packages..kilog..	1 60
971	Of bronze or copper, for casks, including packages ......do....	3 20
	"Bombillas," or drinking tubes for mate, including packages:	
972	Of tin plate..........do....	1 60
973	Of bronze or composition, silvered..........do....	6 60
974	Of white metal, silvered..........do....	16 00
	Small pumps for gardens, including packages:	
975	Of bronze or copper ....do....	3 20
976	Of tin plate, zinc, or sheet iron..........do....	1 60
977	Big drums..........each..	32 00
	Cigar and cigarette holders:	
978	Of wood, caoutchouc, ebonite, or composition, with or without mouthpiece of glass, with or without parts of common metal..........kilog..	12 00
979	Of amber or imitation thereof, without cases ....do....	300 00
980	Of meerschaum or imitation thereof, plain or carved, without cases ....kilog..	200 00
981	Borate of ammonia ....do....	8 00
982	Borate of baryta ....do....	12 00
983	Borate of lime..........do....	6 00
984	Borate of copper..........do....	12 00
985	Borate of cocaine or other alkaloids..........do....	72 00
986	Borate of manganese..........do....	1 00
987	Borate of silver ....do....	200 00
988	Borate of lead ....do....	12 00
989	Borate of potash..........do....	4 00
990	Borate of soda, refined, melted, pure..........do....	4 00
	Borax or borate of soda, common, gross weight:	
991	In lumps..........do....	56
992	In powder ....do....	65
993	Melted..........do....	4 00
	Tassels. (*See* No. 4044–4059.)	

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.	
		P.	C.
994	Borocitrate of magnesia.....kilog..	3	20
995	Boots of calfskin or varnished leather, with tops not exceeding 45 centimeters in height, for men, ordinary or half fine.....dozen..	160	00
996	Fine.....do....	320	00
997	Exceeding 45 centimeters in height, ordinary and half fine do....	320	00
998	Fine.....do....	640	00
	Half-boots and boots for women, exceeding 22 centimeters, measured on the sole—		
	Of silk tissue, mixed or not with cotton—		
999	Ordinary and half fine.....dozen..	112	00
1000	Fine.....do....	160	00
	Of leather, leather with tissue, and of any material other than silk—		
1001	Ordinary and half fine.....dozen..	56	00
1002	Fine.....do....	100	00
	Half-boots and boots for children, exceeding 15 but not more than 22 centimeters in length, measured on the sole—		
	Of silk tissue, pure or mixed with cotton—		
1003	Ordinary and half fine.....dozen..	65	00
1004	Fine.....do....	112	00
	Of leather, leather with tissue, and of any material other than silk—		
1005	Ordinary and half fine.....dozen..	32	00
1006	Fine.....do....	65	00
	Half-boots and boots for children, not exceeding 15 centimeters in length, measured on the sole:		
	Of silk tissue, pure or mixed with cotton—		
1007	Ordinary or half fine.....dozen..	40	00
1008	Fine.....do....	80	00
	Of leather, leather with tissue, and of any material other than silk—		
1009	Ordinary or half fine.....dozen..	16	00
1010	Fine.....do....	32	00
	Leggings and gaiters, including packages:		
1011	Of deerskin or chamois leather or their imitations.....kilog..	8	00
1012	Of varnished leather.....do....	8	50
1013	Of pigskin or imitations thereof.....do....	7	20
1014	Of calfskin.....do....	7	20
1015	Of linen, with or without parts of leather.....do....	4	00
1016	Of caoutchouc or waterproof cloth.....do....	6	00
1017	Of cloth or other tissue of pure or mixed wool.....do....	9	00
1018	Of tissue of cotton, hemp, or jute.....do....	3	00
1019	Of linen, pure or mixed with another vegetable fiber.....do....	4	00
1020	Of knitted wool, with or without parts of leather.....do....	10	00
	Bottles for liqueurs or other beverages, gross weight:		
1021	Of earthenware.....do....		12
1022	Of glass.....do....		12
1023	Of glass, with stopper of glass, faïence, or porcelain combined with wire.....kilog..		24
1024	Bottles of earthenware, for water, with or without tray and glass, gross weight.....kilog..		32
	Bottles of crystal or glass, gross weight:		
1025	Of common Bohemian glass, model No. 17.....do....		24
1026	Of cast glass, white or colored, with or without designs and common gildings, model No. 18.....kilog..		40
1027	Of glass, or cut or plain crystal, called half crystal, model No. 19.....kilog..		65
1028	Of better quality than all the above, model No. 20.....do....		94
1029	Fine.....do....	2	00
1030	Boats, fitted together or not. (According to appraisement.)		

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.
	Boots, leather, combined or not with tissue, for men:	*P. C.*
1031	Ordinary or half fine .... dozen..	96 00
1032	Fine .... do....	192 00
	Portable medicine chests for homeopathic medicines, contained in small glass tubes or flasks, measuring on the outside from 30 to 70 millimeters in height and 8 to 22 millimeters in diameter:	
1033	Containing up to 24 remedies .... each..	6 60
1034	Containing up to 46 remedies .... do....	12 00
1035	Containing up to 72 remedies .... do....	20 00
1036	Containing up to 100 remedies .... do....	32 00
1037	Containing up to 180 remedies .... do....	48 00
1038	Portable medicine chests for allopathic medicines, for domestic purposes. (According to appraisement.)	
	Buttons without shank, including packages:	
	Of faïence, porcelain, or glass—	
1039	For shirts, trousers, and drawers .... kilog..	70
1040	For shoes, waistcoats, frock coats, or clothing........ do....	2 20
1041	Of cardboard or compressed paper (papier-maché), whalebone, rubber, horn, bone, terra cotta, or metal, for trousers, drawers, frock coats, waistcoats, or clothing........ kilog..	2 60
1042	Of corozo or varnished wood, for waistcoats, frock coats, or clothing .... kilog..	5 00
1043	Woven or covered with tissue, for dresses or clothing.... do....	5 20
1044	Of ivory or mother-of-pearl........ do....	12 00
1045	Of white wood, not covered (button molds) .... do....	1 40
1046	Covered with tissue of cotton or linen, for shirts and drawers, kilog	8 80
1047	Covered with leather, for furniture........ kilog..	3 60
	Buttons with shank, including packages:	
1048	Of faïence, porcelain, or glass, for shoes, waistcoats, frock coats, or clothing........ kilog..	2 20
1049	Of corozo or varnished wood, for waistcoats, frock coats, or clothing........ kilog..	5 00
1050	Of ivory or mother-of-pearl........ do....	12 00
1051	Of paper pulp or composition, and buttons of polished or varnished iron or steel, for shoes........ kilog..	2 40
1052	Of polished steel or iron, white or yellow brass, bone, horn, or metal, for clothing........ kilog..	5 00
1053	Of white or yellow metal, for the military .... do....	6 00
1054	As above, with gilding or silvering........ do....	18 00
	Buttons or studs for collars, shirt fronts, or cuffs, including packages:	
1055	Of faïence, porcelain, or glass, with or without parts of common metal........ kilog..	3 00
1056	Of iron or steel .... do....	3 20
1057	Of caoutchouc, corozo, horn, bone, or common metal not specified, with or without gilding or silvering, with or without parts of other material .... kilog..	10 00
1058	Of ivory or mother-of-pearl, with or without parts of common metal .... kilog..	16 00
1059	Buttons for electric bells, including packages........ do....	6 60
1060	Buoys of iron, including chains and appliances for securing same. (According to appraisement.)	
1061	Bandages, hernial, etc .... kilog..	11 00
	"Bramante" cloth, for sheets:	
1062	Of white or unbleached linen .... do....	3 20
1063	As above, with admixture of any other vegetable fiber... do....	2 80
1064	Of cotton, white, plain .... do....	1 50
	Brandy:	
1065	In ordinary flasks or bottles .... dozen..	20 00
1066	In other receptacles .... liter..	2 00

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.	
	Braziers, gross weight:	*P.*	*C.*
1067	Of bronze or copper … kilog.	1	60
1068	Of cast iron, with foot … do.		20
1069	Of hammered iron or steel … do.		56
1070	Pitch prepared for ships, gross weight … do.		14
1071	Pitch for asphalt, gross weight … do.		04
	Brittany, Holland, or Ireland linen cloth, plain:		
1072	White … do.	7	20
1073	Colored or dyed … do.	8	80
1074	White, colored, or dyed, with admixture of any other vegetable fiber … kilog.	6	00
1075	Brilliants … gram.	300	00
1076	"Brillantine" for the hair, including packages … kilog.	3	20
	"Brillantinas" of cotton, with stripes, figured, damasked, or serged:		
1077	White … kilog.	2	40
1078	With colors or dyed … do.	3	00
1079	White, colored, or dyed, open-worked … do.	4	00
	Brines or drills of linen, hemp, or jute, mixed or not with another vegetable fiber, white or unbleached:		
1080	Of quality not superior to sample No. 21 … kilog.	1	70
1081	Similar to sample No. 22 … do.	2	40
1082	Similar to sample No. 23 … do.	3	20
1083	Of a quality superior to the above samples. (According to appraisement.)		
1084	Brines or drills of cotton for clothing, sample No. 24 … kilog.	1	80
	Thread, purl, bouillon, fillets, spangles, and tinsel, including paper wrappers:		
1085	Of silver, with or without gilding … do.	200	00
1086	Of bronze or copper, silvered or gilt … do.	20	00
	Brocade, net weight:		
	Of silk—		
1087	With silver threads, with or without gilding … do.	130	00
1088	With common metal threads, with or without gilding … do.	56	00
1089	Of silk … do.	56	00
1090	With admixture of any other vegetable fiber … do.	24	00
	Brads, iron or steel, gross weight:		
1091	For locksmiths … do.		56
1092	For shoemakers (nails) … do.		56
1093	Brocatel of silk … do.	56	00
1094	Mixed with any other vegetable fiber … do.	24	00
	Brushes, including packages:		
1095	Shaving … do.	8	00
1096	For copying presses … do.	9	00
1097	For artisans … do.	4	00
1098	For tarring (swabs) … do.	2	00
	Clasps of metal, ordinary, including packages:		
1099	For papers … do.	4	00
1100	For trousers … do.	3	00
1101	For gloves … do.	8	00
1102	For shoes … do.	2	00
1103	For clothing … do.	2	00
	As above—		
1104	Sewn on cotton tissue … do.	4	40
1105	Sewn on tissues of silk, pure or mixed with other materials, kilog.	40	00
1106	Bromine … kilog.	6	00
1107	Bromoform … do.	16	00
1108	Bromopyrine … do.	24	00
1109	Bromide of bismuth … do.	24	00
1110	Bromide of cadmium … do.	14	00
1111	Bromide of lithium … do.	20	00

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.	
		P.	C.
1112	Bromide of quicksilver ...kilog	20	00
1113	Bromide of silver ...do	80	00
1114	Bromide of quinine or of other alkaloids ...do	40	00
1115	Bromide of other sorts, not specified ...do	8	00
	Bronze, including packages:		
1116	In powder ("purpurina") ...do	4	00
1117	Liquid or preparation for bronzing ...do	6	00
1118	Manufactured into unenumerated articles, with or without parts of other material ...kilog	3	00
	As above—		
1119	Nickeled ...do	4	00
1120	Gilt or silvered ...do	6	00
1121	In sheets or in plates, gross weight ...do		80
1122	Brucine ...do	72	00
1123	Pocket compasses for miners and travelers. (According to appraisement.)		
	Brushes, horse, including packages:		
1124	Of horsehair or bristles, ordinary or half fine ...kilog	3	00
1125	Of horsehair or bristles, fine ...do	6	00
1126	Of vegetable fibers ...do	1	30
1127	Reynal's bougies, including packages ...do	16	00
1128	Gravers of steel or iron, including packages ...do	3	00
1129	Butyle chloral, including packages ...do	24	00
1130	Easels, wooden, for painters, gross weight ...do		80
1131	Ridgings, gutters, reservoirs, cornices or moldings of iron, tinned or galvanized, gross weight ...kilog		24
	Hair, human, including packages:		
1132	Unprepared ...do	32	00
1133	Prepared ...do	72	00
	Bridles:		
1134	Of leather, with reins for horses, including packages ...do	8	00
1135	Other. (According to appraisement).		
1136	Treenails, for boats, gross weight ...do		40
	Cables:		
1137	Wire, gross weight ...do		80
1138	Asbestos for machine packing, gross weight ...do	1	30
1139	Cosmetics for the hair, including packages ...do	4	00
	Cocoa, gross weight:		
1140	In the bean, with or without husks ...do		40
1141	As above, in powder ...do	1	20
1142	With milk, peptonized or not ...do	1	30
	Saucepans, gross weight:		
	Of cast iron—		
1143	Whether tinned, galvanized, or not ...do		32
1144	Coated with faïence or porcelain ...do		56
1145	Of hammerd iron, tin plate or sheet iron, whether tinned, galvanized, or not, enameled or not with faïence or porcelain, kilog		94
1146	Of bronze or copper ...kilog	1	60
	Cashmere and merino of wool:		
1147	Up to 12 crossed threads ...do	6	60
1148	Up to 20 threads ...do	10	00
1149	More than 20 threads ...do	14	00
1150	With admixture of cotton ...do	6	00
	Chains of iron, per millimeter of diameter, measured on the metal of each link, gross weight:		
1151	Exceeding 13 millimeters, for anchors and other purposes, kilog		16
1152	Less than 13 millimeters, of iron or steel, for drawing carts, plows, and other purposes ...kilog		20

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.
	Chains for wells, and small chains for scales, doorbells, chandeliers, dogs, safety chains for doors, and other purposes, gross weight:	*P. C.*
1153	Of iron or steel .... kilog..	55
	As above—	
1154	Tinned or galvanized .... do....	65
1155	Nickled .... do....	80
	Chains, including packages:	
1156	Of bronze or copper .... do....	1 60
1157	Of iron or steel, for watches and keys .... do....	4 00
1158	As above, nickeled .... do....	6 00
1159	Of common metal, gilt or silvered, for watches .... do....	8 00
1160	Or cords of silk, pure or with admixture of other material, with parts of common metal .... kilog..	24 00
1161	Of silver, with or without gilding, net weight .... do....	200 00
1162	Of gold, net weight .... do....	1,400 00
1163	Cadmium, metallic .... do....	12 00
1164	Coffee .... do....	1 60
1165	Caffeine .... do....	30 00
	Coffeepots, including packages:	
1166	Of bronze or copper, with or without parts of another material, kilog	3 00
	As above—	
1167	Nickeled .... kilog..	4 00
1168	With silvering or gilding .... do....	6 00
1169	Of Britannia metal, spelter or lead, with or without parts of another material .... kilog..	5 00
	As above—	
1170	Nickeled .... do....	6 00
1171	Silvered or gilt .... do....	8 00
1172	Of white metal, nickel, German silver or the like .... do....	8 00
1173	As above, silvered or gilt, ordinary and half fine .... do....	16 00
1174	Of better quality than above, and coffeepots with monogram, kilog	40 00
1175	Of silver, with or without gilding, net weight .... kilog..	200 00
1176	Of tin plate or sheet iron, combined or not with faïence or porcelain; whether painted, enameled, bronzed, or not; with or without parts of another material, gross weight .... kilog..	94
	As above—	
1177	Nickeled, gross weight .... do....	1 30
1178	With silvering or gilding, including packages .... do....	3 00
	Coffeepots, of faïence or porcelain. (Appraised as Sugar basins, according to kind.)	
	Musical boxes, with metallic cylinder, per centimeter in length:	
1179	Up to 8 centimeters .... dozen..	16 00
1180	Up to 12 centimeters .... do....	32 00
1181	Up to 15 centimeters .... do....	65 00
1182	Up to 20 centimeters .... do....	128 00
1183	Up to 30 centimeters .... each..	16 00
1184	Up to 40 centimeters .... do....	32 00
1185	Up to 50 centimeters .... do....	56 00
1186	Up to 60 centimeters .... do....	104 00
1187	Up to more than 60 centimeters, and music boxes with movable figures or objects. (According to appraisement.)	
1188	Drums .... each..	16 00
1189	Boxes of cardboard or wood for violins and guitars .... do....	3 00
1190	As above, for violoncellos .... do....	14 00
	Boxes for hats:	
1191	Of cardboard .... dozen..	6 00
1192	Of cardboard covered with lambskin or tissue .... do....	40 00
1193	Of ox, horse, pig, or sole leather, or their imitations .... do....	96 00

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.
	Boxes, gross weight:	
1194	Of tin plate or sheet iron, mounted or not, whether painted, enameled, bronzed, or not ... kilog..	*P. C.* 94
1195	Of cardboard ... do....	1 60
1196	Bronzed, gilt, or silvered ... do....	4 00
1197	Of whitewood turned on the lathe, for apothecaries ... do....	56
1198	Of shavings, for apothecaries ... do....	1 00
1199	Of wood, mounted or not, for cigars ... do....	56
1200	Or safes of iron or steel ... do....	65
1201	Of iron or steel, small, for cash ... do....	1 00
1202	With set of tools, for artisans ... do....	1 00
	Boxes, including packages:	
	Of cardboard, wood, zinc, or composition, with or without puffs, for toilet—	
1203	Ordinary and half fine ... kilog..	2 40
1204	Fine. (According to appraisement.)	
	Of faïence, porcelain, glass, or crystal, with or without puffs, for toilet—	
1205	Ordinary and half fine ... kilog..	3 20
1206	Fine. (According to appraisement.)	
1207	Of Chinese wood, whether varnished, lacquered, gilt, or not, for tea ... kilog..	2 40
1808	Of Chinese wood or paper pulp, whether varnished, lacquered, gilt, or not, for shawls or other purposes ... kilog..	2 00
	Boxes for jewelry or cigar holders. (*See* Nos. 2532–2537.)	
	Boxes for snuff. (*See* Nos. 4967–4971.)	
1209	Cases of white wood, mounted or not, for packing liqueurs and other purposes, gross weight ... kilog..	12
	Lime:	
1210	Common, quick, or slackened ... quintal..	1 30
1211	Pure, or oxide of calcium ... kilog..	80
1212	Sodic ... do....	1 30
	Calamite. (*See* No. 2519.)	
	Socks for men:	
	Of cotton or cotton with woolen border (con frisa de lana)—	
1213	Ordinary, sample No. 25 ... dozen..	1 50
1214	Half fine, sample No. 26 ... do....	3 00
1215	Of better quality than above, sample No. 27 ... do....	6 00
1216	Fine ... do....	12 00
	Of cotton called Scotch or Persian thread—	
1217	Ordinary, sample No. 28 ... do....	6 00
1218	Half fine, sample No. 29 ... do....	8 00
1219	Of better quality than above, sample No. 30 ... do....	12 00
1220	Fine ... do....	14 00
	Of wool, pure or with admixture of cotton—	
1221	Ordinary, sample No. 31 ... do....	4 00
1222	Half fine, sample No. 32 ... do....	6 60
1223	Of better quality than above, No. 33 ... do....	12 00
1224	Fine ... do....	20 00
	Of linen, pure or with admixture of another vegetable fiber—	
1225	Ordinary, sample No. 34 ... dozen..	8 00
1226	Half fine, sample No. 35 ... do....	14 00
1227	Fine ... do....	20 00
	Of silk—	
1228	For men and children ... kilog..	80 00
1229	Mixed with another material ... do....	56 00
	Socks for children:	
	Of cotton, or cotton with woolen borders—	
1230	Ordinary, sample No. 36 ... dozen..	1 20
1231	Half fine, sample No. 37 ... do....	2 00

Valuation tariff—Continued

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.
	Socks for children—Continued.	
	Of cotton, or cotton with woolen borders—	P. C.
1232	Of better quality than above, sample No. 38 ....dozen..	4 00
1233	Fine ....do....	6 60
	Of cotton called Scotch or Persian thread—	
1234	Ordinary, sample No. 39 ....do....	3 00
1235	Half fine, sample No. 40 ....do....	4 00
1236	Of better quality than above, sample No. 41 ....do....	6 00
1237	Fine ....do....	8 00
	Of wool, pure or with admixture of cotton—	
1238	Ordinary, sample No. 42 ....do....	3 00
1239	Half fine, sample No. 43 ....do....	4 00
1240	Of better quality than above, sample No. 44 ....do....	6 60
1241	Fine ....do....	9 40
	Of linen, pure or mixed with another vegetable fiber—	
1242	Ordinary, sample No. 45 ....do....	6 00
1243	Half fine, sample No. 46 ....do....	8 00
1244	Fine ....do....	14 00
1245	Decalcomanies, including packages ....kilog..	6 00
1246	Boilers, steam, gross weight ....do....	65
	Calendars. (*See* No. 323.)	
	Bath heaters, tinned or galvanized, gross weight:	
1247	Of bronze or copper ....do....	1 60
1248	Of tin plate or sheet iron ....do....	94
	Heaters:	
	With reservoir for oil or spirits of wine. (Appraised as chafing dishes.)	
1249	Other. (According to appraisement.)	
1250	Calices and pyxes. (According to appraisement.)	
1251	Calomel or sweet mercury, including receptacle ....kilog..	4 80
	Shoehorns, including packages:	
1252	Of horn or bone ....kilog..	4 00
1253	Of common metal ....do....	3 00
1254	As above nickeled ....do....	4 00
	Drawers, men's:	
	Of tissue or knitted cotton or of cotton with woolen border—	
1255	Ordinary, sample No. 47 ....dozen..	8 00
1256	Half fine, sample No. 48 ....do....	12 00
1257	Of better quality than above, sample No. 49 ....do....	20 00
1258	Fine ....do....	24 00
	Of tissue of linen, pure or mixed with another vegetable fiber—	
1259	Ordinary and half fine, including packages, sample No. 50 ....kilog..	5 00
1260	Fine, including packages ....do....	10 00
	Of woolen flannel, knitted wool, pure or mixed with cotton—	
1261	Ordinary, sample No. 51 ....dozen..	16 00
1262	Half fine, sample No. 52 ....do....	24 00
1263	Of better quality than above, sample No. 53 ....do....	40 00
1264	Fine ....do....	65 00
1265	Of silk ....kilog..	72 00
1266	Mixed with another material ....do....	40 00
1267	Of knitted cotton for bathing, including packages ....do....	4 00
	Pantaloons for women, of cotton tissue:	
	Without embroideries—	
1268	Ordinary and half fine ....dozen..	12 00
1269	Fine ....do....	20 00
	With embroideries—	
1270	Ordinary and half fine ....do....	16 00
1271	Fine ....do....	40 00

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.	
		P.	*C.*
	Mushrooms, gross weight:		
1272	Dry ... kilog..	1	60
1273	In water ... do....		56
1274	In oil ... do....		80
	Shrimps ("camarones"), gross weight:		
1275	In water ... do....		56
1276	Dried ... do....	1	30
1277	Hubs ("Camas"), wooden, for wheels, gross weight ... do....		56
1278	Switches, rail, of iron or steel, and detached parts thereof ... do....		12
	Cambric, plain:		
	Of cotton—		
1279	White, containing up to 40 threads in woof and warp ... do....	3	00
1280	Colored, containing up to 40 threads ... do....	3	00
1281	More than 40 threads ... do....	4	80
	Of linen—		
1282	White ... do....	7	20
1283	Colored ... do....	8	80
1284	White or colored, with admixture of any other vegetable fiber ... kilog..	6	00
	"Camelias," plain tissues of single color:		
1285	Of wool, containing up to 35 threads in woof and warp ... do....	6	60
1286	More than 35 threads ... do....	12	00
1287	Of wool, with admixture of cotton ... do....	6	00
	Shirts, white or colored, with or without collars or cuffs, for men:		
	Of cotton—		
1288	Containing up to 40 filaments in woof and warp, counted on the front ... dozen..	16	00
1289	Containing more than 40 filaments ... do....	24	00
1290	With front or other part of linen, pure or mixed with any other vegetable fiber, containing up to 40 filaments in woof and warp, counted on the front ... dozen..	20	00
1291	Containing up to 50 filaments ... do....	32	00
1292	Containing up to 60 filaments ... do....	48	00
1293	Containing more than 60 filaments ... do....	65	00
	Of linen or with admixture of any other vegetable fiber—		
1294	Ordinary ... do....	65	00
1295	Half fine ... do....	96	00
1296	Fine ... do....	160	00
	Chemises for women:		
	Of cotton, without embroideries—		
1297	Ordinary or half fine ... do....	16	00
1298	Fine ... do....	24	00
	Of cotton, with embroideries—		
1299	Ordinary or half fine ... do....	24	00
1300	Fine ... do....	56	00
	Of linen, pure or mixed with any other vegetable material without embroideries—		
1301	Ordinary or half fine ... dozen..	65	00
1302	Fine ... do....	96	00
	As above, with embroideries—		
1303	Ordinary or half fine ... do....	96	00
1304	Fine ... do....	160	00
	Shirts and chemises, other:		
	Of baize, flannel, or knitted ware of wool, pure or mixed with any other vegetable material, for men or women—		
1305	Ordinary, sample No. 54 ... dozen..	16	00
1306	Half fine, sample No. 55 ... do....	24	00
1307	Of better quality than above, sample No. 56 ... do....	40	00
1308	Fine ... do....	65	00

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.	
		P.	C.
	Shirts and chemises, other—Continued.		
1309	Of silk knit or tissue........dozen..	65	00
1310	As above with admixture of another material........do....	40	00
	For children—		
1311	Of cotton tissue, of tissue of cotton with linen parts, or of linen, measuring up to 33 centimeters around the neck; appraised as men's shirts, according to kind, with a reduction of 50 per cent. (According to appraisement.)		
1312	Of piqué of cotton, and cotton or linen shirts, with embroideries for men and children. (According to appraisement.)		
1313	With stripes or ribs of cotton........kilog..	2	40
1314	Of cotton flannel or cotton flannel like tissue........do....	3	50
	Shapes of cloth for the manufacture of hats:		
1315	Weighing not more than 40 grams each........do....	48	00
1316	Weighing more than 40 grams each........do....	24	00
	Undershirts for men and women:		
	Of cotton knitted ware—		
1317	Ordinary, sample No. 57........dozen..	5	00
1318	Half fine, sample No. 58........do....	10	00
1319	Of better quality than those of above two numbers, sample No. 59........dozen..	16	00
1320	Fine........do....	24	00
	Of knitted cotton, with border of cotton or wool—		
1321	Ordinary, sample No. 60........do....	8	00
1322	Half fine, sample No. 61........do....	12	00
1323	Fine........do....	20	00
	Of knitted cotton called Scotch or Persian thread—		
1324	Ordinary or half fine, sample No. 62........do....	16	00
1325	Fine........do....	32	00
	Of woolen flannel, knitted wool, pure or mixed with cotton—		
1326	Ordinary, sample No. 63........dozen..	16	00
1327	Half fine, sample No. 64........do....	24	00
1328	Of better quality than those of above numbers, sample No. 65........dozen..	40	00
1329	Fine........do....	65	00
1330	Of silk........kilog..	72	00
1331	With admixture of another material........do....	40	00
1332	Camisoles. (According to appraisement.)		
1333	Sweet potatoes ("camotes")........do....		08
	Bells, gross weight:		
1334	Of cast iron........do....		32
1335	Of hammered iron or of steel........do....		56
1336	Of bronze, copper, or composition........do....	1	60
	Small bells:		
	Electric—		
1337	For telephones. (According to appraisement.)		
1338	Apartment. (According to appraisement.)		
1339	Or cattle bells, of iron or steel, gross weight........kilog..		56
1340	As above, of bronze, copper, or composition, gross weight.do....	1	60
1341	Of common metal, whether nickeled, silvered, or not for the table, including packages........kilog..	3	20
1342	As above, or call bells for office or table use, including packages........kilog..	6	00
1343	Of common metal, spring, for apartment, with or without their necessary accessories, including packages........kilog..	3	00
	Gutters of iron. (*See* No. 1131.)		
	Gutters of zinc. (*See* No. 1670.)		
	Settees. (*See* Nos. 4798 to 4820.)		
	Baskets, gross weight:		
1344	Of cane or osiers, for linen........do....	1	20

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.
	Baskets, gross weight—Continued.	
		P. C.
1345	Of osiers, straw, cane, rushes, or other like, without ornaments or lining, for scholars and other purposes .... kilog..	3 00
1346	As above, lined with cotton, wool, or tin plate .... do....	3 20
1347	Of wire, with or without parts of faience, porcelain, glass, or crystal, including packages .... kilog..	2 00
	Baskets of other kinds. (Appraised as sugar basins, according to kind.)	
	Padlocks, including packages:	
1348	Of bronze or copper, with combination of letters .... kilog..	14 00
1349	As above, nickeled .... do....	20 00
1350	Of bronze or copper, up to 40 millimeters in breadth .... do....	8 00
1351	As above, nickeled .... do....	14 00
1352	Of bronze or copper, exceeding 40 millimeters in breadth . do....	3 00
1353	As above, nickeled .... do....	4 00
	Of iron, steel, or sheet iron, whether painted, tinned, galvanized, or not, with or without parts of bronze—	
1354	Ordinary, model No. 66 .... kilog..	94
1355	Half fine, model No. 67 .... do....	1 90
1356	Fine .... do....	4 00
	Of iron or steel, with bolt, whether painted, tinned, galvanized, or not, for shop doors—	
1357	Ordinary or half fine .... kilog..	2 00
1358	Fine .... do....	3 20
1359	Of iron, steel, or sheet iron, nickeled (appraised as above, according to kind, with an increase of 50 per cent). According to appraisement.)	
	Candelabra and bracket lamps, including packages:	
1360	Of bronze or copper .... kilog..	3 00
1361	As above, nickeled, gilt, silvered, or varnished .... do....	4 80
	Candlesticks, including packages:	
1362	Of bronze or copper .... do....	3 00
1363	As above, nickeled, gilt, silvered, or varnished .... do....	4 80
1364	Of Britannia metal, spelter, or lead, with or without parts of other materials .... kilog..	5 00
	As above—	
1365	Nickeled .... do....	6 00
1366	Gilt or silvered .... do....	8 00
1367	Of white metal, nickel, German silver, or other like, with or without parts of different material .... kilog..	8 00
1368	As above, gilt or silvered, ordinary and half fine .... do....	16 00
1369	Of better quality than above, and candlesticks with monogram, kilog	40 00
	Candlesticks, gross weight:	
1370	Of iron or steel, whether painted, varnished, tinned, galvanized, or not .... kilog..	94
1371	As above, nickeled .... do....	1 30
1372	Of cast glass, white or colored, with or without common designs or gildings, model No. 68 .... kilog..	40
	Of glass, or cut or plain crystal, called half crystal, white or colored, with or without common designs or gildings—	
1373	Model No. 69 .... kilog..	65
1374	Of better quality than above, model No. 70 .... do....	94
1375	Fine .... do....	2 00
	Of faience or earthenware—	
1376	Ordinary, not superior to model No. 71 .... do....	24
1377	As above, not superior to model No. 72 .... do....	56
1378	Fine, superior to model No. 72 .... do....	1 00
1379	Of white porcelain .... do....	56
1380	Of porcelain, painted, gilt, enameled, or decorated, ordinary and half fine .... kilog..	1 00

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.
	Candlesticks, gross weight—Continued.	
	Of better quality than above, and candlesticks with monogram—	*P. C.*
1381	Half fine and fine .... kilog..	1 60
1382	Extra fine. (According to appraisement.)	
1383	Candlesticks of silver, with or without gilding .... do....	200 00
1384	Probes, urethral, of caoutchouc or of any substance, except metallic, including packages .... kilog..	16 00
	Candleholders, for pianos, including packages:	
1385	Of bronze or copper .... do....	6 00
1386	As above, nickeled .... do....	8 00
1387	As above, silvered .... do....	12 00
	Cinnamon and Ceylon cinnamon, gross weight:	
1388	Unground .... do....	1 60
1389	Ground .... do....	2 00
1390	Cantharides, pulverized or not, including packages .... do....	8 00
1391	Cassia fistula .... do....	56
	Canvas, for embroidering, sized or not, including packages:	
1392	Of cotton, hemp, or jute .... do....	3 00
1393	Of linen, pure or mixed with another vegetable fiber .... do....	4 00
1394	Hemp, raw, gross weight .... do....	20
	Boot tops and uppers, including packages:	
1395	Of calfskin .... do....	10 00
1396	Of horse or cow leather, varnished or not .... do....	12 00
1397	Of shagreen or morocco .... do....	16 00
	Rushes, Guayaquil. (*See* No. 3420.)	
	Tubes or pipes, gross weight:	
1398	Of iron or steel, for chimneys, stoves, etc., thin .... do....	48
1399	Thick .... do....	24
1400	As above, tinned or galvanized .... do....	32
1401	Of cast iron .... do....	16
1402	Of lead .... do....	24
1403	Of composition .... do....	24
1404	Of bronze or copper combined with zinc or iron, for boilers, kilog	1 00
1405	Of bronze or copper, plain or on iron, for staircases, bedsteads, or other purposes .... kilog..	1 60
1406	Barrels for guns or other similar arms. (According to appraisement.)	
1407	Of glazed earthenware .... kilog..	08
1408	Or hose of cotton, hemp, linen, or jute, with or without parts of common metal .... kilog..	2 50
	Purl, including paper wrappers:	
1409	Of silver, with or without gilding .... do....	200 00
1410	Of bronze or copper, gilt or silvered .... do....	20 00
1411	Hampers ("capachos") of iron or steel, for mills, gross weight .do....	65
	Housings for horses, including packages:	
1412	Of wool, pure or mixed with any other vegetable fiber .... do....	2 00
1413	Of cotton, hemp, or jute .... do....	1 00
	Coats and cloaks for women and girls:	
	Of alpaca of wool mixed with cotton—	
1414	Ordinary or half fine .... each..	6 60
1415	Fine .... do....	14 00
	Of alpaca of wool mixed with silk—	
1416	Ordinary or half fine .... do....	14 00
1417	Fine .... do....	28 00
	Of cassimere, cloth, or any other woolen tissue—	
1418	Ordinary .... do....	16 00
1419	Half fine .... do....	28 00
1420	Fine .... do....	56 00

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.
	Coats and cloaks for women and girls—Continued.	
	Of cassimere, cloth, or any other woolen tissue containing admixture of cotton or other vegetable fiber—	*P. C.*
1421	Ordinary ... each	8 00
1422	Half fine ... do	16 00
1423	Fine ... do	32 00
	Of velvet, plush, or other tissues of silk, pure or mixed with cotton—	
1424	Ordinary or half fine ... each	72 00
1425	Fine ... do	100 00
1426	Fine, with linen or silk embroideries or lace. (According to appraisement.)	
	Coats or mackintoshes of caoutchouc or waterproof tissue, for the rain. (*See* Overcoats.)	
1427	Coats of cassimere or cloth of wool, for men. (According to appraisement.)	
	Coats of woolen cloth, for the military:	
1428	Ordinary ... each	24 00
1429	Half fine ... do	40 00
1430	Fine ... do	72 00
	Capsules and pearls, medicinal, including packages:	
1431	Of sulphate of quinine or other alkaloids, in boxes or bottles, kilog	20 00
1432	As above, in flasks or tins, to be sold by weight ... kilog	32 00
1433	Medicinal, unenumerated, in boxes or bottles ... do	6 00
1434	As above, in flasks or tins, to be sold by weight ... do	8 00
1435	Of gelatine, empty, for medicine, net weight ... do	8 00
	Capsules, gross weight:	
1436	Of metal, with monogram or name, for corking ... do	1 60
1437	As above, without monogram or name ... do	94
1438	Of corn leaf, for corking ... do	6 00
1439	Of white porcelain, for assays ... do	56
1440	Of tin plate, for apothecaries' jars ... do	1 30
1441	As above, with gilding or silvering ... do	3 00
	Capes, of caoutchouc or waterproof tissue:	
1442	Of cotton ... do	7 00
1443	Of wool ... do	12 00
1444	Of silk ... do	20 00
1445	Capes of oilcloth ... do	1 20
	Carbines:	
1446	Cap, ordinary ... each	6 60
1447	Of better quality than above. (According to appraisement.)	
1448	Repeating, Winchester or other systems ... each	32 00
1449	Parlor, ordinary and half fine ... do	14 00
1450	Caramel, liquid, for coloring liqueurs, gross weight ... kilog	1 00
	Flageolets or fifes:	
1451	Of boxwood, ordinary ... dozen	8 00
1452	As above, with up to five keys ... each	4 00
1453	Of ebony or grenadillo, with up to five keys ... do	8 00
1454	Of the Boehm system ... do	32 00
1455	Earrings. (According to appraisement.)	
1456	Coal, coke, and patent fuel ... ton	20 00
	Charcoal:	
1457	Whole ... quintal	6 60
	Animal, in powder—	
1458	In glass receptacles, including container ... kilog	56
1459	In wooden or stuff container, gross weight ... do	24
	Vegetable—	
1460	Belloc's, and other similar, in flasks, including container, kilog	2 00
1461	In powder in wooden or stuff container, gross weight . kilog	24

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.	
		P.	*C.*
1462	Carbonate of ammonia, gross weight.....kilog		32
	Carbonate of baryta:		
1463	Natural.....do		24
1464	Purified.....do	1	60
1465	Carbonate of bismuth.....do	14	00
1466	Carbonate of cadmium.....do	12	00
1467	Carbonate of lime, prepared or precipitate, gross weight.....do		24
1468	Carbonate of zinc.....do	1	60
	Carbonate of copper:		
1469	For industrial purposes.....do	2	50
1470	Purified.....do	4	00
1471	Carbonate of creosote.....do	40	00
1472	Carbonate of strontian.....do	2	50
1473	Carbonate of guayacol.....do	72	00
1474	Carbonate of iron.....do	1	00
1475	Carbonate of lithia.....do	12	00
1476	Carbonate of manganese.....do	4	00
	Carbonate of magnesia:		
1477	In powder, gross weight.....do		56
1478	Crystallized.....do	2	50
	Carbonate of lead:		
1479	Purified.....do	2	00
1480	Nonpurified, or ceruse, gross weight.....do		40
	Carbonate of potash:		
1481	Impure, gross weight.....do		32
1482	Purified.....do	3	00
	Carbonate of soda:		
1483	Crystallized (soda crystals), gross weight.....do		04
1484	Calcined (soda ash), gross weight.....do		06
1485	Medicinal, or bicarbonate, gross weight.....do		24
1486	Charcoal pencils for drawing, including packages.....do	1	60
	Coal scuttles, gross weight:		
1487	Of iron or steel.....do		56
1488	Of tin plate or sheet iron, whether painted, varnished, tinned, galvanized, or not.....kilog		94
1489	Of bronze or copper.....do	1	60
	Cardamoms:		
1490	Whole.....do	6	60
1491	Ground.....do	10	00
1492	Verdigris, or acetate of copper.....do	1	30
	Masks and half masks, including packages:		
1493	Of cardboard.....do	4	00
1494	Of wax or composition.....do	8	00
1495	Of silk, pure or mixed with another material.....do	24	00
1496	Of wire.....do	6	00
	Tortoise shell, manufactured, including packages:		
1497	Without incrustations, open-work designs or carvings.....do	80	00
1498	With incrustations, open-work designs or carvings.....do	112	00
1499	Carmine, including packages.....do	32	00
1500	Carminative (balsam), including receptacle.....do	6	00
1501	Salt meat, beef or pork, gross weight.....do		32
1502	Peptonized meat in paste or liquid, gross weight.....do	3	00
1503	Sheep, live.....head	14	00
1504	Meat, preserved, gross weight.....kilog	1	30
1505	Tarpaulins (carpas) of sailcloth, cotton, hemp, or jute tissue, or of these materials mixed, whether coated with pitch, tar, or not, kilog.....	1	60
	Table covers:		
1506	Of tissue of wool, pure or mixed with any material other than silk, of single color or with printed designs.....kilog	6	60

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.	
	Table covers—Continued.	*P.*	*C.*
1507	As above, with embroideries ..... kilog..	10	00
1508	Of damasked tissue or reps of wool, pure or mixed with any material other than silk ..... kilog..	8	00
1509	Of linen, pure or mixed with any other vegetable fiber ..do....	8	00
1510	Of tissue of cotton, pure or mixed with any material other than silk ..... kilog..	4	50
1511	Of cotton chenille ..... do....	6	00
1512	Of hemp or jute, pure or mixed with any other vegetable material ..... kilog..	3	60
1513	Of tissue of silk, with or without embroideries ..... do....	80	00
1514	As above, with admixture of another material ..... do....	40	00
	Blotting pads, office. (*See* Nos. 1526–1528.)		
1515	Carts and wagons. (According to appraisement.)		
	Carts or wheelbarrows, hand, for laborers:		
	Of iron—		
1516	Single wheeled, and with iron case ..... each..	16	00
1517	Double wheeled, and without case ..... do....	12	00
1518	Of wood, single wheeled ..... do....	8	00
	Carts for conveying goods, gross weight:		
1519	Of wood, two wheeled and with shafts ..... kilog..		56
1520	Four or six wheeled, without shafts (zorras) ..... do....		80
1521	Chin straps, of leather, including packages ..... do....	12	00
	Cars, wagons, and trucks, of iron or steel.		
1522	For portable railways, gross weight ..... do....		56
1523	For steam railways. (According to appraisement.)		
1524	For conveying goods. (According to appraisement.)		
1525	Carriages. (According to appraisement.)		
	Pads and blotters for office purposes, including goods:		
1526	Of leather or oilcloth, with or without cardboard, ordinary and half fine ..... kilog..	3	00
1527	Fine ..... do....	6	60
1528	Of blotting paper, with or without cardboard ..... do....	1	30
1529	Charts and maps, geographical and topographical. (According to appraisement.)		
	Portfolios:		
1530	Of cardboard or paper, oilcloth or similar tissue, without accessories ..... dozen..	2	00
1531	With accessories ..... do....	4	00
1532	Of ordinary leather, without accessories ..... do....	10	00
1533	With accessories ..... do....	20	00
1534	Of fine leather, without accessories ..... do....	32	00
1535	With accessories ..... do....	64	00
	Cardboard, including packages:		
1536	Ordinary and cardboard, cut for bookbinders, model No. 73, kilog		24
1537	Half fine and paper cut out for tickets, model No. 74 ..... kilog..		56
1538	Fine ..... do....	1	00
1539	Open worked, for embroidering ..... do....	2	00
1540	Oiled and texture cardboard prepared for press copying ... do....	3	00
	Cardboard, gross weight:		
1541	Ordinary, model No. 75, with or without tar or pitch coating, kilog		20
1542	Of asbestos for roofing ..... kilog..		56
1543	Of asbestos for machine packing ..... do....		56
	Cartridge cases, including packages:		
1544	Of leather ..... do....	6	60
1545	Of cloth ..... do....	3	00
	Cartridges for firearms, gross weight:		
	Of cardboard—		
1546	Empty, with or without corresponding wads ..... do....	1	20
1547	Filled with shot ..... do....		80

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.
	Cartridges for firearms, gross weight—Continued.	
	Of common metal—	*P. C.*
1548	Empty, with or without corresponding wads ....kilog..	3 00
1549	Filled with shot ....do....	2 00
1550	Loaded with shot or ball, to fulminate..................do....	2 40
1551	Loaded with ball ....do....	1 60
1552	Houses of iron or wood. (According to appraisement.)	
1553	Hawk bells of common metal, gross weight..................do....	1 60
	Cocoa husks, gross weight:	
1554	Whole ....do....	14
1555	Ground ....do....	40
	Cascarilla, gross weight:	
1556	In lumps..............................do....	1 30
1557	In powder..............................do....	1 60
	Saddletrees. (*See* Nos. 506, 507.)	
	Cassimeres of wool for clothing—cheviot, diagonal, serge (borlon), or other similar tissues:	
	Of wool or flock wool, with admixture of cotton or other vegetable fiber, with or without printed designs—	
	Half width, of from 60 to 70 centimeters—	
1558	Ordinary, sample No. 76 ....meter..	60
1559	Half fine, sample No. 77 ....do....	1 00
1560	Fine ....do....	1 60
	Double width—	
1561	Ordinary ....do....	1 20
1562	Half fine ....do....	2 00
1563	Fine ....do....	3 20
	Of wool or of wool with a slight admixture of any other fiber in the design—	
	Half width—	
1564	Ordinary, sample No. 78 ....meter..	1 20
1565	Half fine, sample No. 79..........................do....	2 40
1566	Fine ....do....	4 00
	Double width—	
1567	Ordinary ....do....	2 40
1568	Half fine ....do....	4 80
1569	Fine ....do....	8 00
1570	"Casinetes" or other similar tissues of wool mixed with cotton, for clothing, sample No. 80. (Appraised at the rate of six-tenths of a centavo per centimeter of width.)	
	Of better quality than above. (Appraised as cassimere, according to kind.)	
1571	Chestnuts, shelled or not, gross weight ....do....	20
1572	Castoreum, dry or in powder ....do....	72 00
1573	Plasters, medicinal, including packages......................do....	5 00
	Catechu, including packages:	
1574	In cakes ....do....	1 30
1575	In powder..............................do....	2 00
1576	Terra japonica, including packages..........................do....	56
	Bedsteads and cradles, gross weight in cases:	
	Of iron—	
1577	With or without knobs, with or without one or two bronze bars ....kilog..	24
1578	With ornaments or parts of bronze ....do....	40
1579	With head or feet of bronze ....do....	65
1580	Of bronze, with or without parts of iron ....do....	1 00
1581	As of the preceding numbers, nickeled (appraised according to kind, with an increase of 50 per cent). (According to appraisement.)	

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.	
		P.	C.
1582	Bedsteads or cradles as all the above, imported otherwise than in cases; if differently appraised and contained in one single case; if incomplete, or, being complete, some of their pieces are imported in cases and others in bales. Appraised according to kind, with an increase of 60 per cent on the net weight. (According to appraisement.)		
	Bedsteads, wooden, appraised by centimeter of width, measured at the head:		
	Of oak or common American walnut—		
1583	Up to 115 centimeters ... each	64	00
1584	As above, with incrustations or carvings ... do	100	00
1585	Of more than 115 centimeters ... do	94	00
1586	As above, with incrustations or carvings ... do	130	00
	Of mahogany, cedar, jacaranda, common or fine walnut, rose, sandal, or other similar wood, solid or veneered—		
1587	Up to 115 centimeters ... each	94	00
1588	As above, with incrustations or carvings ... do	188	00
1589	Of more than 115 centimeters ... do	130	00
1590	As above, with incrustations or carvings ... do	260	00
1591	India rubber in sheets ... kilog	10	00
1592	Caviar, gross weight ... do	1	30
	Barley, gross weight:		
1593	Common ... do		12
1594	Pearled ... do		24
1595	Cebadilla or white hellebore, in powder ... do	1	30
	Sieves:		
	Of iron, steel, copper, or bronze wire. (*See* Bolters.)		
1596	Of horse hair or bristle tissue ... do	3	00
1597	Of silk tissue ... do	6	00
1598	Venetian blinds of iron, steel, or sheet iron, for windows, gross weight ... kilog		94
1599	Cement, Roman, Portland, and similar, gross weight ... do		4
1600	Ashes of soda or calcined carbonate of soda, gross weight ... do		6
1601	Rye, common, gross weight ... do		14
	Brushes:		
	Toilet, table, clothing, hair, and hat—		
1602	Ordinary ... dozen	6	00
1603	Half fine ... do	10	00
1604	Fine ... do	20	00
1605	As above, of tortoise shell, mother-of-pearl, or ivory. (According to appraisement.)		
	Including packages:		
1606	Tooth and nail ... kilog	10	00
1607	Shoe ... do	1	60
1608	Jewelers' ... do	8	00
1609	Floor, door, or window, of vegetable fibers ... do		94
1610	As above, of bristles or horsehair, pure or with admixture of a vegetable fiber ... kilog	1	60
1611	Of iron wire, with horsehair, bristles, or vegetable fibers, for cleaning bottles ... kilog	1	70
1612	Of iron, for cleaning tubes and pipes, gross weight ... do		56
1613	Planes for carpenters or other trades, gross weight ... do	2	00
1614	Stocks, iron or steel, for anchors ... do		24
	Wax, gross weight:		
1615	Animal, pure or mixed ... do	2	00
1616	Vegetable or mineral ... do		80
1617	Bristles for brushes and other purposes, including packages ... do	12	00
1618	Pigs, living. (According to appraisement.)		

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.	
		P.	C.
	Cherries, gross weight:		
1619	Dried ..... kilog..		40
1620	In water, in brandy, in their juice, or in sirup ..... do....		80
1621	Candied ..... do....	1	30
1622	Ball tapers, including packages ..... do....	2	00
1623	Pitch for shoemakers, including packages ..... do....	1	00
	Locks, with or without parts of bronze or copper, including packages:		
	Of iron, French or their imitations—		
1624	With knob ..... kilog..	1	30
1625	Without knob ..... do....	2	00
	Called spring locks ("de golpe")—		
1626	With knob ..... do....	1	60
1627	Without knob ..... do....	2	40
	Called de bomba—		
1628	With knob ..... do....	3	00
1629	Without knob ..... do....	4	00
	Of wrought or cast iron, English, North American, or their imitations—		
1630	With knob, model No. 81 ..... kilog..		80
1631	Without knob ..... do....	1	00
	Of iron or sheet iron, for trunks, valises, boxes, or cases—		
1632	Model No. 82 ..... do....	1	00
1633	As above, model No. 83 ..... do....	2	00
1634	Of better quality than model No. 83 ..... do....	3	20
1635	Of iron, with catch ("campanilla") of iron or bronze, for trunks, valises, boxes, or cases ..... kilog..	6	00
	Locks of bronze or copper, including packages:		
1636	For doors, with or without part of another common metal ..... do....	3	00
	For trunks, valises, boxes, or cases, with or without parts of another common metal—		
1637	Model No. 84 ..... kilog..	3	00
1638	Of better quality than model No. 84 ..... do....	4	80
1639	Of bronze, with catch ("campanilla") of iron or bronze, for trunks, valises, cases, and boxes ..... kilog..	8	00
1640	Of all the above specified kinds, nickeled (appraised as locks according to kind, with an increase of 50 per cent). (According to appraisement.)		
1641	As above, gilt or silvered. (According to appraisement.)		
	Bolts, with or without parts of another common metal:		
1642	Of iron or steel ..... kilog..		56
1643	Of bronze ..... do....	1	60
	Beer:		
1644	In ordinary bottles ..... dozen..	8	00
1645	In other receptacles ..... liter..		56
1646	Cyanide of barium ..... kilog..	16	00
1647	Cyanide of zinc ..... do....	12	00
1648	Cyanide of copper ..... do....	12	00
1649	Cyanide of iron ..... do....	12	00
1650	Cyanide of mercury ..... do....	14	00
1651	Cyanide of gold ..... gram..	3	00
1652	Cyanide of silver ..... kilog..	80	00
1653	Cyanide of yellow potash (ferrocyanide) ..... do....	1	60
1654	Cyanide of red potash (ferrocyanide) ..... do....	3	20
1655	Cyanide of potassium and sodium. (According to appraisement.)		
	Cedrates. (*See* Nos. 2755–2757.)		
	Cigar cases:		
1656	Of Peruvian straw or its imitations. (According to appraisement.)		
1657	Of cardboard, paper, oilcloth, or tissue ..... dozen..	2	00
1658	Of ordinary leather ..... do....	8	00
1659	Of fine leather ..... do....	32	00

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.	
		P.	C.
	Cigar cases—Continued.		
1660	Of tortoise shell, mother-of-pearl, or ivory. (According to appraisement.)		
1661	Of common metal. (According to appraisement.)		
1662	Of silver, with or without gilding ... kilog..	200	00
	Cigarettes, in whatever packages:		
1663	Of Habana tobacco ... do....	9	00
1664	Of other tobacco ... do....	9	00
1665	Cigarettes, medicinal, not of tobacco, including packages ... do....	10	00
1666	Cigars ... do....	20	00
1667	Cinnabar, including packages ... do....	5	00
	Zinc:		
1668	In bars ... do....		24
1669	In sheets or plates, gross weight ... do....		32
	Wrought, gross weight—		
1670	Gutters, tubes, ridgings, or tanks, for buildings ... do....		48
1671	Cornices, moldings, or other ornaments, for buildings ... do....		80
1672	Articles not specially mentioned ... do....		94
1673	Cyanide ... do....	12	00
1674	Grains ... do....	1	00
1675	Pure, distilled ... do....	14	00
1676	Zinc-hemol ... do....	16	00
1677	Cold chisels of iron or steel, gross weight ... do....		80
	Girths and surcingles, including packages:		
1678	Of cotton, pure or mixed with any other vegetable fiber ... do....	6	00
1679	Of hemp, linen, or jute, or with admixture of another vegetable fiber ... kilog..	4	80
1680	Of wool, pure or mixed with any material other than silk ... do....	8	80
	Ribbons, including packages:		
1681	Of cotton, of a single color, for bordering mattresses ... do....	3	20
1682	As above, of wool ... do....	4	80
1683	Of cotton, for bordering blankets, braces, shoes, clothing, and other purposes, not specified ... kilog..	4	80
1684	Of cotton velvet ... do....	8	00
1685	Of linen, pure or mixed with another vegetable fiber, for shoes, clothing, or other purposes, not specified ... kilog..	6	00
1686	Of wool, pure or mixed with another material, except silk, kilogram ...	8	00
1687	Of velvet, of silk pure, or mixed with another material, and ribbons with stripes or ribs of same material ... kilog..	40	00
1688	Of leather, for furniture ... do....	12	00
	Ribbons of silk:		
1689	Of crape, gauze, tulle, muslin (velillo), or other transparent tissues ... kilog..	112	00
1690	As above, of silk mixed with another material ... do....	80	00
1691	Of gros, moire, satin, taffeta, and tissues called "listoneria" and "de papelillo" ... kilog..	68	00
1692	As above, of silk mixed with another material ... do....	40	00
1693	Ribbons or webbing of hemp or jute, ordinary, for furniture springs, kilog ...	1	00
	Belts. (*See* Nos. 741–746.)		
	Belts for women or children, including packages:		
	Of leather—		
1694	Ordinary ... kilog..	8	00
1695	Half fine ... do....	10	00
1696	Fine ... do....	14	00
1697	Of cotton, pure or mixed with any other vegetable fiber, kilog ...	6	00
1698	Of linen, pure or mixed with any other vegetable fiber ... kilog..	10	00
1699	Of wool, pure or mixed with another material, except silk, kilog ...	12	00

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.	
	Belts for women or children, including packages—Continued.	*P.*	*C.*
1700	Of silk, with admixture of another material .... kilog..	24	00
1701	Of silk .... do....	48	00
	Belts for the military, including packages:		
	Of leather—		
1702	Ordinary .... do....	8	00
1703	Half fine .... do....	16	00
1704	Fine .... do....	28	00
1705	Of silk, pure or mixed with another material .... do....	32	00
1706	Of other kinds. (According to appraisement.)		
1707	Prunes, gross weight .... kilog..		80
	Zithers:		
1708	Ordinary and half fine .... each..	20	00
1709	Fine. (According to appraisement.)		
1710	Citrate of ammonia .... kilog..	6	00
1711	Citrate of bismuth .... do....	16	00
1712	Citrate of lime .... do....	6	00
1713	Citrate of iron .... do....	6	00
1714	Citrate of ammoniacal iron .... do....	6	00
1715	Citrate of iron and magnesia .... do....	6	60
1716	Citrate of iron and manganese .... do....	6	60
1717	Citrate of iron and potash .... do....	6	60
1718	Citrate of iron and strychnine .... do....	24	00
1719	Citrate of iron and quinine .... do....	24	00
1720	Citrate of lithia .... do....	12	00
	Citrate of magnesia and potash, in powder or grains:		
1721	In small flasks, including packages .... do....	1	60
1722	In tins or flasks, including packages .... do....	1	60
1723	Citrate of manganese .... do....	6	00
1724	Open tissues of silk for sieves and other purposes .... do....	94	00
1725	Open tissues of silk with cotton bordering, for bolting .... do....	56	00
1726	Trumpets for the military .... each..	6	00
1727	Trumpets, harmony, piston, or cylinder .... do....	20	00
	Clarionettes of all kinds:		
1728	Of boxwood .... do....	16	00
1729	Of ebony or grenadilla .... do....	24	00
1730	Fine, with silver keys .... do....	56	00
1731	"Clavicordios," piston .... do....	20	00
	Pegs for musical instruments, including packages:		
1732	Of wood, with or without incrustations .... kilog..	12	00
1733	Of metal, with or without ivory handle .... do....	16	00
	Cloves, gross weight:		
1734	Whole .... do....	1	30
1735	Ground .... do....	2	00
	Nails, iron or steel, gross weight:		
1736	Up to 25 millimeters in length, whether tinned, galvanized, or not .... kilog..		56
1737	The same, with edges of more than 25 millimeters in length, with or without channel (golillas) .... kilog..		14
1738	Scupper nails or rivets, whether tinned, galvanized, or not, with or without channel (golillas) .... kilog..		40
1739	Horseshoe nails, whether tinned, galvanized, or not .... do....		56
1740	Tacks for moldings .... do....		56
1741	For shoes .... do....		56
1742	Brads .... do....		56
1743	For upholsterers, of iron, steel, or iron wire with bronze or copper head .... kilog..	1	60
1744	As above, nickeled .... do....	2	40
1745	Of iron, steel, or iron wire, with bronze head, for other purposes .... kilog..		94
1746	Of iron wire of any size .... do....		24

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.
	Nails, iron or steel, gross weight—Continued.	*P. C.*
1747	Tacks of iron wire, whether painted, varnished, or not ... kilog.	56
1748	Scupper rails, or rivets of bronze, copper, or composition, with or without channel (golillas), gross weight ... kilog.	1 00
1749	Nails or tacks of bronze or copper, gross weight ... do.	1 60
1750	Nails of zinc, gross weight ... do.	40
1751	Nails of copper or composition for sheathing ships, gross weight, kilog.	1 00
1752	Nails of bronze, copper, or composition, of less than 25 millimeters, gross weight ... kilog.	1 60
1753	As above, nickeled, gross weight ... do.	2 40
1754	Clichés for printing, gross weight ... do.	3 00
1755	Chloral, hydrated ... do.	6 00
1756	Chloral, amyl ... do.	20 00
1757	Chlorate of baryta ... do.	3 00
1758	Chlorate of strontian ... do.	8 00
1759	Chlorate of potash, gross weight ... do.	1 00
1760	Chlorate of soda ... do.	2 00
1761	Hydrochlorate of quinine and other alkaloids ... do.	40 00
	Hydrochlorate of ammonia or iron. (*See* Nos. 3040, 3041.)	
	Chlorodyne, including packages:	
1762	In small flasks ... do.	14 00
1763	In other receptacles ... do.	9 40
1764	Chloroform, including receptacle ... do.	4 00
1765	Chloride of antimony, concrete ... do.	2 00
1766	Chloride of antimony, liquid ... do.	1 50
1767	Chloride of sulphur ... do.	4 00
1768	Chloride of barium ... do.	90
1769	Chloride of bismuth ... do.	14 00
1770	Chloride of cadmium ... do.	14 00
1771	Chloride of lime, gross weight ... do.	16
1772	Chloride of zinc, melted or distilled ... do.	3 00
1773	Chloride of zinc, liquid ... do.	24
1774	Chloride of cobalt, crystallized ... do.	6 00
1775	Chloride of tin ... do.	1 30
1776	Chloride of ethyl ... do.	24 00
1777	Chloride of iron ammoniacal ... do.	3 00
1778	Chloride of iron (per) ... do.	2 00
1779	Chloride of magnesia, purified ... do.	2 00
1780	Chloride of magnesia for industrial purposes, gross weight ... do.	12
1781	Chloride of nickel, crystallized ... do.	8 00
1782	Chloride of gold and ammonium ... gramme.	1 30
1783	Chloride of gold and sodium ... do.	1 30
1784	Chloride of gold, pure ... do.	1 60
1785	Chloride of silver ... kilog.	130 00
1786	Chloride of platinum ... gramme.	56
1787	Chloride of lead ... kilog.	2 00
1788	Chloride of potassium ... do.	1 20
	Chloride of sodium—	
1789	Crystallized, pure ... do.	1 00
1790	In bottles, disinfectant or Labarraque water, including receptacles ... kilog.	56
1791	Coal tar, Lebœuf's, in flasks, including packages ... do.	80
1792	Cobalt, metallic, raw ... do.	40 00
	Copper:	
	Wrought into articles not specified. (Appraised as wrought bronze according to kind.)	
1793	In sheets or plates for sheathing ships, gross weight ... kilog.	80
	Copper or bronze:	
1794	In sheets or plates, for other purposes, gross weight ... do.	80
1795	In perforated sheets or plates, gross weight ... do.	1 20

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.	
		P.	*C.*
1796	Copper or scrap bronze in the form of articles unfit for use, or old ship sheathing.......kilog..		56
1797	Coca in leaves, including packages.......do....	1	30
1798	Cacaine.......do....	72	00
	Economic cooking ranges or stoves, gross weight:		
1799	Of iron or steel, with or without parts of bronze or copper, with or without their accessories.......kilog..		32
1800	As above, nickeled.......do....		48
1801	Of iron or steel, small, with or without parts of tin plate or sheet iron, for paraffin or oil.......kilog..	1	00
1802	As above, nickeled.......do....	1	50
	"Coco" or "choleta", for lining wearing apparel:		
1803	Of cotton.......do....	2	00
1804	Of linen, pure or mixed with other vegetable fibers.......do....	3	00
1805	Cocoanuts of Panama.......do....		14
1806	Ground, dry, gross weight.......do....		65
	Perambulators of willow or wood:		
1807	Without springs or hood.......each..	12	00
1808	Without springs with hood.......do....	16	00
	With springs, with or without hood—		
1809	Ordinary.......do....	16	00
1810	Half fine.......do....	24	00
1811	Fine. (According to appraisement.)		
1812	Carriages. (According to appraisement.)		
1813	Cochenille.......kilog..	4	00
	Cock-tail mugs, including packages:		
1814	Of common metal, nickeled or not.......do....	6	60
1815	Of common metal, silvered.......do....	16	00
1816	Codeine.......do....	72	00
	Elbows, crosses, bends, joints, etc., and other accessories for connecting pipes:		
1817	Of hammered iron, or steel.......kilog..		24
1818	Galvanized or enameled.......do....		32
1819	Of cast iron, whether tinned, galvanized, or not.......do....		16
1820	Of alloys.......do....		24
1821	Of bronze or copper.......do....	1	00
1822	Of lead.......do....		24
	Cognac (brandy):		
1823	In ordinary flasks or bottles.......dozen..	20	00
1824	In other receptacles.......liter..	2	00
1825	Chinese crackers and fireworks, gross weight.......kilog..		94
1826	Sweetmeat crackers, gross weight.......do....	1	30
1827	Bearings of iron or steel for railways, gross weight.......do....		32
	Coke. (*See* No. 1456).		
	Glue:		
1828	Ordinary, gross weight.......do....		56
1829	Lip, including packages.......do....		80
1830	For clarifying wine, including packages.......do....	1	60
1831	Isinglass, including packages.......do....	12	00
	Strainers, including packages—		
1832	Of iron wire cloth, with or without parts of another material, kilog.......	6	00
1833	As above, nickeled.......kilog..	8	00
1834	As above, silvered.......do....	16	00
1835	Strainers of tin plate or sheet iron, combined or not with faïence or porcelain; whether painted, enameled, bronzed, or not; with or without parts of another material, gross weight.......kilog..		94
1836	As above, nickeled, gross weight.......do....	1	30
	Colcotar:		
1837	Ordinary.......do....		40
1838	Washed.......do....		80

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.	
		P.	C.
	Bedspreads or coverlets "colchas ó sobrecamas", including packages:		
1839	Of knitted cotton, with or without woolen fringes ... kilog..	2	00
1840	Of cotton piqué ... do....	3	00
1841	Of padded cotton tissue ... do....	1	60
1842	Of cotton damask ... do....	4	80
1843	Mixed with wool or another vegetable fiber ... do....	6	00
1844	Of wool, pure or mixed with another material, except silk . do....	8	00
1845	Padded ... do....	3	20
1846	Bedspreads or quilts of pure or mixed silk, lined or not with an inferior material, padded ... kilog..	14	00
1847	Bedspreads or coverlets of cotton tissue, stuffed with down ... do....	6	60
	Bedspreads:		
1848	Of woolen tissue, pure or mixed with another material, except silk, stuffed with down ... kilog..	9	40
	Of silk tissue—		
1849	Pure or mixed, stuffed with down ... do....	20	00
1850	With or without embroideries ... do....	80	00
1851	Mixed with another material, with or without embroideries ... kilog..	40	00
1852	Mattresses of cotton or linen tissue, stuffed with wool or horsehair, kilog ...	1	30
1853	Mattresses with springs of iron wire and parts of wood, covered with tissue of cotton or other vegetable material ... each..	28	00
1854	Mattresses of wire texture or hooks "de ganchos" of iron or steel, whether galvanized, tinned, or not, with or without parts of wood or iron, gross weight ... kilog..		50
1855	Glue pots of cast iron, composed of two parts, whether tinned, galvanized, or not, gross weight ... kilog..		32
	Collodion:		
1856	Cantharidal ... do....	8	00
1857	For photography ... do....	4	00
1858	Medicinal ... do....	4	00
	Colombo, gross weight:		
1859	Whole roots ... do....	1	30
1860	Pulverized roots ... do....	2	00
	Colocynths:		
1861	Whole ... do....	3	00
1862	In powder ... do....	4	00
1863	Color or preparation for coloring beer, gross weight ... do....		40
	Coloring matter for cheese and butter. (*See* No. 427.)		
	Collars:		
	Horse—		
1864	Patent leather ... each..	8	00
1865	Of nonpatent leather ... do....	6	00
1866	Mule, of ordinary leather ... do....	3	00
	Dog—		
1867	With or without parts of common metal, including packages, kilog ...	5	00
1868	Of common metal, including packages ... kilog..	4	00
	Necklaces:		
1869	Amber ... do....	60	00
1870	Of gold, silver, or common metal. (According to appraisement.)		
	Sets of studs. (*See* Nos. 1055–1058.)		
1871	Mallets of iron or steel, gross weight ... kilog..		32
1872	Cumin, gross weight ... do....		56
	Chests of drawers:		
	Of oak or common American walnut, with wooden or marble tops, whether painted, waxed, varnished, or not—		
1873	Without incrustations, carvings, or mirrors ... each..	64	00
1874	Without incrustations or carvings, but with mirrors .. do....	100	00

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.
	Chests of drawers—Continued.	
	Of oak or common American walnut, with wooden or marble tops, whether painted, waxed, varnished, or not—	*P. C.*
1875	With incrustations or carvings, but without mirrors..do....	130 00
1876	With incrustations or carvings and with mirrors ....do....	200 00
	Of mahogany, cedar, jacaranda, common or fine walnut, rose, sandal, or other similar wood, solid or veneered, with wooden or marble tops, whether varnished, waxed, or not—	
1877	Without incrustations, carvings, or mirrors ....each..	100 00
1878	Without incrustations or carvings, but with mirrors..do....	160 00
1879	With incrustations or carvings, but without mirrors..do....	200 00
1880	With incrustations or carvings and with mirrors ....do....	320 00
	Compasses for artisans, with or without parts of common metal, including packages:	
1881	Of iron or steel ....kilog..	2 00
1882	Of bronze or copper ....do....	3 20
1883	Of wood ....do....	1 30
1884	Binnacle. (According to appraisement.)	
1885	Of common metal for drawing. (According to appraisement.)	
	Compositions, gross weight:	
1886	For coloring beer ....kilog..	40
1887	Liquid for clarifying liqueurs ....do....	2 00
1888	Of asbestos and cement, for boilers ....do....	24
1889	For printing rollers ....do....	2 00
	Preserve dishes. (Appraised as sugar basins, according to kind.)	
	Water-closet apparatus and urinals:	
	Of cast iron—	
1890	Combined with faïence and porcelain, gross weight..kilog..	56
1891	With pan of same metal, or of faïence or porcelain, with or without valve, with or without parts of bronze or copper, gross weight ....kilog..	65
1892	Of faience or porcelain ....do....	56
	Cundurango, gross weight:	
1893	Shells, whole ....do....	1 30
1894	Shells, pulverized ....do....	2 00
	Comfits, gross weight:	
1895	Nonmedicinal ....do....	1 30
1896	Medicinal, to be sold by weight ....do....	2 00
1897	Medicinal, in boxes or flasks ....do....	3 20
1898	Hat shapers ....each..	60 00
	Refrigerators. (*See* No. 3029.)	
	Preserves, gross weight:	
1899	Meat ....kilog..	1 30
1900	Fruit, in sirup, water, brandy, or in their juice ....do....	80
	Vegetables or pot herbs, in water, vinegar, brine, or sauce:	
1901	In boxes, pots, or flasks ....kilog..	56
1902	In barrels ....do....	24
1903	Vegetables or pot herbs, in oil, whatever be the receptacle, kilog	80
	Fish or shellfish:	
1904	Smoked, in water, brine, vinegar, or sauce .....kilog..	50
1905	In oil ....do....	60
	Preserves, medicinal. (*See* No. 2345.)	
	Preserve dishes of glass or crystal. (*See* Nos. 2728 to 2734.)	
	Consoles. (*See* Nos. 4473 to 4477.)	
	Bases:	
1906	Double, stringed ....each..	56 00
1907	Cylinder or piston ....do....	40 00
1908	Anodyne, Jaynes's, gross weight ....kilog..	1 30
1909	Contraltos, cylinder or piston ....each..	20 00

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.	
		P.	C.
	Counterweights for lamp suspension, gross weight:		
1910	Of iron or steel .... kilog.		32
1911	As above, with bronze or copper plate .... do.		65
1912	Of bronze or copper .... do.	1	60
1913	As above, nickeled .... do.	2	40
1914	Copahibate of iron .... do.	24	00
1915	Copahibate of soda .... do.	20	00
1916	Copal in lumps, including packages .... do.	1	30
	Mugs of crystal or glass, white or colored, with or without ordinary engravings or gildings, gross weight:		
1917	Of cast glass, model No. 85 .... kilog.		40
1918	Of glass, or plain or cut crystal called half crystal, model No. 86, kilog		65
1919	Of better quality than above, model No. 87 .... kilog.		94
1920	Fine .... do.	2	00
	Mugs of Bohemian glass, imported separately. (*See* Nos. 2047 to 2051.)		
	Mugs, including packages:		
1921	Of white metal, nickel, German silver, or other similar, with or without parts of other materials .... kilog.	8	00
1922	As above, silvered or gilt, ordinary, or half fine .... do.	16	00
1923	Of better quality than above, and mugs with monogram .... do.	40	00
	Bit bosses:		
1924	Of white metal, nickel, German silver, or other similar, with or without parts of other materials .... kilog.	8	00
1925	Of common metal, silvered, with or without parts of another material .... kilog.	16	00
1926	Cups of quassia .... do.	6	00
1927	Testing glasses, graduated, of crystal or glass .... do.	2	40
1928	Mugs of silver, with or without gilding, net weight .... do.	200	00
1929	Cupels, assaying, gross weight .... do.		56
1930	Pyxes and calices. (According to appraisement.)		
1931	Copra, gross weight .... do.		24
1932	Coral, wrought or not. (According to appraisement.)		
1933	Coralline or Corsican moss .... do.		65
	Neckties of silk, pure or mixed with another material:		
	Narrow—		
1934	Ordinary .... dozen.	1	60
1935	Half-fine .... do.	3	00
1936	Fine .... do.	6	00
	Short, to knot—		
1937	Ordinary .... do.	2	00
1938	Half-fine .... do.	4	00
1939	Fine .... do.	8	00
	Long—		
1940	Ordinary .... do.	5	00
1941	Half-fine .... do.	10	00
1942	Fine .... do.	20	00
	Neckties of cotton:		
	Narrow—		
1943	Ordinary or half fine .... do.	1	60
1944	Fine .... do.	3	20
	Short, to knot—		
1945	Ordinary or half fine .... do.	3	00
1946	Fine .... do.	6	00
	Long—		
1947	Ordinary or half fine .... do.	3	20
1948	Fine .... do.	6	60
	Hooks. (*See* No. 1103.)		

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.	
		P.	C.
1949	Cork in sheets.....kilog..		24
1950	Cork stoppers, gross weight.....do....	1	30
	Cork stoppers, including packages:		
1951	Combined with common metal, nickeled or not.....do....	3	20
1952	As above, silvered.....do....	4	80
1953	With parts of faience, porcelain, wood, or glass.....do....	2	40
	Lines, boltropes, marline, and twine of hemp, esparto, or jute, up to 21 mm. in circumference, gross weight:		
1954	Nontarred.....kilog..	1	00
1955	Tarred.....do....		80
	Cords, large and small galloons, elastic, including packages:		
1956	Of cotton with caoutchouc.....do....	12	00
1957	Of wool with caoutchouc.....do....	16	00
1958	Of silk with caoutchouc or with admixture of another material.....kilog..	24	00
	Cords of silk with metal tip. (*See* Nos. 4045–4059.)		
	Cords and tapes of other kinds. (*See* Nos. 4045–4059.)		
1959	Coridaline.....do....	72	00
	Cornets:		
1960	Cylinder or piston.....each..	20	00
1961	For diligences and mail coaches.....do....	3	00
1962	Ergotized rye.....kilog..	3	20
	Poles, curtain, including packages:		
1963	Of bronze or copper.....do....	6	00
1964	Of wood.....do....	2	00
	Cornices for buildings, gross weight:		
1965	Of galvanized or tinned iron.....do....		24
1966	Of zinc.....do....		80
	Wreaths, crosses, and other funeral ornaments, including packages:		
1967	Of crystal, glass, or metal beads, pearls, pipe cords, grains, made up on wire.....kilog..	2	00
1968	With flowers of porcelain or other ornaments of crystal or glass, and the like articles of common enameled metal, with flowers of porcelain.....kilog..	3	00
1969	Of immortelles, with core of straw or other similar material, kilog.....	1	00
1970	Of artificial flowers.....kilog..	8	00
1971	Wreaths, bridal, of orange blossoms, with or without bouquets, garlands, bracelets, or other ornaments of same material...kilog..	20	00
	Waists, with or without whalebone, for children:		
	Of cotton or linen tissue—		
1972	Ordinary or half-fine.....dozen..	12	00
1973	Fine.....do....	20	00
1974	Of tissue of silk, pure or mixed with another material. (According to appraisement.)		
	Straps for bathing towels, or holding bundles, including packages:		
1975	Of leather.....kilog..	6	60
1976	Of leather with handle of common metal, nickeled or not.do....	14	00
	Belting, machine, gross weight:		
1977	Of sole leather.....do....	6	00
1978	Of sailcloth, whether waxed, painted, or not.....do....	4	00
1979	Of caoutchouc.....do....	3	00
1980	Of leather, sewing machine.....do....	7	20
1981	Logs, ships'. (According to appraisement.)		
1982	Straps, strong, of leather, for connecting transmission belting.do....	6	00
	Corsets:		
	Of tissue of cotton, pure or mixed with any material other than wool or silk, for women and girls—		
1983	Ordinary, model No. 88.....dozen..	15	00
1984	Half-fine, model No. 89.....do....	30	00
1985	Fine.....do....	80	00
1986	Other kinds. (According to appraisement.)		

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.	
		P.	C.
1987	Tube cutters of iron or steel, gross weight……kilog.	1	30
	Penknives:		
	Single or double blade—		
1988	Ordinary……dozen.	2	00
1989	Half-fine……do.	4	00
1990	Fine……do.	9	00
	With three or five blades—		
1991	Ordinary……do.	4	00
1992	Half-fine……do.	8	00
1993	Fine……do.	16	00
	With more than five blades—		
1994	Ordinary……do.	6	60
1995	Half-fine……do.	14	00
1996	Fine……do.	40	00
	Pieces cut out for boots and shoes, whether joined together or not, including packages:		
1997	Of patent calfskin or leather……kilog.	14	00
1998	Of leather of other kinds……do.	24	00
1999	Of tissue of cotton, or admixture of any material other than wool or silk……kilog.	6	60
2000	Of wool, pure or mixed with any material other than silk…do.	14	00
2001	Of silk, pure or mixed with any material of lower quality…do.	80	00
	Barks, medicinal, not specially mentioned, gross weight:		
2002	Whole……do.	1	30
2003	Pulverized……do.	2	00
	Curtains with or without ornaments of any material other than wool or silk, including packages:		
	Of gauze, lawn, muslin, knitted point or tulle, or of any other cotton tissue, plain or embroidered with braids of the same material—		
2004	Ordinary……kilog.	6	00
2005	Half-fine……do.	12	00
2006	Fine……do.	20	00
2007	Of hemp or jute tissue……do.	4	00
	Of wool—		
2008	Ordinary or half-fine……do.	12	00
2009	Fine……do.	20	00
	With admixture of silk—		
2010	Ordinary or half-fine……do.	16	00
2011	Fine……do.	32	00
2012	Of silk tissue……do.	72	00
2013	Of tissue of silk with admixture of any other commoner material……kilog.	32	00
2014	Cosmetics for the hair, including packages……do.	4	00
	Sewing cases. (According to appraisement.)		
	Ticking—		
2015	Of cotton for mattresses or other purposes……do.	1	60
2016	Of linen, hemp, or jute, or with admixture of any material other than wool or silk—		
2017	Without woolen stripes……kilog.	3	00
2018	With woolen stripes……do.	3	20
2019	Calico or tissue of cotton, serged, white or blue……do.	1	60
	Cotonis. (*See* Nos. 4188–4196.)		
2020	"Coyes" of linen, gross weight……do.	1	80
2021	Crea of white cotton, plain, stout for lining……do.	1	50
2022	Crea and osnaburgs ("crehuela") for lining, of linen, hemp, or jute, or with admixture of another vegetable material, sample No. 90……kilog.	1	70
2023	As above, of better quality……do.	3	20
	Crea for sheets. (Appraised as bramante cloth, according to kind.)		

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.
	Cream:	
	For toilet purposes. (*See* Nos. 4286–4289.)	F. C.
2024	For shining boots and shoes, gross weight......kilog..	2 00
2025	Cream of tartar......do....	1 60
2026	Creoline, liquid, including receptacle......do....	80
	Creosote:	
2027	Billiard's, including packages......do....	12 00
2028	Of other kinds, including packages......do....	4 00
	Crape:	
	Of silk—	
2029	Pure or mixed with cotton, called "English crepe"..do....	40 00
2030	Other......do....	80 00
2031	As above, with admixture of any other inferior material.do....	40 00
2032	Crape, or "espumilla" of wool......do....	9 00
2033	With admixture of any material other than silk......do....	6 00
2034	With admixture of silk......do....	40 00
	Chalk:	
2035	Prepared or precipitated, gross weight......do....	24
2036	Mercurial or mercury with lime......do....	3 00
2037	Cretonne of cotton for covering furniture, for hangings, or other purposes......kilog..	3 00
	Screens. (*See* Nos. 3012–3015.)	
	Lifting jacks. (*See* No. 2809.)	
	Hair:	
2038	Animal, in bulk, gross weight......do....	80
2039	Vegetable, in bulk, gross weight......do....	24
2040	Woven, for covering furniture or other purposes......do....	14 00
2041	As above, with admixture of another vegetable material.do....	8 00
2042	Crisarobine......do....	12 00
	Crucibles:	
2043	Of clay, gross weight......do....	56
2044	Of plumbago, gross weight......do....	40
2045	Of iron or steel......do....	32
2046	Soda crystals, or crystallized carbonate of soda, gross weight..do....	04
	Glassware not specially mentioned, white or colored, with or without common engraving or gilding, gross weight:	
2047	Of cast glass, model No. 8......kilog..	40
	Of glass, or cut or plain crystal, called half crystal—	
2048	Model No. 9......do....	65
2049	Of better quality than above, model No. 10......do....	94
2050	Fine......do....	2 00
2051	Bottles, mugs, and glasses, white, without engraving or gilding, imported separately, of common Bohemian glass, model No. 91, gross weight......kilog..	24
2052	Chromate of ammonia......do....	8 00
2053	Of iron......do....	8 00
2054	Of lead......do....	4 00
2055	Of potash (neutral), yellow......do....	2 00
2056	Of potash (bi), red......do....	94
2057	Chrome metallic......do....	8 00
	Chromolithographs. (*See* Nos. 2490, 2491.)	
	Chronometers:	
	Pocket, for scientific observation—	
2058	With silver case......each..	240 00
2059	With gold case......do....	480 00
2060	Ships' or marine, large, for scientific observation. (According to appraisement.)	
2061	Croton-chloral, including receptacle......kilog..	24 00
	Crosses and medals for rosaries and other purposes, including packages:	
2062	Of common metal......kilog..	3 00
2063	As above, nickeled, silvered, or gilt......do....	6 00

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.
	Crosses and medals for rosaries and other purposes, including packages—Continued.	*P. C.*
2064	Of mother-of-pearl .... kilog..	24 00
2065	Of ivory, net weight .... do....	56 00
2066	Of other kinds. (According to appraisement.)	
	Crosspieces for telegraphic posts, gross weight:	
2067	Of iron or steel .... do....	32
2068	Of wood .... do....	56
	Muffles, gross weight:	
2069	Of wood .... do....	80
2070	Of iron or steel, with or without chain .... do....	32
	Copy books. (*See* Nos. 3325–3331.)	
2071	Pictures. (According to appraisement.)	
	Rennet:	
2072	In powder, including receptacle .... do....	8 00
	Liquid—	
2073	In barrels, gross weight .... do....	80
2074	In flasks or bottles, gross weight .... do....	94
2075	Rennet, or salted stomachs .... do....	3 00
	Quassia, bark, or shavings, gross weight:	
2076	Not in powder .... do....	1 30
2077	In powder .... do....	2 00
2078	Quassine .... do....	72 00
	Cubebs (pepper), gross weight:	
2079	Whole .... do....	1 30
2080	In powder .... do....	2 00
2081	Pans of faïence or porcelain for photography, gross weight...do....	65
	Salad sets, consisting of a spoon and fork, including packages:	
2082	Of boxwood .... do....	6 00
2083	Of ebony or buffalo horn .... do....	14 00
2084	Of ivory .... do....	56 00
2085	Sweetmeat cornets, sachets, bags, boxes, or other similar articles of cardboard or paper, whether lacquered, gilt, silvered or not, with or without silk fasteners, including packages .... kilog..	6 60
2086	As above, covered with tissue of silk, pure, or mixed with another material, including packages .... kilog..	20 00
	Spoons, small spoons and ladles, including packages:	
2087	Of Britannia metal, spelter or lead, or of common washed or whitened metal, with or without iron core .... kilog..	2 50
2088	As above, silvered or nickeled .... do....	4 00
2089	Of white metal, nickel, German silver, or other similar metals .... kilog..	8 00
2090	As above, silvered or gilt, ordinary or half fine .... do....	16 00
2091	Of better quality than above, and the same with monogram .do....	40 00
2092	Of white wood .... do....	1 60
2093	Of bone or horn .... do....	6 60
2094	Of ivory .... do....	56 00
2095	Of mother-of-pearl .... do....	72 00
2096	Of crystal, glass, faïence, or porcelain .... do....	1 00
2097	Of silver, net weight .... do....	200 00
2098	Of tin plate or sheet iron, combined or not with faïence or porcelain, whether painted, enameled, tinned, galvanized or not, net weight .... kilog..	94
2099	Spoons, small spoons, ladles, and forks of iron or steel, whether tinned, galvanized, or not, gross weight .... kilog..	56
2100	Hatchets of iron or steel, with handle of wood, for kitchen use, gross weight .... kilog..	56
	Knives:	
2101	Large, for artisans, gross weight .... do....	3 00
2102	Carving, with wooden, horn, or bone handle, for kitchen use, gross weight .... kilog..	2 00

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.
	Knives, with or without forks, for table and other purposes, including packages:	
	With handles of horn, bone, wood, or common metal—	*P. C.*
2103	Ordinary ....kilog..	1 60
2104	Half fine, and knives with stag-horn handle ....do....	3 20
2105	Fine, and knives with handle of composition called "ivorine," also carving knives........kilog..	6 60
2106	With handle of ivory, and carving knives, ordinary or half fine........kilog..	16 00
2107	As above, fine, and the same with monogram........do....	32 00
2108	With handle of white metal, nickel, German nickel, or other similar........kilog..	8 00
2109	As above, silvered, ordinary or half fine........do....	16 00
2110	Of better quality than above and the same with monogram.do....	40 00
2111	With handle of mother-of-pearl, including wrapping paper.do....	56 00
2112	With handle of silver, net weight........do....	200 00
	Hunting knives and poniards, with or without sheath, including packages:	
	With handle of horn, bone, wood, or common metal—	
2113	Ordinary or half fine........kilog..	3 20
2114	Fine, and the same with handle of stag horn, buffalo horn, or ivorine........kilog..	6 60
2115	With handle of ivory ....do....	24 00
2116	With handle of silvered metal........do....	32 00
	Paper cutters, including packages:	
2117	Of wood........do....	3 00
2118	Of bone ....do....	6 60
2119	Of ivory........do....	56 00
	Knives for opening cans, gross weight:	
2120	Of iron or steel ....do....	94
2121	Of iron or steel, with handle of wood, horn, or bone ....do....	1 30
	Collars and cuffs for shirts, including packages:	
2122	Of paper ....do....	6 00
2123	Of cotton tissue........do....	12 00
2124	Of tissue of linen, pure or mixed with another vegetable material ....kilog..	12 00
2125	Of celluloid........do....	14 00
2126	Printed invoices, in loose sheets or stitched, gross weight....do....	3 20
	Beads or pearls for rosaries or other purposes, including packages:	
2127	Of wood ....kilog..	2 00
2128	Of corozo, bone, or cocoanut........do....	6 60
2129	Of mother-of-pearl........do....	20 00
	Beads of crystal, glass, or metal. (*See* No. 1.)	
2130	Orris peas, for issues, including packages ....do....	8 00
	Strings, including packages:	
2131	Gut, for musical instruments ....do....	20 00
2132	Metal, for musical instruments........do....	3 00
	Springs:	
2133	Of metal, for clocks ....do....	14 00
2134	Of metal, for watches ....do....	20 00
	Hartshorn, including packages:	
2135	Shavings........do....	1 00
2136	Calcined ....do....	1 30
	Skins and hides, and skins with the hair, untanned:	
2137	Goat or kid........do....	2 00
2138	Lamb or sheep........do....	1 30
2139	Chinchilla........do....	12 00
2140	Guanaco or deer ....do....	1 60
2141	Lion ....do....	4 00
2142	Wolf ("lobo de un pelo") ....do....	3 00
2143	Wolf ("lobo de dos pelos") and otter ....do....	4 00

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 1891.
	Skins and hides, and skins with the hair, untanned—Continued.	P. C.
2144	Bear ..... kilog..	4 00
2145	Tiger ..... do....	6 60
2146	Vicuna ..... do....	6 00
2147	Of bovine animals, gross weight ..... do....	40
	Skins and hides, tanned, including packages:	
2148	Sheep, white or dyed, lined or not, for rugs ..... do....	6 60
2149	Goat, undyed and half tanned ..... do....	4 00
2150	Horse, or cow, whole, varnished, or dyed ..... do....	4 00
2151	Deer or chamois, for foot wear and other purposes ..... do....	7 00
2152	Deer, imitating above skins, for cleaning metals ..... do....	6 60
2153	Basils ..... do....	12 00
	Calf, white or dyed—	
2154	Unscented ..... do....	4 80
2155	Scented ..... do....	8 00
2156	Lamb, and imitations thereof, and tanned hides and skins for foot wear ..... kilog..	14 00
2157	As above, for gloves ..... do....	24 00
2158	Varnished, not specially mentioned ..... do....	6 60
2159	Pig, or imitations thereof ..... do....	6 00
	Shagreen, or imitations thereof—	
2160	Greased, dyed black, for foot wear ..... do....	6 60
2161	Dried or waxed, dyed black or other color, for foot wear, kilog	9 40
2162	As above, scented ..... kilog..	14 00
2163	Morocco of all kinds and imitations thereof ..... do....	12 00
2164	Crocodile, for foot wear and other purposes ..... do....	20 00
2165	Sole leather (undyed leather and half leather) for foot wear and other purposes ..... kilog..	2 00
2166	Parchment, for bookbinding ..... do....	12 00
2167	Coumarin ..... do....	72 00
	Cots:	
2168	Of bronze or copper, with or without parts of iron, gross weight, kilog	1 60
2169	Of osiers or cane, gross weight ..... kilog..	1 30
	Of other kinds. (*See* Nos. 1583 to 1590).	
2170	Coupés. (According to appraisement.)	
2171	Curare ..... do....	72 00
2172	Curarine ..... do....	72 00
	Curaçao:	
2173	In bottles or flasks ..... dozen..	32 00
2174	In other receptacles ..... liter..	4 40
	Curcuma, gross weight:	
2175	Roots, whole ..... kilog..	1 30
2176	Roots in powder ..... do....	2 00
	Vests for men:	
	Of cassimere, cloth, or other similar tissues of wool—	
2177	Ordinary ..... dozen..	40 00
2178	Half fine ..... do....	64 00
2179	Fine ..... do....	128 00
	Of cassimere, cloth, or other similar tissues of wool mixed with cotton—	
2180	Ordinary ..... dozen..	24 00
2181	Half fine ..... do....	40 00
2182	Fine ..... do....	80 00
	Of linen cloth, whether pure or mixed with another vegetable fiber—	
2183	Ordinary ..... dozen..	24 00
2184	Half fine ..... do....	40 00
2185	Fine ..... do....	80 00

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.
	Vests for men—Continued.	
	Of cloth or other tissue of cotton—	*P. C.*
2186	Ordinary or half fine........dozen..	24 00
2187	Fine........do....	48 00
	Of alpaca of wool, mixed with cotton—	
2188	Ordinary........do....	20 00
2189	Half fine........do....	32 00
2190	Fine........do....	48 00
	Of tissue of silk, pure or mixed with another material—	
2191	Ordinary........do....	64 00
2192	Half fine........do....	96 00
2193	Fine........do....	160 00
	Of knitted wool, pure or mixed with any material other than silk—	
2194	Ordinary, model No. 92........kilog..	3 00
2195	Half fine, model No. 93........do....	5 00
2196	Fine, with or without pure or mixed silk sleeves....do....	9 00
2197	Of knitted cotton, or with a slight admixture of silk.....do....	3 00
	Vests for children:	
	Of cassimere, cloth, or other similar tissues of wool—	
2198	Ordinary........dozen..	24 00
2199	Half fine........do....	40 00
2200	Fine........do....	64 00
	Of cassimere, cloth, or other similar tissues of wool mixed with cotton—	
2201	Ordinary........dozen..	16 00
2202	Half fine........do....	24 00
2203	Fine........do....	48 00
	Of linen cloth, whether pure or mixed with another vegetable fiber—	
2204	Ordinary........dozen..	20 00
2205	Half fine........do....	32 00
2206	Fine........do....	64 00
	Of cloth or other tissue of cotton—	
2207	Ordinary or half fine........do....	20 00
2208	Fine........do....	40 00
	Of alpaca of wool, mixed with cotton—	
2209	Ordinary........do....	14 00
2210	Half fine........do....	20 00
2211	Fine........do....	40 00
	Of tissue of silk, pure or mixed with another material—	
2212	Ordinary........do....	48 00
2213	Half fine........do....	64 00
2214	Fine........do....	128 00
	Of knitted wool, pure or mixed with any material other than silk—	
2215	Ordinary, model No. 94........kilog..	3 00
2216	Half fine, model No. 95........do....	5 00
2217	Fine, with or without pure or mixed silk sleeves....do....	9 00
2218	Of knitted cotton, or with a slight admixture of silk.....do....	3 00
	Shawls. (*See* Nos. 3906 to 3933.)	
	Champagne. (*See* Nos. 5336, 5337.)	
	Cassonade ("chancaca"):	
2219	In small loaves........do....	32
2220	In cakes ("en marquetas")........do....	08
2221	Plates of crystal, glass, faïence, or porcelain, for doors, gross weight, kilog........	65
2222	Veneers, wooden, for furniture, gross weight........kilog..	1 00
	Jerseys for women and girls, including packages:	
	Of knitted cotton, pure or partially mixed with another material, except silk—	
2223	Ordinary or half fine........kilog..	8 00
2224	As above, fine........do....	12 00

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.
	Jerseys for women and girls, including packages—Continued.	
	Of knitted wool, pure or mixed with another material, except silk—	P. C.
2225	Ordinary or half fine … kilog.	12 00
2226	As above, fine … do.	14 00
	Jackets of knitted wool, pure or mixed with another material, except silk:	
2227	Ordinary, model No. 96 … kilog.	3 00
2228	Half fine, model No. 97 … do.	5 00
2229	Fine, with or without pure or mixed silk sleeves … do.	9 00
2230	Jackets of knitted cotton, pure or partially mixed with wool … do.	3 00
	Jackets, cloth of wool, pure or mixed with cotton, with or without lining, for sailors:	
2231	Ordinary … dozen.	80 00
2232	Half fine … do.	96 00
2233	Fine … do.	160 00
2234	Jackets of oilcloth, ordinary, for sailors … kilog.	1 20
	Pearls. (*See* No. 1.)	
	Steels. (*See* No. 192.)	
2235	Charqui and jerked beef ("tasajo"), gross weight … do.	60
	Epaulets:	
2236	Of copper wire, gilt or silvered, for officers … pair.	24 00
2237	Of silver wire, with or without gilding, for inferior officers, pair …	72 00
2238	As above, for superior officers. (According to appraisement.)	
2239	Checks, including packages … kilog.	6 60
	Whips. (*See* Nos. 3268–3273.)	
2240	Borers of iron or steel for perforating iron, gross weight … do.	3 00
	Chimneys or stoves, gross weight:	
2241	Of iron or steel, with parts of bronze or copper or not … do.	32
2242	Of bronze or copper … do.	1 60
2243	Of marble … do.	56
2244	Nipples for firearms, including packages … do.	12 00
	Drawing pins, including packages:	
2245	Of iron or steel … do.	6 00
2246	Of bronze or copper … do.	12 00
2247	Chinese bells … each.	40 00
2248	"Chinolin," pure … kilog.	14 00
2249	Chocolate in paste or in powder, and cocoa in powder, gross weight, kilog …	1 20
2250	As above, with milk, gross weight … kilog.	1 30
	Chocolate pots. (Appraised as coffeepots, according to kind.)	
	Tissue for lining, called "choleta." (*See* Nos. 1803, 1804.)	
2251	Sausages, polonies, and stuffed meats of all kinds, gross weight, kilog …	1 30
	"Chuces." (*See* Nos. 3164–3166.)	
2252	Rowlocks and thole pins of iron or steel, whether tinned, galvanized, or not, gross weight … kilog.	56
	Dice, including packages:	
2253	"Chuno," gross weight … do.	56
2254	Of bone … do.	6 00
2255	Of ivory … do.	56 00
2256	Of mother-of-pearl … do.	80 00
2257	Diestocks ("dados, paraterrajas") of iron or steel, gross weight … do.	4 00
2258	Demijohns of glass, gross weight … do.	20
	Draftsmen (game), including packages:	
2259	Of white wood, whether painted, varnished, or not … do.	1 20
2260	Of cabinetmakers' wood … do.	2 00
	Damask:	
	Of cotton—	
2261	White … do.	2 40
2262	Colored … do.	3 00

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.	
		P.	C.
	Damask—Continued.		
	Of linen, pure or mixed with another vegetable material, for tablecloths or other purposes:		
2263	Ordinary or half-fine ...kilog..	4	00
2264	Fine ...do....	6	60
2265	Of wool ...do....	8	00
2266	With admixture of any material except silk ...do....	6	00
2267	With figures of silk with or without admixture of another material ...kilog..	16	00
2268	Of silk ...do....	56	00
2269	With admixture of a commoner material ...do....	24	00
2270	Dates, gross weight ...do....		80
	Thimbles, with or without parts of another material, including packages:		
2271	Of bronze, copper, iron, steel, or white metal ...kilog..	3	00
2272	As above, nickeled or silvered ...do....	4	00
2273	Of bone ...do....	6	00
2274	Of ivory ...do....	56	00
2275	Of mother-of-pearl ...do....	80	00
2276	Of common metal with parts of leather called palms ("rembujos") ...kilog..	6	00
2277	Delphin ...do....	72	00
2278	Depilatories ...do....	3	00
	Tanks of iron or steel:		
2279	Whether tinned, galvanized, or not, for kitchen use, gross weight ...kilog..		32
2280	As above, with faïence or porcelain, gross weight ...do....		55
2281	Whether tinned, galvanized, painted, or not, with or without parts of other common metal for water-closets or other purposes, gross weight ...kilog..		60
	Founts of faience, porcelain, crystal, or glass, for paraffin lamps:		
2282	Without metal neck ...kilog..		60
2283	With bronze or copper neck, nickeled or not ...do....		80
2284	Dermatol ...do....	24	00
2285	Gauges for artisans, gross weight ...do....	1	30
	Drained fruits. (*See* No. 3769.)		
	Snuffers, including packages:		
2286	Of iron or steel ...do....	1	00
2287	Of bronze or copper ...do....	3	00
2288	Of common metal silvered or nickeled ...do....	4	00
2289	Butterises or paring knives for farriers, gross weight ...do....	3	00
	Alarm clocks. (*See* No. 4432.)		
2290	Filters, ordinary, of faience, stone, or composition, gross weight ...do....		56
2291	Screw-drivers, gross weight ...do....	3	00
2292	Switches, railway, of iron or steel; gross weight ...do....		12
2293	Dextrin, gross weight ...do....		56
2294	"Diablo-fuerte" (very tough cotton tissue), for suitings ...do....	1	80
2295	Diamonds for glaziers or engravers ...do....	64	00
2296	Diascordium in pieces or powder ...do....	8	00
2297	Diastase ...do....	60	00
	Drawings and models for embroidering or wood carving, including packages:		
2298	Of paper ...kilog....	14	00
2299	Of cardboard ...do....	8	00
2300	Drawings, engravings for fashion models, or patterns of paper, for clothing, including packages ...kilog..	6	00
	Dittany, gross weight:		
2301	In pieces ...do....	1	30
2302	In powder ...do....	2	00
	Artificial teeth:		
2303	Without gums ...hundred..	20	00
2304	With gums ...do....	32	00

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.	
		P.	C.
2305	Teeth of iron or steel for saws or machines, gross weight ...kilog.	1	30
2306	Digitaline ...do.	72	00
	Dynamite. (*See* No. 4268.)		
	Diosma crenata, gross weight:		
2307	In pieces ...do.	1	30
2308	In powder ...do.	2	00
2309	Diuretine ...do.	72	00
	Dominos, including packages:		
2310	Of bone, wood, or bone and wood ...do.	2	40
2311	Of ivory ...do.	56	00
2312	Of ivory and bone ...do.	28	00
	Sword knots, including packages:		
2313	Of leather, for the military ...do.	12	00
2314	Of silk with wire of common metal, gilt or silvered ...do.	40	00
2315	Of silk with silver wire, with or without gilding ...do.	130	00
	Drills. (*See* Nos. 1080-1084.)		
2316	Duboisine ...do.	72	00
	Injectors or irrigators with or without parts of crystal or glass; with or without tubes, canules, or conducts of caoutchouc up to 2 meters, including packages:		
2317	Of tin plate or sheet iron ...kilog.	4	00
2318	Of caoutchouc or rubbered tissue ...do.	8	00
	Staves:		
	Wrought, gross weight—		
2319	New ...do.		56
2320	Used ...do.		24
2321	Unwrought, gross weight ...do.		24
	Bittersweet, gross weight:		
2322	In pieces ...do.	1	30
2323	In powder ...do.	2	00
	Sweetmeat dishes. (Appraised as Sugar basins, according to kind.)		
	Candied fruit, gross weight:		
2324	In sirup ...kilog.		80
2325	In sugar ...do.	1	30
2326	"Duraderas:"		
2327	Woolen ...do.	8	00
2328	Of wool, mixed with any material except silk ...do.	6	00
2329	Of cotton, pure or mixed with another vegetable material ...do.	3	00
	Sleepers, iron or steel, for railways, gross weight ...do.		12
2330	Splices or fishplates, iron or steel, for railways, gross weight ...do.		12
	Statuettes. (*See* Nos. 2506-2511.)		
2331	Eikonogene ...do.	20	00
	Axles, iron or steel:		
	For carts or carriages, with or without box, gross weight—		
2332	Without nuts ...kilog.		40
2333	With nuts of common metal ...do.		65
2334	With nickeled or silvered nuts ...do.		80
2335	For locomotives, tenders, or wagons, gross weight ...do.		40
2336	For saws, grindstones, or machines, gross weight ...do.		56
2337	Elaidin ...do.	72	00
	Elastics, including packages:		
2338	For shoes ...do.	6	60
2339	For papers ...do.	12	00
2340	In unspecified articles ...do.	16	00
2341	Elaterine ...do.	72	00
2342	Elaterium ...do.	72	00
2343	Elatine or tar water, including packages ...do.		80
2344	Hellebore, white ...do.	1	30
2345	Electuaries or medicinal confections ...do.	1	60
2346	Elements for electric piles, gross weight ...do.		65
2347	Elixirs and dentifrice waters, including packages ...do.	3	50
2348	Elixirs, medicinal, gross weight ...do.	1	60

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.
	Funnels:	P. C.
2349	Glass, crystal, faience, or porcelain, gross weight ....kilog..	56
2350	Of caoutchouc or gutta-percha, including packages ......do....	6 00
2351	Of tin plate or sheet iron, whether tinned, galvanized, or not, with or without faience or porcelain, gross weight ....kilog..	94
2352	Emetic or tartrate of potash and antimony..........do....	2 00
2353	Emetine ....do....	72 00
2354	Packing, machine, gross weight..........do....	56
2355	Plasters, medicinal, not specified elsewhere, in paste, including packages..........kilog..	3 00
2356	Plasters, or plasters on tissue, paper, or leather, including packages, kilog..........	12 00
2357	Emulsion of cod liver oil, including receptacles ....kilog..	2 40
2358	Pancreatic, Savory and Moore's, in flasks, including packages, kilog..........	3 20
	Petticoats, made up or in cuttings, including packages:	
2359	Of cotton tissue, without embroideries or festoons ......kilog..	4 00
2360	As above, with embroideries or festoons..........do....	6 60
2361	Of tissue of linen, pure or mixed with another vegetable material, without embroideries or festoons..........kilog..	6 60
2362	As above, with embroideries or festoons..........do....	12 00
	Petticoats and "refajos" (upper skirts), including packages:	
2363	Of wool, pure or mixed with any material, except silk...do....	12 00
2364	Of knitted cotton, pure or mixed with another vegetable material..........kilog..	4 00
2365	Of knitted wool, pure or mixed with any material except silk kilog..........	6 00
2366	Of felt or wool, pure or mixed with any material except silk kilog..........	3 00
2367	Of silk tissue ....kilog..	72 00
2368	Of tissue of silk, pure or mixed with a common material..do....	40 00
	Lace, blonde and mignardises, excluding the weight of boxes:	
	Of cotton—	
2369	Ordinary, sample No. 98..........do....	12 00
2370	Of better quality than sample No. 98..........do....	24 00
	Of linen, pure or mixed with another vegetable fiber—	
2371	Ordinary, sample No. 99..........kilog..	56 00
2372	Of better quality than sample No. 99. (According to appraisement.)	
2373	Of wool, pure or mixed with any material, except silk.....kilog..	20 00
	Lace, blonde and guipure, excluding the weight of boxes:	
	Of silk—	
2374	Ordinary or half fine..........do....	130 00
2375	Fine. (According to appraisement.)	
	Of silk mixed with another material—	
2376	Ordinary or half fine..........do....	80 00
2377	Fine ....do....	160 00
	Of metal. (Appraised as passementerie according to kind.)	
	Ruches or goffres, including packages:	
2378	Of cotton, with or without a mixture of any material of better quality..........kilog..	32 00
2379	Of silk, pure or mixed with a material of inferior quality..do....	80 00
	Oilcloth:	
2380	Double, for floors, gross weight ....do....	48
2381	Sample for table cloths, carriages and other purposes, gross weight..........kilog..	94
	Preserves of vegetables or pot herbs in water, vinegar, brine, or sauce, gross weight:	
2382	In boxes, pots, or flasks..........kilog..	56
2383	In barrels ....do....	24
2384	Netting of iron or steel wire, in unenumerated articles, with or without parts of another material, gross weight..........kilog..	1 60

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.	
		P.	*C.*
	Salad bowls. (Appraised as sugar basins according to kind.)		
2385	Harmonic strings for musical instruments, including packages . . kilog . .	16	00
2386	Passengers' luggage. (*See* Law.) (According to appraisement.)		
	Ergotine:		
2387	Bonjean's, in special flasks, including receptacles . . . . kilog . .	14	00
2388	Dialyzed . . . . do	40	00
2389	Ergotinine . . . . do	72	00
	Divers' apparatus. (*See* No. 5192.)		
2390	Ladders, wooden, gross weight . . . . do		56
	Scammony, including packages:		
2391	In lumps . . . . do	24	00
2392	In powder . . . . do	32	00
2393	Sounds for mariners, gross weight . . . . do		24
	Embroideries, including paper wrappers:		
2394	Of silver, with or without gildings . . . . do	200	00
2395	Of bronze or copper, gilt or silvered . . . . do	20	00
	List shoes, including packages:		
2396	Of light cloth or felt of wool, pure or mixed with a vegetable material . . . . kilog . .	4	00
2397	Of knitted wool, pure or mixed with a vegetable material . . do	10	00
2398	Necklaces ("esclavinas"). (According to appraisement.)		
	Brooms:		
2399	Ordinary, with or without handle . . . . dozen . .	8	00
2400	Twig, with or without handle, for ships . . . . do	2	00
2401	Hawse pipes of iron or steel, for ships, gross weight . . . . kilog . .		20
	Brushes or brooms, with or without handle, for house and other purposes:		
2402	Of horsehair . . . . dozen . .	8	00
2403	Of vegetable fibers . . . . do	6	00
2404	Rasps for artisans, gross weight . . . . kilog . .		80
2405	Swabs for tarring, including packages . . . . do	2	00
	Guns:		
	Cap, ordinary—		
2406	Single barreled . . . . each . .	6	60
2407	Double barreled . . . . do	12	00
	Cap, with damasked barrel or imitations of the latter—		
	Ordinary or half fine—		
2408	Single barreled . . . . do	12	00
2409	Double barreled . . . . do	16	00
	Fine—		
2410	Single barreled . . . . do	20	00
2411	Double barreled . . . . do	24	00
	Lefaucheux's, central firing, or other similar—		
	Ordinary—		
2412	Single barreled . . . . do	20	00
2413	Double barreled . . . . do	32	00
	Half fine—		
2414	Single barreled . . . . do	32	00
2415	Double barreled . . . . do	56	00
2416	Fine, single or double barreled. (According to appraisement.)		
2417	Other kinds. (According to appraisement.)		
2418	Mortisers, sash, of iron or steel, with or without handle, for artisans, gross weight . . . . kilog . .		56
	Desks:		
	Of common American walnut—		
	In the shape of chest of drawers or piano—		
2419	Ordinary or half fine . . . . each . .	100	00
2420	Fine . . . . do	200	00
	In the shape of writing table or "minister's" desk—		
2421	Ordinary or half fine . . . . do	200	00
2422	Fine . . . . do	320	00

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.
	Desks—Continued.	
	Of mahogany, cedar, jacaranda, common or fine walnut, rose, sandal, or other similar wood, solid or veneered—	
	In the shape of chest of drawers or piano—	*P. C.*
2423	Ordinary or half fine .... each..	160 00
2424	Fine .... do....	240 00
	In the shape of writing table or "minister's" desk—	
2425	Ordinary or half fine .... do....	200 00
2426	Fine .... do....	400 00
2427	Of other shapes and kinds. (According to appraisement.)	
	Squares for artisans, gross weight:	
2428	Of iron or steel .... kilog..	94
2429	Of wood .... do....	1 00
2430	With iron or steel plate, wooden handle, with or without fillets ("filetes"), of common metal or levels, gross weight.. kilog..	8 00
	Spittoons. (Appraised as sugar basins, according to kind.)	
	Essence:	
2431	Angelica, orange flower, camomile, matico, and cardamom. do....	130 00
2432	"Marvelous," in flasks, including packages .... do....	2 00
2433	Rose .... do....	200 00
2434	Absinthe, almond, geranium, laurel, mustard, nutmeg, patchouli, pepper, and sandal .... kilog..	40 00
2435	Aniseed and eucalyptus, including packages .... do....	8 00
2436	Mirbane or nitrobenzine, including packages .... do....	3 00
2437	Or fruit ether, for kitchen use or making ices, including packages .... kilog..	6 00
2438	And extract for preparing wines or liqueurs, including packages .... kilog..	6 00
2439	Not specially mentioned, including packages .... do....	12 00
	Toilet. (*See* Nos. 2575, 2576.)	
	For manufacturing soap. (*See* No. 51.)	
2440	Eserine .... do....	72 00
2441	Tinder boxes, of iron or steel, including packages .... do....	80
	Enamel. (*See* Nos. 3776 to 3778.)	
	Emery, gross weight:	
2442	In powder .... do....	40
2443	On cloth .... do....	90
2444	On paper .... do....	40
	Swords, foils, or sabers:	
	Of iron or steel—	
2445	With ornament of same metal, for soldiers .... each..	4 00
2446	With ornament of common metal, whether silvered, gilt, nickeled, or not, for officers .... each..	16 00
2447	Of other kinds. (According to appraisement.)	
	Fastenings, door. (*See* Nos. 2586 to 2588.)	
	Heavy spar. (*See* Nos. 4906, 4907.)	
	Spatulas, including packages:	
	Of iron or steel—	
2448	For artisans .... kilog..	3 00
2449	With wooden or bone handle, for apothecaries ...... do....	4 00
2450	Of boxwood .... do....	6 00
2451	"Espauses" for artisans, including packages .... do....	65
2452	Spices, in flasks or packets, including packages .... do....	3 00
2453	Speculums. (According to appraisement.)	
	Mirrors:	
	Ordinary, gross weight—	
2454	With cardboard frame .... do..	72
2455	With zinc, tin-plate, or sheet-iron frame, whether painted, bronzed, or not, with or without advertisements or impressions .... kilog..	88
2456	With sheet-bronze or sheet-copper frame .... do....	1 60

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.	
		P.	*C.*
	Mirrors—Continued.		
	Ordinary, gross weight—		
2457	With frame of wood or paper pulp, whether bronzed, varnished, painted, or not, with nonbeveled glass, not exceeding 2,000 square centimeters ....kilog..		80
	With wooden frame, whether gilt, silvered, bronzed, painted, varnished, or not, with glass beveled or not, exceeding 2,000 square centimeters, gross weight—		
2458	Rectangular........kilog..	1	20
2459	Oval or elliptic........do....	1	60
2460	Of other kinds. (According to appraisement.)		
2461	Handspikes of wood, gross weight........do....		56
2462	Spermaceti........do....	2	00
2463	Spirits of wine........liter...	3	00
2464	Sweet spirits of niter........kilog..	1	30
	Lavender. (*See* Nos. 318, 319.)		
	Small spurs, including packages:		
2465	Of iron or steel........do....	1	30
2466	As above, nickeled........do....	2	00
2467	Of bronze or copper........do....	3	20
2468	As above, nickeled, silvered, or gilt........do....	6	00
2469	Of white metal, nickel, German silver, or the like......do....	8	00
2470	As above, silvered or gilt........do....	16	00
	Sponges:		
2471	Ordinary, sample No. 100........do....	8	00
2472	Half fine, sample No. 101........do....	20	00
2473	Fine........do....	56	00
	Spurs, with or without straps, including packages:		
	Of iron or steel—		
2474	Whether tinned, galvanized, or not........do....	1	30
2475	With common metal incrustations........do....	2	00
2476	Of the above 2 numbers, nickeled or silvered.......do....	3	20
2477	Of bronze or copper........do....	3	20
2478	As above, nickeled, silvered, or gilt........do....	6	00
2479	Of white metal, nickel, German silver, or the like......do....	8	00
2480	As above, silvered or gilt........do....	16	00
2481	Of other kinds. (According to appraisement.)		
	Skimmers:		
2482	Of iron or steel, whether galvanized, tinned, or not, gross weight........kilog..		56
2483	Of tin plate or sheet iron, with or without faience or porcelain, whether painted, enameled, tinned, galvanized, or not; and skimmers of iron or steel with faience or porcelain, gross weight........kilog..		94
	Thin crape ("espumilla"):		
	Of silk—		
2484	Embroidered........do....	80	00
2485	Unembroidered........do....	56	00
2486	With admixture of a commoner material........do....	40	00
	Of other kinds. (*See* Nos. 2029 to 2034.)		
	Etchings, engraved or lithographed, including packages:		
2487	On paper, ordinary........do....	6	00
2488	On paper of better quality........do....	16	00
2489	On cardboard or card........do....	12	00
	Etchings, chromos, and oleographs imported in color, on paper, tissue, cardboard, or card including packages:		
2490	Ordinary........kilog..	6	00
2491	Of better quality........do....	16	00
2492	Etchings of all above kinds, with frame. (According to appraisement.)		
	Etchings, small, for bookmarkers. (*See* No. 5022.)		

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.
	Etageres or bookcases, of oak or common American walnut:	*P. C.*
2493	Without incrustations or carvings ...each	65 00
2494	With incrustations or carvings ...do	128 00
	Etageres or boodstands, of mahogany, cedar, jacaranda, common or fine walnut, rose, sandal, or other similar wood, solid or veneered:	
2495	Without incrustations or carvings ...each	100 00
2496	With incrustations or carvings ...do	200 00
	Etageres or music stands:	
	Of oak or common American walnut, high or low—	
2497	Without incrustations or carvings ...do	14 00
2498	With incrustations or carvings ...do	24 00
	Of mahogany, cedar, jacaranda, common or fine walnut, rose, sandal, or other similar wood, solid or veneered, high or low—	
2499	Without incrustations or carvings ...each	20 00
2500	With incrustations or carvings ...do	40 00
2501	Etageres or bottle racks, of iron or steel, whether painted, tinned, galvanized, or not, gross weight ...kilog	56
2502	Etageres of other kinds. (According to appraisement.)	
	Tin, gross weight:	
2503	In bars or plates ...do	1 10
2504	Foil for stopping bottles or other purposes ...do	2 00
2505	Pegs, wooden, for boots and shoes, gross weight ...do	20
	Statues, statuettes, and busts, with or without stand of wood or of same material as the object, whether painted, tinned, galvanized, bronzed, or not, gross weight:	
2506	Of iron or steel ...kilog	56
2507	Of zinc or sheet iron ...do	1 30
2508	Of bronze, copper, or alloy ...do	3 00
2509	Of carton pierre ...do	80
2510	Of marble ...do	65
2511	Other kinds. (According to appraisement.)	
2512	Stearin in the mass, gross weight ...do	48
2513	Chinese mats and imitations thereof for floors, gross weight ...do	65
	Galloons ("esterilla") for embroidering:	
2514	Of silk ...kilog	56 00
2515	Mixed with a commoner material ...do	32 00
	Canvas. (*See* Nos. 1392, 1393.)	
	Canvas for lining. (*See* No. 3357.)	
2516	Stretchers of iron or steel for fence wire, whether tinned, galvanized, or not, gross weight ...kilog	56
2517	Stomachs, salted, including packages ...do	3 00
2518	Oakum, gross weight ...do	48
	Scupper nails. (*See* Nos. 1738–1748.)	
	Storax calamite:	
2519	Liquid ...do	2 00
2520	Solid ...do	4 00
	Stirrups, including packages:	
2521	Of iron or steel, whether tinned, galvanized, or not, without spring ...kilog	1 00
2522	With spring ...do	3 00
2523	As above, nickeled or silvered ...do	4 00
2524	Of bronze or copper ...do	3 20
2525	As above, nickled or silvered ...do	6 00
2526	Of white metal, nickel, German silver, and the like ...do	8 00
2527	As above silvered ...do	16 00
	Stirrups of white wood, gross weight:	
2528	Without carvings ...do	65
2529	With carvings ...do	1 30
2530	Stirrups of other kinds. (According to appraisement.)	
2531	Strychnine ...do	72 00

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.
	Cases:	
	Empty, for jewelry or cigar holders, including packages—	*P. C.*
2532	Covered with leather or pure or mixed silk tissue ... kilog..	24 00
2533	Covered with paper, oilcloth, or tissue not combined with silk ... kilog..	14 00
2534	Of wood or cardboard, for spectacles, including packages ... do....	1 60
	Hat. (*See* Nos. 1191–1193.)	
2535	Compass ... dozen..	12 00
2536	For engineers' instruments. (According to appraisement.)	
2537	For other instruments. (According to appraisement.)	
	With tools. (*See* No. 3442.)	
	Stoves. (*See* Nos. 2241–2243.)	
	Ether:	
2538	Acetic ... kilog..	2 00
2539	Butyric ... do....	12 00
2540	Cantharidated ... do....	12 00
2541	Hydrochloric ... do....	16 00
2542	Œnanthic ... do....	40 00
2543	Fruit, including receptacle ... do....	6 00
2544	Nitric or sweet spirit of niter ... do....	1 30
2545	Ozonic ... do....	12 00
2546	Sulphuric ... do....	1 30
2547	Valerianic ... do....	40 00
	Ethiops antimonial:	
2548	Malouin's ... do....	4 00
2549	Martial ... do....	80
2550	Mineral ... do....	4 00
	Labels, including packages:	
2551	White, of cardboard, paper or card, for indicating the price of commodities ... kilog..	3 00
2552	Of tissue of cotton or other vegetable material, detached or in sheets for clothing or other purposes ... kilog..	16 00
2553	As above, of pure or mixed silk ... do....	56 00
2554	Of faience, porcelain, glass, or crystal for apothecaries' or other purposes ... kilog..	1 30
2555	Of common metal, with or without small chains of same metal, for bottles ... kilog..	8 00
2556	As above, nickeled, silvered, or gilt ... do....	16 00
	Labels of other kinds. (*See* Nos. 619, 620.)	
2557	Eucalyptol ... do....	12 00
2558	Euphorbia ... do....	72 00
	Euphorbium (gum) including packages:	
2559	In pieces ... do....	1 30
2560	In powder ... do....	2 00
2561	Euphorin ... do....	32 00
2562	Europhen ... do....	72 00
2563	Euonymin ... do....	72 00
2564	Exalgine ... do....	72 00
2565	Expectorant, Jayne's, gross weight ... do....	1 60
	Squeezers, juice:	
2566	Wooden, including packages ... do....	1 60
2567	Of iron or steel, with or without parts of faience or porcelain, gross weight ... kilog..	56
2568	Of sheet iron, combined or not with faience or porcelain, whether painted, enameled, tinned, galvanized, or not, and those of iron or steel with faience or porcelain, gross weight, kilog ...	90
2569	Extract of meat, gross weight ... kilog..	3 00
	Extract:	
2570	Liquid, of sarsaparilla, Bristol's, Townsend's, and other makers, in flasks or bottles, gross weight ... kilog..	1 00

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.	
		P.	C.
	Extract—Continued.		
	Solid—		
2571	Of logwood, gross weight ... kilog..		65
2572	Of licorice, including packages ... do....	2	00
	Extracts, medicinal, not specially mentioned:		
2573	Solid, including receptacle ... do....	12	00
2574	Liquid, gross weight ... do....	1	60
	Extracts or perfumed essences for toilet use, including packages:		
2575	In crystal or glass receptacles ... kilog..	6	00
2576	In other receptacles ... do....	12	00
2577	Printed invoices, in loose sheets or stitched, gross weight ... do....	3	20
2578	Phætons. (According to appraisement.)		
2579	Bassoons ... each..	65	00
	Belts, elastic. (*See* Nos. 741–745.)		
	Belts, including packages:		
2580	Of cotton, hemp, linen, or jute ... kilog..	6	00
2581	Of wool ... do....	12	00
2582	Mixed with any material other than silk ... do....	8	00
2583	Of silk ... do....	56	00
2584	With slides of wood or silk, mixed with any other material, kilog ...	24	00
2585	Lanterns of glass or crystal, with or without wooden bottoms, gross weight ... kilog..		80
2586	Fastenings or catches, door, of iron or steel, whether painted, varnished, tinned, galvanized, bronzed, or not, gross weight, kilog ...		56
2587	As above, with bronze or copper parts, and also those nickeled, with or without fittings of bronze or copper, gross weight, kilog ...	1	00
2588	Fastenings of bronze or copper, gross weight ... kilog..	1	60
2589	As above, nickeled, gross weight ... do....	2	40
2590	Lanterns, paper, called Chinese, gross weight ... do....		94
	Lamps, carriage:		
	Ordinary—		
2591	Without silvering or nickeling ... pair..	6	00
2592	Nickeled or silvered ... do....	12	00
	As above—		
2593	Half fine ... do....	20	00
2594	Fine ... do....	56	00
2595	Of other kinds. (According to appraisement.)		
	Plush and velvet:		
2596	Of silk ... kilog..	72	00
2597	With admixture of another material ... do....	40	00
2598	Of wool, with admixture of any material, except silk ... do....	9	40
2599	Of cotton or linen, with or without admixture of any other vegetable material ... kilog..	6	60
2600	Plush, black, of silk, pure or mixed with another material, for hats, kilog ...	80	00
	Felt of wool, tarred, gross weight:		
2601	For sheathing vessels ... kilog..		65
2602	For roofing ... do....		65
2603	Felt for boilers ... do....	2	00
	Chenille, for embroidering:		
2604	Of silk, with or without admixture or core of another material, kilog ...	72	00
2605	Of wool, or with admixture or core of any material other than silk ... kilog..	20	00
2606	Of cotton, with or without admixture or core of any material other than wool or silk ... kilog..	12	00
	Mats, of esparto, cocoanut, hemp or jute, or with admixture of another vegetable material, gross weight:		
2607	Without woolen border ... kilog..		80
2608	With woolen border ... do....	1	60

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.	
		P.	C.
2609	Phenacetin ....kilog..	24	00
2610	Phenol, Bobœuf's, in bottles including receptacle ....do....	1	60
2611	Phenolphthaline..........do....	72	00
	Ferrocyanide of potassium:		
2612	Yellow ....do....	1	60
2613	Red ....do....	3	20
2614	Sword knots (fiadores) of leather, including packages ....do....	12	00
2615	Fibers: Manila and other hemp, jute or other vegetable fibers, raw, for manufacturing ropes and sackcloth, gross weight ....kilog..		24
2616	Fichas of caoutchouc for railways or other purposes, including packages ....kilog..	14	00
	Fichas and markers, game, including packages:		
2617	Of bone..........do....	6	60
2618	Of ivory ....do....	56	00
2619	Of mother-of-pearl..........do....	72	00
2620	Vermicelli, gross weight..........do....		40
	Felt:		
2621	For plasters ....do....	9	40
	Of wool—		
2622	For piano hammers..........do....	14	00
2623	For printing rollers, or for machines ....do....	8	00
2624	Of flock wool for saddlecloths or other purposes ....do....	2	40
2625	Colored, printed, for carpets ....do....	1	60
	Of tarred wool. (*See* Nos. 2601, 2602.)		
2626	Ophicleides ....each..	32	00
	Statuettes for sideboards, gross weight:		
2627	Of faience, porcelain, crystal, or glass, ordinary..........kilog..		80
2628	Of better quality than above. (According to appraisement.)		
2629	Of clay or terra cotta..........kilog..	2	00
2630	Of marble ....do....	1	00
	Statuettes and flowers of tragacanth gum for confectionery figures. (*See* No. 186.)		
2631	Statuettes of other kinds. (According to appraisement.)		
2632	Engravings or papers, fashion, gross weight..........kilog..	3	00
	Engravings and patterns for articles of clothing and fashion. (*See* No. 2300.)		
2633	Rope yarn, hemp or jute, gross weight..........kilog..		32
2634	Fillets of tin plate or sheet iron for boxes or other purposes, gross weight..........kilog..		94
2635	Fillets of bronze, copper, or bronzed or coppered tin for carriages or other purposes, gross weight..........kilog..	1	60
2636	As above, nickeled or silvered, gross weight ....do....	2	40
2637	Rules of common metal for printers, gross weight..........do....	3	00
	Filters:		
	Water. (*See* No. 2290.)		
2638	Of cotton, hemp, jute, or other vegetable fibers, including packages..........kilog..	2	00
2639	Of felt or tissue of wool, including packages..........do....	6	00
	Flutes:		
2640	Of boxwood with 1 key ....dozen..	20	00
2641	With 8 keys ....each..	6	00
2642	With more than 8 keys..........do....	16	00
2643	Of ebony or grenadilla, with 1 key..........do....	4	00
2644	With 8 keys..........do....	8	00
2645	With more than 8 keys..........do....	24	00
2646	As above, with ivory head..........do....	56	00
2647	Of the Boehm system and the like ....do....	100	00
	Small flutes. (*See* Nos. 1451 to 1454.)		
	Fringes. (*See* Nos. 4045 to 4059.)		
2648	Hoop iron or wood, whether or not in sheets or strips, gross weight. kilog		12

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.
	Flower vases:	
	Of glass, crystal, faience, or porcelain, white or colored, with or without gilding or silvering, gross weight—	P, C.
2649	Ordinary .... kilog..	80
2650	Of better quality than above. (According to appraisement.)	
2651	Of marble, gross weight.......... kilog..	65
2652	Of other kinds. (According to appraisement.)	
	Artificial flowers and plants, loose or in bouquets, including packages:	
2653	Of cotton tissue, paper, porcelain, or paste .... kilog..	6 00
2654	Of tissue of silk, pure or mixed with a commoner material .do....	16 00
2655	As of above 2 last numbers, assorted in same box ....do....	12 00
2656	Of wax or its imitations .... do....	20 00
	Medicinal flowers not specially mentioned, gross weight:	
2657	Whole .... do....	1 30
2658	In powder.......... do....	2 00
	Foils:	
2659	Fencing, with or without hilt .... pair..	6 00
	Of other kinds. (*See* Nos. 2445 to 2447.)	
2660	MacDougall's disinfecting fluid, including packages.......... kilog..	1 30
2661	Fluoride of ammonium, zinc, potassium, or sodium .... do....	12 00
2662	Nipples for firearms, including packages.......... do....	12 00
	Kitchen ranges. (*See* Nos. 1799 to 1802.)	
2663	Foot muffs. (According to appraisement.)	
	Headings or lids of wood, mounted or not, for barrels, tierces, pipes, or casks:	
2664	New .... kilog..	48
2665	Old.......... do....	24
	Pans or kettles, gross weight:	
2666	Of cast iron or steel.......... do....	20
2667	Tinned or galvanized .... do....	32
2668	With faience or porcelain .... do....	56
	Of hammered iron or steel—	
2669	Whether tinned, galvanized, or not.......... do....	30
2670	With faience or porcelain .... do....	94
2671	Of tin plate or sheet iron, whether tinned, galvanized or not, enameled or not, with faience or porcelain.......... kilog..	94
2672	Of bronze or copper.......... do....	1 60
2673	Phonographs. (According to appraisement.)	
2674	Formaline .... kilog..	4 00
2675	Formiate of ammonia, lime, potash, or soda.......... do....	16 00
2676	Chisels and gouges, with or without handle, for artisans, gross weight .... kilog..	1 30
2677	Linings or interior trimmings for hats and caps of silk, pure or mixed with another material, glued or not, on paper ..... kilog..	32 00
2678	Phosphatine for children, gross weight.......... do....	80
2679	Phosphate of alumina.......... do....	8 00
2680	Phosphate of ammonia, or ammonia and soda .... do....	4 00
2681	Phosphate of baryta .... do....	6 00
2682	Phosphate of bismuth.......... do....	20 00
2683	Phosphate of lime .... do....	1 30
2684	Phosphate of hydrochloric lime.......... do....	6 00
2685	Phosphate of zinc.......... do....	6 00
2686	Phosphate of iron, or iron (pyro).......... do....	4 00
2687	Phosphate of iron and soda.......... do....	6 60
2688	Phosphate of magnesia.......... do....	6 00
2689	Phosphate of manganese .... do....	6 00
2690	Phosphate of mercury .... do....	12 00
2691	Phosphate of lead .... do....	3 00
2692	Phosphate of potash .... do....	6 60
2693	Phosphate of soda .... do....	1 00
2694	Phosphate liquid of iron, Leras's, in flasks, including packages.do....	3 00

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.		Valuation 18d.	
			P.	C.
	Match boxes:			
2695	Of ordinary leather	dozen	3	00
2696	Of fine leather	do	16	00
2697	Of paper pulp, rubber, or composition	do	4	00
	Including packages—			
2698	Of horn or bone	kilog	6	60
2699	Of ivory	do	56	00
2700	Of mother-of-pearl	do	72	00
2701	Of tortoise shell	do	80	00
2702	As all the above, with incrustations. (Appraised according to kind, with surtax of 50 per cent.)			
2703	Of zinc, tin plate, or sheet iron, whether painted, varnished, bronzed, or not	kilog	1	60
2704	As above, nickeled	do	2	40
2705	Of bronze or copper	do	3	00
2706	As above, nickeled, silvered, or gilt	do	6	00
2707	Of silver, net weight	do	200	00
2708	Phosphorus red, amorphorus, and white phosphorus in sticks, including packages	kilog	4	00
	Matches, gross weight:			
2709	Wax	do	1	00
2710	Wooden	do		30
2711	Wooden, with Bengal lights	do		80
2712	Paper	do	1	30
2713	Matches, other kinds. (According to appraisement.)			
2714	Phosphide of calcium	do	6	60
2715	Phosphide of zinc	do	12	00
2716	Photographs on paper, including packages	do	32	00
	Photographs on cardboard, including packages:			
2717	Up to 20 centimeters in height	do	12	00
2718	More than 20 centimeters	do	6	60
	Photographs for stereoscopes, including packages:			
2719	Nontransparent	do	12	00
2720	Transparent	do	16	00
2721	Wreckage, ships. (According to appraisement.)			
2722	Portable forges, gross weight	do		65
	Flannel:			
	Of cotton—			
2723	White or unbleached	do	1	80
2724	Colored	do	2	00
2725	Of wool, mixed with cotton	do	3	20
2726	Of wool	do	6	00
2727	"Frangollo" (boiled cereals), gross weight	do		24
	Fringes. (*See* Nos. 4045–4059.)			
	Evening coats. (*See* Nos. 3313–3318.)			
	Flasks:			
	Of crystal or glass, white or colored, for apothecaries, gross weight—			
	Of glass—			
2728	Not emery ground	kilog		40
	Emery ground and flasks of glass or cut or plain crystal called half crystal, with or without stoppers of same material or common metal—			
2729	Model No. 102	kilog		65
2730	Of better quality than above, model No. 103	do		94
2731	Fine and flasks with stoppers of common, silvered, or nickeled metal	kilog	2	00
2732	Small, or tubes of glass or crystal for homeopathy, with or without stoppers, including packages	kilog	14	00
2733	Of crystal or glass, for the pocket, for liqueurs, protected by straw, leather, or metal	dozen	12	00
2734	Of stoneware, gross weight	kilog		12

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.	
		P.	C.
	Blankets:		
2735	Of cotton, with border .... kilog..	1	60
2736	As above, with silk stripes or ribs .... do....	2	00
	Of wool, mixed with another material, except silk—		
2737	Ordinary, sample No. 104 .... do....	1	40
2738	Half fine, sample No. 105 .... do....	2	20
2739	Fine .... do....	4	40
	Of wool—		
2740	Ordinary or half fine, sample No. 106 .... do....	4	00
2741	Fine .... do....	6	00
2742	Of wool, or mixed with another material, with silk stripes or ribs .... kilog..	12	00
2743	Of floss silk, mixed with another material .... do....	8	00
	Plaids. (*See* Nos. 3461–3479.)		
2744	Blankets of vicuna wool, fur, cloth, or cassimere, or other kinds. (According to appraisement.)		
	Bits or curbs, iron or steel, including packages:		
2745	Ordinary, model No. 107 .... kilog..		80
2746	Half fine, model No. 108 .... do....	2	00
2747	Of better quality than above, model No. 109 .... do....	4	00
2748	Fine .... do....	8	00
2749	Of iron or steel, whether galvanized, tinned, or not, with rings—		
	Ordinary, model No. 110 .... kilog..		65
2750	Half fine .... do....	1	30
2751	Nickeled, silvered, or with incrustations of another metal. (Appraised as above according to kind, with a surtax of 50 per cent.) (According to appraisement.)		
2752	Brakes for railways, gross weight .... kilog..		80
2753	Beans, gross weight .... do....		14
2754	Fruits, Julien's, including packages .... do....	4	00
	Fruits, gross weight:		
2755	In water, sirup, brandy, or in their juice .... do....		80
2756	Dry, not specially mentioned .... do....		40
2757	Candied .... do....	1	30
2758	Fresh. (According to appraisement.)		
	Preserve dishes. (Appraised as sugar basins, according to kind.)		
	Bellows, gross weight:		
2759	Hand, for domestic purposes .... kilog..		80
2760	For sulphuring wines .... do....	1	30
2761	For blacksmiths, goldsmiths, jewelers, or tinsmiths .... do....		60
	Primers, including packages:		
2762	For firearms .... do....	6	00
2763	For dynamite .... do....	6	00
	Covers, including packages:		
2764	Of paper for hats .... do....	1	30
2765	Of leather for firearms, with or without leather braces .... do....	12	00
2766	Or straw wicker for bottles, gross weight .... do....		12
	Pillow slips:		
2767	Of cotton tissue, without lace or embroidery .... do....	3	60
2768	The same, with ordinary lace or embroidery .... do....	4	80
2769	Of linen tissue, pure or mixed with another vegetable material, without lace or embroidery .... kilog..	8	00
2770	As above, with ordinary lace or embroidery .... do....	12	00
2771	Other, or with fine lace. (According to appraisement.)		
	Guns:		
	Percussion, with or without bayonet, for the military—		
2772	Ordinary .... each..	6	00
2773	Half fine .... do....	12	00
2774	Winchester or other systems .... do....	32	00
2775	As above, with bayonet or saber .... do....	40	00

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.
		P. *C.*
2776	Fuchsine...kilog..	8 00
	Galbanum (gum), including packages:	
2777	In lumps...do....	3 20
2778	In powder...do....	4 80
	Edgings. (*See* Nos. 1956 to 1958 and 4045 to 4059.)	
	Galloons. (Appraised as above, Edgings.)	
2779	Of skin, including packages...do....	14 00
	Biscuits, gross weight:	
2780	Without sugar or butter...do....	32
2781	With sugar or butter, or with sugar and butter...do....	1 30
	"Gambrunes:"	
2782	Woolen...do....	8 00
2783	Of wool mixed with any material other than silk...do....	6 00
2784	Of cotton, pure or mixed with another vegetable material..do....	3 00
	Bowls or vats, of wood or common metal, whether painted, varnished, or not, gross weight:	
2785	Of whitewood...kilog..	40
2786	Of oak...do....	56
2787	Of cardboard or paper pulp...do....	1 00
	Hooks, suspension:	
	Whether painted, tinned, galvanized, varnished, bronzed, or not, with or without head or knob of wood, bronze, faïence, or porcelain, gross weight—	
2788	Of iron or steel...kilog..	56
2789	As above, nickeled...do....	80
2790	Of bronze or copper...do....	1 60
2791	As above, nickeled...do....	2 40
	Wooden. (*See* Nos. 4107–4109.)	
2792	Of common metal, for curtains, with or without ornaments of crystal, glass, faïence, or porcelain, gross weight...kilog..	4 00
2793	As above, nickeled, silvered, or gilt, gross weight...do....	6 00
	Clasps of common metal, including packages:	
2794	For shoes...do....	2 00
2795	For gloves...do....	8 00
2796	Chick-peas, gross weight...do....	20
2797	Planes, small and large, for artizans, gross weight...do....	2 00
	Pulleys, gross weight:	
2798	Of steel or iron, whether galvanized, tinned, or not...do....	56
2799	Of bronze or copper...do....	1 60
2800	Of wood...do....	56
	Gauze:	
2801	Of cotton, with or without ribs, wrought or damasked, white...kilog..	3 20
2802	As above, colored...do....	4 80
2803	Of tulle of wool, pure, or mixed with any material other than silk...kilog..	14 00
2804	Of wool, mixed with silk...do....	24 00
	Of silk—	
2805	Plain or wrought on the loom...do....	80 00
2806	Mixed with another material, with or without glasswork, beads or pearls of crystal or glass or other ornaments of metal, of wood, straw, or wax...kilog..	40 00
2807	As above, of silk...do....	56 00
2808	For wounds, antiseptic or with medicinal preparation, including packages...kilog..	4 00
2809	Jacks of iron or steel, gross weight...do....	1 20
	Gelatin, including packages:	
2810	In cakes, dark, for clarifying wines...do....	1 60
2811	In transparent sheets...do....	3 20

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.
	Various tissues:	
	Of cotton—	
		P. C.
2812	White, plain, of not more than 40 threads in warp and woof ... kilog..	1 50
2813	As above, of more than 40 threads in warp and woof ... do....	3 00
2814	White, serged, for sheets and other purposes ... do....	1 60
2815	Close texture, for towels, napkins, or bath sheets ... do....	2 40
2816	Figured or pressed, for bookbinders ... do....	3 00
2817	For trousers, sample No. 111 ... do....	1 80
2818	Mixed with wool, called "mezclas," for trousers or clothing ... kilog..	3 20
2819	Of knitted cotton, for undervests or other purposes ... do....	1 80
	Of knitted wool—	
2820	For undervests or other purposes ... do....	8 00
2821	Mixed with another material, except silk, for undervests or other purposes ... kilog..	6 00
	Of cotton—	
2822	Flannel kind, colored, for shirts or other purposes ... do....	2 00
2823	For dishcloths ... do....	1 60
2824	Of linen, hemp, or jute, with or without admixture of the same materials or cotton for dishcloths or other purposes, sample No. 112 ... kilog..	2 00
2825	Of better quality than above, sample No. 113 ... do....	3 00
	Of linen, pure or mixed or buckram. (Appraised as "Brin" according to kind.)	
	Waterproof, with caoutchouc—	
2826	Of cotton or other vegetable material ... kilog..	4 00
2827	Of wool, pure or mixed with another material, except silk ... kilog..	5 00
2828	Of silk, pure or mixed with another material ... do....	10 00
	Tissues for blanketings, not specially mentioned:	
	Of cotton—	
2829	Without border ... do....	3 00
2830	With border ... do....	2 00
2831	Of cotton, with or without border, with woolen stripes ... do....	4 00
2932	Of wool, mixed with another vegetable material, without border ... kilog..	5 00
	As above, with border—	
2833	Common, sample No. 114 ... do....	3 00
2834	Half fine, sample No. 115 ... do....	4 40
2835	Of better quality than above, sample No. 116 ... do....	6 60
2836	Fine ... do....	9 40
	Of wool—	
2837	Without border ... do....	12 00
	With border—	
2838	Ordinary ... do....	4 00
2839	Half fine ... do....	6 00
2840	Fine ... do....	12 00
2841	Of vicuna wool or other, of better quality. (According to appraisement.)	
	Tissues for clothing, not specified:	
	Of cotton—	
	Colored, plain—	
2842	Up to 40 threads in warp and woof ... kilog..	3 00
2843	Of more than 40 threads in warp and woof ... do....	4 80
2844	With open-worked parts, white or colored ... do....	4 00
2845	Satiny, colored ... do....	3 00
2846	With silk stripes, ribs, or filaments ... do....	10 00
2847	Of unbleached linen, or with admixture of any material other than wool or silk ... kilog..	3 20

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.
	Tissues for clothing, not specified—Continued.	
	Of wool—	
2848	Mixed with cotton or another vegetable fiber, plain, figured, satiny, serged, or open worked ... kilog..	P. C. 5 00
	Plain—	
2849	Up to 35 threads in warp and woof ... do....	6 60
2850	Of more than 35 threads in warp and woof ... do....	12 00
2851	Figured, satiny, serged, or open worked ... do....	7 00
2852	With silk, mixed or not with another material ... do....	16 00
	Of silk—	
2853	For dresses or lining ... do....	56 00
2854	Mixed with another commoner material, for dresses or lining ... kilog..	24 00
2855	With velvet stripes or ribs ... do....	72 00
2856	As above, mixed with another commoner material ... do....	40 00
2857	Of raw silk ... do....	40 00
	Tissue, flannel kind. (Appraised as flannel according to kind.)	
	Tissue for furniture, carriages, or curtains, not specially mentioned:	
	Of cotton—	
2858	Sample No. 117 ... kilog..	4 00
2859	Mixed with jute, hemp, or other vegetable material ... do....	3 00
2860	Of hemp or jute, or with admixture of another vegetable material ... kilog..	3 00
2861	Of the 2 foregoing numbers, with wool ... do....	4 00
	Of cotton—	
2862	With wool ... do....	6 00
2863	With silk designs, with or without admixture of other materials ... kilog..	12 00
2864	Of wool ... do....	8 00
2865	Mixed with any other material except silk ... do....	6 00
2866	Of wool and silk, with or without admixture of another commoner material ... kilog..	16 00
2867	Of silk ... do....	56 00
2868	Mixed with another commoner material ... do....	24 00
2869	With velvet stripes or ribs ... do....	72 00
2870	The same, mixed with another commoner material ... do....	40 00
2871	Tissues of hemp or jute for bags, gross weight, sample No. 118 ... do....	40
	Tissues of cotton called "tocuyo burdo." (*See* Nos. 3783–3785.)	
	Tissues for waistcoats. (*See* Nos. 4188–4194.)	
	Tissues, colored, for lining trunks. (*See* No. 3374.)	
	Gin:	
2872	In jars or ordinary bottles ... dozen..	20 00
2873	In other receptacles ... liter..	2 00
2874	Ginger ale, gross weight ... kilog..	20
2875	Bills for bankers, including packages ... do....	6 60
	Glycerin:	
2876	Including receptacles ... do....	1 30
2877	Creosoted, in flasks, including receptacles ... do....	2 00
2878	Balloons of caoutchouc, combined or not with another material, for children, including packages ... kilog..	6 00
2879	Globes:	
	Geographical, terrestrial, or celestial. (According to appraisement.)	
	Of crystal or glass for lamps. (Appraised as Glassware, according to kind.)	
2880	Globules, homeopathic, including packages ... kilog..	8 00
	Glucose:	
2881	For industrial purposes, gross weight ... do....	24
2882	Pure ... do....	7 00
2883	"Golillas" of iron or steel, whether tinned, galvanized, or not, gross weight ... kilog..	32

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation. 18d.
	Door knockers, gross weight:	
2884	Of iron or steel, whether painted, varnished, bronzed, tinned, galvanized, or not .... kilog..	*P. C.* 56
2885	As above, nickeled or silvered .... do....	80
2886	Of copper or bronze .... do....	1 60
2887	As above, nickeled or silvered .... do....	2 40
	Caoutchouc:	
2888	Raw, gross weight .... do....	48
2889	Wrought into tubes, plates, or similar articles, combined or not with tissue or common metal, gross weight .... kilog..	2 00
	Caoutchouc, including packages:	
2890	Prepared for drawing or offices .... do....	4 00
2891	As above, with sheath of wood or common metal .... do....	9 40
2892	For papers .... do....	12 00
2893	For dentists .... do....	16 00
2894	Mucilage in glass receptacles, with or without brush for sticking .... kilog..	1 00
	Medicinal gums and resins, weighed with or without packages:	
	Arabic—	
2895	In pieces .... kilog..	2 00
2896	In powder .... do....	3 00
2897	Benzoin ordinary and benzoin amygdaloid .... do....	3 20
	Catechu—	
2898	In lumps .... do....	1 30
2899	In powder .... do....	2 00
2900	Dammar .... do....	1 30
	Scammony—	
2901	In lumps .... do....	24 00
2902	In powder .... do....	32 00
	Euphorbia—	
2903	In lumps .... do....	1 30
2904	In powder .... do....	2 00
	Galbanum—	
2905	In lumps .... do....	3 20
2906	In powder .... do....	4 80
	Gutta—	
2907	In lumps .... do....	4 00
2908	In powder .... do....	6 00
2909	Jalap, white or dark .... do....	24 00
2910	Kino .... do....	3 00
2911	Lac .... do....	1 30
	Mastic—	
2912	In lumps .... do....	4 00
2913	In powder .... do....	6 00
	Myrrh—	
2914	In lumps .... do....	3 20
2915	In powder .... do....	4 50
	Tragacanth—	
2916	In lumps .... do....	3 40
2917	In powder .... do....	4 80
	Not specified elsewhere—	
2918	In lumps .... do....	1 30
2919	In powder .... do....	2 00
	Bonnets and caps:	
2920	Of knitted cotton, for infants .... do....	24 00
2921	Of cotton tissue, trimmed or not with ordinary lace or ribbons, for infants .... dozen..	14 00
2922	Of merino or woolen tissue, trimmed or not with nonfine, ordinary, or half-fine lace or ribbons, for infants .... dozen..	20 00

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.
	Bonnets and caps—Continued.	*P. C.*
2923	As above, embroidered .... dozen..	48 00
	Of straw or horsehair, for children—	
2924	Ordinary .... do....	8 00
2925	Half fine .... do....	16 00
2926	Fine .... do....	32 00
2927	Of cassimere or woolen cloth, for children .... do....	20 00
2928	As above, with admixture of cotton or other vegetable material, dozen	12 00
2929	Of baize or swanskin, and same articles of linen or cotton cloth, ordinary, for workmen, sailors, or soldiers .... dozen..	6 60
2930	Of cloth, for men .... do....	24 00
2931	Of silk, traveling, mized with cotton or other material.. kilog..	32 00
2932	Traveling, of tissues of wool, pure or mixed with another material .... do....	14 00
2933	Other and caps with peaks of tortoise shell. (According to appraisement.)	
	Nightcaps:	
2934	Of knitted cotton .... kilog..	8 00
2935	Of knitted silk .... do....	80 00
2936	As above, mixed with another commoner material ...... do....	40 00
2937	Other kinds. (According to appraisement.)	
2938	Japanese drops in small vials, including packages .... do....	12 00
	Engravings. (*See* Nos. 2487–2492.)	
2939	Harrows for agriculture, gross weight .... do....	65
	Medicinal dragees, including packages:	
2940	In boxes or flasks .... do....	16 00
2941	To be sold by weight .... do....	20 00
	Gauges for artisans:	
2942	Of wood .... do....	1 30
2943	With parts of common metal .... do....	3 00
	Grenadine:	
2944	Of cotton, pure or mixed with another vegetable material.. do....	4 80
	Of wool—	
2945	Pure or mixed with any material other than silk ...... do....	14 00
2946	Mixed with silk .... do....	24 00
2947	Of silk .... do....	80 00
2948	Mixed with another commoner material .... do....	40 00
	Seeds, medicinal, not specially mentioned, gross weight:	
2949	Whole .... do....	1 30
2950	In powder .... do....	2 00
2951	Grains de santé, Dr. Franck's, in boxes, including packages.. do....	16 00
	Medicinal granules, including packages:	
2952	In boxes or flasks .... do....	16 00
2953	To be sold by weight .... do....	20 00
	Fat:	
2954	Edible, gross weight .... do....	36
2955	Of pine or vegetable, gross weight .... do....	10
2956	Impure (extracted from ships and used in soap manufacture), gross weight .... kilog..	24
2957	Of colts or rendered tallow, gross weight .... do....	36
	As above, nonrendered. (*See* Nos. 4582–4584.)	
2958	Lubricating boxes, of iron or steel, for railways, gross weight.. do....	40
2959	Sandarac for offices, including packages .... do....	2 00
2960	Shackles ("grilletes"), iron or steel, for anchors or chains, gross weight .... kilog..	32
	Gros. (Appraised as enumerated silk tissues for dresses.)	
2961	Cranes, gross weight .... do....	65
2962	Guano. (According to appraisement.)	

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.
	Gloves:	
	Including paper wrappers—	*P. C.*
2963	Of cotton, ordinary, for the military ... kilog.	6 00
2964	Of fine knitted cotton, even imitating gloves of Scotch yarn ... kilog.	20 00
2965	Of knitted wool, pure or mixed with any material other than silk ... kilog.	14 00
2966	Of cloth or other woolen tissue, pure or mixed with any material other than silk ... kilog.	16 00
	Of silk—	
2967	With or without parts of another material ... do.	80 00
2968	Mixed with cotton, with or without parts of another material ... kilog.	40 00
	Including packages, except the boxes—	
2969	Of deer, chamois, kid, or all other skins ... do.	48 00
2970	As above, lined with cotton, wool, or silk, and gloves with arm-leathers ("con puño de cartón") ... kilog.	24 00
2971	Of skin for fencing ... do.	7 00
2972	Other. (According to appraisement.)	
2973	"Guarana" or "paullinia," including packages ... do.	8 00
	Cupboards:	
	Of oak or American walnut—	
	Without incrustations or carvings—	
2974	With single door, without mirror ... each.	60 00
2975	With double door ... do.	80 00
2976	With single door and mirror ... do.	130 00
2977	With double door and mirror ... do.	200 00
	With incrustations or carvings—	
2978	With single door, without mirror ... do.	112 00
2979	With double door ... do.	144 00
2980	With single door and mirror ... do.	200 00
2981	With double door and mirror ... do.	320 00
	Of mahogany, cedar, jacaranda, common or fine walnut, rose, sandal, and other similar wood, solid or veneered:	
	Without incrustations or carvings—	
2982	With single door, without mirror ... each.	96 00
2983	With double door ... do.	150 00
2984	With single door and mirror ... do.	190 00
2985	With double door and mirror ... do.	320 00
	With incrustations or carvings—	
2986	With single door, without mirror ... do.	130 00
2987	With double door ... do.	200 00
2988	With single door and mirror ... do.	240 00
2989	With double door and mirror ... do.	400 00
2990	With more than two doors, and other kinds. (According to appraisement.)	
	Guayacol:	
2991	Liquid ... kilog.	30 00
2992	Crystallized ... do.	60 00
2993	Miners' fuses ... do.	70
2994	Rabbit planes for artisans, gross weight ... do.	2 00
	Cherries. (*See* Nos. 2755–2758.)	
	Gingham, Vichy, and zephyr of cotton for dresses:	
2995	Up to 40 threads in woof and warp ... do.	3 00
2996	More than 40 threads ... do.	4 80
	Guitars:	
2997	Of white wood ... dozen.	32 00
	Of cabinetmakers' wood—	
2998	Ordinary ... do.	48 00
2999	Half fine ... do.	100 00
3000	Fine. (According to appraisement.)	

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.	
		P.	C.
	Gutta-percha:		
3001	In natural state ..... kilog..	4	00
3002	In sheets ..... do....	10	00
	Beans:		
3003	Tonka ..... do....	10	00
3004	Calabar, Péchurin, St. Ignatius, whole ..... do....	2	00
3005	As above, in powder ..... do....	3	00
	Axes and hatchets of iron or steel, for laborers and artisans, gross weight:		
3006	Without handle ..... kilog..		56
3007	With handle ..... do....		65
3008	Choppers of iron and steel, with or without handle, for kitchen use, gross weight ..... kilog..		56
3009	Hammocks of hemp, jute, or pita, including packages ..... do....	3	00
	Flour:		
	Lacteous. (*See* No. 321.)		
3010	Of wheat. (According to appraisement.)		
3011	Of oats, rye, chestnuts, maize, rice, or other edible substances, gross weight ..... kilog..		40
	Sieves or strainers, gross weight:		
3012	Of bronze or copper wire, fine texture ..... do....	1	60
3013	Coarse texture ..... do....	1	20
3014	Of iron or steel wire, fine texture ..... do....	1	20
3015	Coarse texture, for sifting metals ..... do....		56
	Buckles:		
	Of steel or iron, whether enameled, galvanized, painted, varnished, bronzed, or not, gross weight—		
3016	For waistcoats, trousers, or braces ..... kilog..	1	00
3017	As above, nickeled ..... do....	1	50
3018	For harnessmakers ..... do....		56
3019	As above, nickeled ..... do....		80
	Of bronze or copper, gross weight—		
3020	For waistcoats, trousers, or braces ..... do....	2	00
3021	As above, nickeled or silvered ..... do....	3	00
3022	For harnessmakers ..... do....	1	60
3023	As above, nickeled or silvered ..... do....	2	40
3024	Of white metal, nickel, German silver, or other similar metals, for harnessmakers, or for spurs, including packages ..... kilog..	8	00
3025	As above, silvered, including packages ..... do....	16	00
	For belts, hats, shoes, or ornament, including packages—		
3026	Of mother-of-pearl or ivory ..... do....	56	00
3027	Of crystal or glass ..... do....	24	00
3028	Of common metal, whether gilt, silvered, nickeled, or not ..... kilog..	16	00
3028 bis	Scythes and sickles, with or without handle, gross weight ..... do....		65
3029	Ice chests of tin plate or sheet iron, with or without parts of common metal, with or without wooden pail, gross weight ..... kilog....		94
3030	Hemalbumine ..... do....	16	00
3031	Hemogalol ..... do....	32	00
3032	Hemoglobine ..... do....	16	00
3033	Hemol ..... do....	16	00
3034	Horseshoe irons, of iron or steel, whether tinned, galvanized, or not, gross weight ..... kilog..		24
3035	Tools, not elsewhere specified, for artisans, gross weight ..... do....	1	30
	Hydrargyrium. (*See* No. 629.)		
3036	Hydrastine ..... do....	72	00
3037	Hydrate of amylin ..... do....	20	00
3038	Hydrate of potassium ..... do....	3	00
3039	Hydrobromate or bromhydrate of ammonia ..... do....	8	00
3040	Hydrochlorate or chlorhydrate of ammonia, gross weight ..... do....		56

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.	
		P.	C.
3041	Hydrochlorate or chlorhydrate of iron and ammonia........kilog..	3	00
	Hydroxylamine:		
3042	Hydrochloric........do....	24	00
3043	Sulphuric........do....	56	00
3044	Hydroquinone........do....	14	00
3045	Yerba mate........do....		48
	Herbs, medicinal, not specified, gross weight:		
3046	Whole........do....	1	30
3047	In powder........do....	2	00
	Iron:		
3048	Albuminated........do....	8	00
3049	Peptonized........do....	14	00
3050	In powder or reduced by hydrogen........do....	3	00
3051	Liquid, Bravais, in flasks, including packages........do....	10	00
	Leras. (*See* No. 2694.)		
	Gross weight—		
3052	In ingots........do....		5
3053	Unwrought, in different forms........do....		12
3054	In plates, plain, neither painted, tinned, nor galvanized........kilog..		12
3055	As above, painted, tinned, or galvanized........do....		14
3056	Channeled plates, neither painted, tinned, nor galvanized........kilog..		12
3057	As above, painted, tinned, or galvanized........do....		14
	Manufactured into unenumerated articles—		
3058	Whether painted, tinned, galvanized, varnished, bronzed, or not........kilog..		56
3059	Nickeled........do....		80
3060	Enameled with faïence or porcelain, with or without parts of common metal........kilog..		94
3061	Perforated plates, net weight........do....		60
3062	Hoop iron, calking and tinsmiths' irons, gross weight........do....	1	20
3063	Dried figs, gross weight........do....		40
3064	Filaments of asbestos, for packing, gross weight........do....		24
3065	Filaments of cotton or wool, for cleaning machines or other purposes, gross weight........kilog..		56
	Lint, including packages:		
3066	Without medicinal preparation........do....	2	00
3067	Antiseptic or with medicinal preparation........do....	4	00
	Thread:		
	Cotton—		
	For embroidering, sewing, marking, weaving, or darning—		
3068	On cardboard, in balls or skeins, including packages, kilog........	3	80
3069	On reels........1,000 meters..		40
3070	Combined with thread of false metal, including packages........kilog..	5	00
	Linen—		
	For sewing, weaving, or darning—		
3071	In balls or skeins, including packages........do....	3	00
3072	On reels........1,000 meters..		80
	For lace making, embroidering, or marking—		
3073	In balls or skeins, including packages........kilog..	7	20
3074	On reels........1,000 meters..	2	00
	For embroidering, weaving, or marking, including packages—		
3075	Of wool or goats' hair........kilog..	5	00
3076	As above, combined with false metal threads........do....	7	20
3077	Of wool with silk, with or without false metal threads.do....	12	00
3078	Silk, for embroidering, sewing, marking, weaving, or darning, kilog........	40	00
3079	Hemp, jute, or esparto, in skeins, for sewing sacks, gross weight, kilog........		60

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.	
		P.	C.
	Thread—Continued.		
3080	Of linen, cotton, hemp, jute, or other vegetable fibers, for sail sewing or baling … kilog.	1	30
3081	Special, for reapers or binders, gross weight, sample No. 119, kilog		56
3082	Duboisine … kilog.	72	00
3083	Hypnol … do.	72	00
3084	Hypnone or acetophenone … do.	40	00
3085	Hypophosphite of ammonia … do.	16	00
3086	Of lime … do.	8	00
3087	Of iron … do.	12	00
3088	Of iron and quinine … do.	40	00
3089	Of potash … do.	6	00
3090	Of soda … do.	6	00
3091	Hyposulphite of ammonia … do.	4	00
3092	Of lime … do.	4	00
3093	Of magnesia … do.	4	80
3094	Of potash … do.	6	00
3095	Of soda, gross weight[a] … do.		16
	Reaping hooks. (*See* No. 3028 bis.)		
3096	Tin plate, ordinary, gross weight … do.		20
3097	As above, painted, gross weight … do.		24
	Leaves:		
	Medicinal, not specially mentioned, gross weight:		
3098	Whole … do.	1	30
3099	In powder … do.	2	00
	For the manufacture of flowers, including packages:		
3100	Of paper … do.	6	00
3101	Of tissue … do.	24	00
3102	Of waxed tissue … do.	16	00
	Blades of iron or steel, gross weight:		
3103	For planes … do.	1	20
3104	For saws … do.	2	80
	Lasts, wooden, with or without metal parts, gross weight:		
3105	For top-boots … do.		80
3106	For shoes or boots … do.		80
3107	For hats … do.	1	60
	Button molds. (*See* No. 1045.)		
	Coffee roasters, gross weight:		
3108	Of cast iron, whether tinned, galvanized, or not … do.		32
3109	Of hammered iron, tin plate, or sheet iron … do.		94
3110	Of bronze or copper … do.	1	60
	Forks, with or without handle, for agriculture, gross weight:		
3111	Of iron or steel … do.		56
3112	Of wood … do.		48
	Hairpins, including packages:		
3113	Of iron or steel wire … do.	1	00
3114	Of bronze or copper wire … do.	2	00
3115	Or arrows of rubber, horn, bone, or composition … do.	14	00
3116	Of tortoise shell, without incrustations, open-worked ornaments, or engravings … kilog.	80	00
3117	Of tortoise shell, with incrustations, open-worked ornaments, or engravings … kilog.	112	00
	Pot herbs:		
	In water. (*See* Nos. 2382, 2383.)		
3118	Dried, gross weight … do.		60
3119	Wafers, medicinal, including packages … do.	6	00
3120	Calcined bone … do.		56
	Egg-cups. (Appraised as Sugar basins, according to kind.)		
	Fish roe. (*See* No. 1592.)		

[a] Duty free under law dated Dec. 9, 1901. (Diario Oficial of Dec. 11, 1901.)

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.	
		P.	*C.*
3121	Cerecloth for wounds, including packages ... kilog	8	00
	Other oilcloth. (*See* Nos. 2380, 2381.)		
3122	Lampblack, gross weight ... do		40
	Isinglass. (*See* No. 1831.)		
3123	Ichthyol ... do	20	00
3124	Printing presses and their accessories. (According to appraisement.)		
	Incense. (Appraised as Gums, not specially mentioned.)		
3125	Manometers for steam engines, gross weight ... kilog	2	00
3126	Infusions, medicinal not specified, gross weight ... do	1	60
3127	Inga, Indian, in powder, in boxes, including packages ... do	12	00
3128	Ingluvine ... do	32	00
3129	Ingredients and dyes for cloth manufacturing. (According to appraisement.)		
	Inhalers. (Appraised as Pulverizers, according to kind.)		
3130	Instruments, surgical, physical, mathematical, and other scientific. (According to appraisement.)		
3131	Injections, medicinal, gross weight ... kilog	1	60
3132	Injectors for machines, gross weight ... do		65
	Ipecacuanha, including package:		
3133	Whole roots ... do	10	00
3134	Pulverized roots ... do	14	00
	Soap, gross weight:		
3135	Common and soap of Castile and Marseilles, in cakes or bars, also green soap in the mass ... kilog		40
3136	In powder ... do		80
	Perfumed, in powder or cakes, including packages—		
3137	Common ... do	1	60
3138	Half fine ... do	4	00
3139	Fine ... do	8	00
	Medicinal, including packages—		
3140	Not perfumed ... do	1	00
3141	Perfumed or prepared with phenic acid, sulphur, tar, bichloride of mercury, ichthyol, Reuter's curative soap, and the like ... kilog	2	00
3142	In paste or powder, to clean metal wares, including packages, kilog ...		94
3143	Soap or chalk for tailors, including packages ... kilog		80
	Soap boxes. (Appraised as Sugar basins, according to kind.)		
	Jaborandi, gross weight:		
3144	Whole leaves ... kilog	1	30
3145	Pulverized leaves ... do	2	00
	Jalap, gross weight:		
3146	Whole roots ... do	1	30
3147	Pulverized roots ... do	2	00
	Jellies:		
	Medicinal. (*See* No. 2345.)		
	Other. (*See* Nos. 2324, 2325.)		
	Hams, gross weight:		
3148	Raw ... do	1	00
3149	Cooked ... do	1	30
3150	Halters, leather, including packages ... do	8	00
	Sirups, in flasks or bottles, gross weight:		
3151	Medicinal ... do	1	60
3152	Or sorbets, nonmedicinal ... do	1	60
	Cordage:		
	White or tarred, of hemp, esparto, cocoanut fiber or jute, gross weight—		
	Up to 21 millimeters in circumference. (*See* Nos. 1954, 1955.)		
3153	Of more than 21 millimeters ... kilog		40
	Of wire. (*See* No. 1137.)		
3154	Of old hemp or esparto ... do		16

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.
	Flower stands and vases. (Appraised as Sugar basins, according to kind.)	
	Jars, urns, and basins:	*P. C.*
3155	Of marble, gross weight ....kilog..	65
	Of other kinds. (Appraised as Sugar basins, according to kind.)	
	Bird cages:	
3156	Of iron or steel wire, with or without parts of another material, whether painted, varnished, coppered, bronzed, tinned, galvanized, or not........kilog..	1 60
3157	Of bronze or copper wire, with or without parts of another material, whether gilt, silvered, nickeled, or not......kilog..	4 00
3158	Larders of wire netting, with or without parts of another material for preserving meat and protecting against flies, gross weight. kilog........	1 60
	Ginger, gross weight:	
3159	Whole roots........kilog..	1 30
3160	Pulverized roots ....do....	2 00
	Caddis ("Jergas"), gross weight:	
	Of cotton—	
3161	Pure or mixed with another vegetable material ......do....	1 60
3162	Mixed with wool........do....	2 00
3163	Of wool ....do....	3 00
	Blankets ("Jergones ó chuces"), gross weight:	
3164	Of cotton, hemp, jute, or other vegetable fibers, with or without admixture of the same materials ....kilog..	1 00
3165	As above, with admixture of wool ....do....	1 60
3166	Of wool, pure or mixed with a vegetable mineral........do....	2 00
3167	Syringes for hypodermic injections........dozen..	40 00
	Syringes or clyster pumps:	
3168	Of bronze, in boxes........do....	48 00
3169	Of tin and bronze, Eguisier's system........do....	60 00
	Syringes for injections or toilet purposes, including packages:	
3170	Of tin........kilog..	3 00
3171	Of caoutchouc, with or without parts or canule of other materials ....kilog..	8 00
3172	Of gutta-percha........do....	6 00
3173	Of glass or crystal........do....	3 00
	Jewelry:	
3174	Not specially mentioned, of gold or silver, and precious articles generally. (According to appraisement.)	
3175	Imitation, not specially mentioned. (According to appraisement.)	
3176	Sets of two or more pieces of iron or steel for gardening, with or without handle, gross weight........kilog..	80
	Sets of fire irons—	
3177	Iron or steel, consisting of three pieces, gross weight......do....	1 20
3178	Of bronze or copper, gross weight........do....	1 60
3179	As above, nickeled, gross weight........do....	2 40
3180	Suites of bedroom furniture of fir, painted, consisting of a bedstead, a toilet or chest of drawers, a washstand, a small table, a night table, and from one to four chairs........each..	88 00
	As above, with single or double door cupboards—	
3181	Without mirrors........do....	112 00
3182	With mirrors........do....	128 00
	Juice, cedrate, lemon, strawberry, raspberry, cherry, or other similar fruits, gross weight:	
	Unsweetened—	
3183	In flasks or bottles........kilog..	40
3184	In other receptacles........do....	56
3185	Sweetened ....do....	1 60

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d. P. C.
	Toys:	
3186	Balls and dolls of caoutchouc, with or without parts of another material, including packages ... kilog.	4 00
	Ordinary, gross weight—	
3187	Of wood ... do.	60
3188	Of tin plate or sheet iron ... do.	1 20
3189	Of lead ... do.	80
3190	Of other kinds not specially mentioned. (According to appraisement.)	
	Cane, gross weight:	
3191	Unmanufactured ... do.	28
3192	Prepared for furniture ... do.	80
3193	Kalidor (water for the complexion) in flasks, including packages, kilog.	3 00
3194	Kamala ... kilog.	3 00
3195	China clay, for photographers ... do.	40
	Kawa-kawa, gross weight:	
3196	Whole roots ... do.	1 30
3197	Pulverized roots ... do.	2 00
3198	Kermès ... do.	4 00
3199	Kepis of cloth for the military ... dozen.	32 00
	Kirsch. (Appraised as Brandy.)	
3200	Kousso, including packages ... kilog.	4 00
3201	Lac, carminated or yellow, gross weight ... do.	4 00
	Gum lac. (*See* No. 2911.)	
	Sealing wax, including packages:	
	In sticks—	
3202	For letters ... do.	3 20
3203	For parcels ... do.	1 20
3204	In any other form, ordinary, for bottles ... do.	60
3205	Lactate of ammonia ... do.	16 00
3206	Lactate of bismuth ... do.	32 00
3207	Lactate of lime ... do.	4 00
3208	Lactate of zinc ... do.	14 00
3209	Lactate of strontian ... do.	16 00
3210	Lactate of iron ... do.	4 00
3211	Lactate of magnesia ... do.	14 00
3212	Lactate of manganese ... do.	14 00
3213	Lactate of potash ... do.	16 00
3214	Lactate of soda ... do.	16 00
3215	Lactophosphate of lime ... do.	1 60
3216	Lactophosphate of lime, crystallized ... do.	12 00
3217	Lactophosphate of iron ... do.	6 00
3218	Lactophosphate of iron and magnesia ... do.	12 00
3219	Lactopeptine ... do.	16 00
3220	Lactucarium or thridace ... do.	20 00
	Bricks:	
3221	Fire clay, for smelting furnaces ... do.	03
3222	Ordinary, for buildings ... do.	03
3223	For cleaning knives, gross weight ... do.	06
3224	For economic cooking ranges, gross weight ... do.	24
3225	Of pumice stone, gross weight ... do.	32
	For flooring. (*See* Nos. 720–732.)	
3226	Pendants or prisms of crystal or glass, for lamps, including packages ... kilog.	3 00
3227	Brocade of silk combined with silver threads, gilt or not ... do.	130 00
3228	As above, combined with threads of common metal, gilt or silvered ... kilog.	56 00
3229	Or satin (lamilla o rasete) combined with threads of common metal, gilt or not, with or without admixture of cotton or other vegetable material ... kilog.	20 00

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.	
	Lamps:	*P.*	*C.*
3230	Glass, for electric light, gross weight .... kilog.	6	00
3231	Street, burners, brackets, bends, and other similar pieces, with or without counterweights for gas lighting, gross weight, kilog	2	00
3232	Special, for house painters, gross weight .... kilog.	2	00
3233	Of other kinds. (According to appraisement.)		
	For miners, with or without parts of common metal, with or without handle, gross weight—		
3234	Of tin plate, iron, or steel .... kilog.		94
3235	Of bronze or copper .... do.	1	60
3236	"Lampás" of silk .... do.	56	00
3237	Mixed with another vegetable material .... do.	24	00
	Wool, gross weight:		
	Of sheep—		
3238	In the grease .... do.		40
3239	Washed .... do.		80
3240	Vicuña and guanacum .... do.	1	60
3241	Vegetable, of ceiba .... do.		40
	Prepared for weaving and embroidering. (*See* Nos. 3075–3077.)		
3242	Lobsters in water, gross weight .... kilog.		50
3243	Bunting of wool for flags .... do.	4	80
	Bunting for other purposes. (Appraised as Dress tissues, according to kind.)		
3244	Lanoline, including receptacles .... kilog.	3	00
3245	Shafts and poles of wood, wrought or not, for carriages, gross weight .... kilog.		40
3246	Poles, curtain, of wood, with or without rings, knobs, or other like accessories of the same material, whether painted, varnished, or not, gross weight .... kilog.	1	00
3247	As above, gilt or silvered, gross weight .... do.	1	60
	Pencil cases. (*See* Nos. 3446–3453.)		
	Pencils:		
	With wooden sheath, including packages—		
3248	For artisans .... do.	2	00
3249	For drawing or writing, ordinary .... do.	3	20
3250	Half fine .... do.	6	00
3251	Fine .... do.	8	80
3252	Colored, for drawing or writing, ordinary or half fine .. do.	4	80
3253	Fine .... do.	9	60
3254	With tube of common metal, ordinary or half fine .. do.	6	00
3255	Fine .... do.	12	00
3256	India-rubber erasers, with wooden sheath .... do.	8	00
3257	Of stone, with wooden sheath, for slates .... do.	2	00
3258	Of stone, for slates, gross weight .... do.		24
3259	Without wooden sheath, or leads of all colors, for writing or drawing, including packages .... kilog.	16	00
3260	Or cones, menthol, including packages .... do.	12	00
3261	Of other kinds. (According to appraisement.)		
	Iron or steel mattresses for bedsteads, gross weight:		
3262	In cases .... do.		40
3263	Otherwise packed .... do.		65
3264	Patent ballast apparatus with corresponding pump and other accessories for ships. (According to appraisement.)		
	Tin plate:		
3265	Manufactured into articles not specially mentioned, gross weight .... kilog.		94
3266	As above, nickeled, gross weight .... do.	1	30
3267	As above, silvered or gilt, gross weight .... do.	3	00
	In sheets. (*See* Nos. 3096, 3097.)		

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.
		P. C.
	Riding whips:	
3268	Ordinary .... dozen..	8 00
3269	Half fine .... do....	16 00
3270	Fine. (According to appraisement.)	
	Whips:	
3271	Ordinary .... do....	24 00
3272	Half-fine .... do....	48 00
3273	Fine. (According to appraisement.)	
3274	Sheet iron in unspecified articles, gross weight .... kilog..	04
3275	As above, nickeled, gross weight .... do....	1 30
3276	Sheets of bronze or copper in unspecified articles, gross weight, kilog	1 60
3277	As above, nickeled, gross weight .... kilog..	2 40
3278	Composition metal in sheets or plates for sheathing vessels, gross weight .... kilog..	80
3279	Bronze in sheets or plates, gross weight .... do....	80
	White or yellow in cylindric or semicylindric rods for ornamenting carriages. (*See* Nos. 2635, 2636.)	
3280	Laudanum or liquid opium .... kilog..	10 00
	Laurel, gross weight:	
3281	Whole leaves .... do....	1 30
3282	Pulverized leaves .... do....	2 00
	Washstands:	
	Of oak or common American walnut, with wooden or marble tops, in the form of chests of drawers—	
3283	Without incrustations, carvings, or mirror .... each..	64 00
3284	With mirror .... do....	100 00
	With incrustations or carving—	
3285	Without mirror .... do....	130 00
3286	With mirror .... do....	200 00
	Of ordinary form—	
3287	Without incrustations, carvings, or mirror .... do....	40 00
3288	With mirror .... do....	56 00
	Of ordinary form, with incrustations or carvings—	
3289	Without mirror .... do....	72 00
3290	With mirror .... do....	88 00
	Of mahogany, cedar, jacaranda, fine or common walnut, rose sandal, and other similar wood, solid or veneered, with wooden or marble tops, in the form of chests of drawers—	
3291	Without incrustations, carvings, or mirror .... each..	100 00
3292	With mirror .... do....	160 00
	With incrustations or carvings—	
3293	Without mirror .... do....	200 00
3294	With mirror .... do....	320 00
	Of ordinary form—	
3295	Without incrustations, carvings, or mirror .... do....	64 00
3296	With mirror .... do....	80 00
	Of ordinary form, with incrustations or carvings—	
3297	Without mirror .... do....	100 00
3298	With mirror .... do....	112 00
3299	Of zinc, tin plate, or sheet iron, with or without accessories of the same materials or of faience, porcelain, or glass, whether painted, enameled, varnished, bronzed, or not, gross weight, kilog	94
3300	As above, of iron or steel, gross weight .... kilog..	56
	Milk:	
3301	Condensed, preserved, with or without sugar .... do....	60
3302	Antefelic, for the complexion, including packages .... do....	3 00
	Milk jugs. (Appraised as Sugar basins according to kind.)	
	Vegetables:	
	In water, etc. (*See* Nos. 2382, 2383.)	
3303	Dry, not specified, gross weight .... do....	60

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.	
	Tongues, gross weight:	*P.*	*C.*
3304	Dried .... kilog..		56
3305	Cooked .... do....	1	30
3306	In water, brine, vinegar, or sauce .... do....		56
3307	Lentils, gross weight .... do....		20
3308	Firewood. (According to appraisement.)		
3309	Leptandrin .... do....	40	00
3310	Type, printing, gross weight .... do....	3	00
3311	Bills of exchange, for bankers, including packages .... do....	6	60
3312	Yeast, gross weight .... do....		80
	Frock coats, jackets, or clothing of cassimere, cloth, or other similar tissues of wool, for men:		
3313	Ordinary .... each..	20	00
3314	Half fine .... do....	30	00
3315	Fine .... do....	56	00
	With admixture of cotton—		
3316	Ordinary .... do....	12	00
3317	Half fine .... do....	18	00
3318	Fine .... do....	32	00
	Awls for artisans, gross weight:		
3319	Without handle .... kilog..	6	00
3320	With handle .... do....	1	60
	Booklets:		
3321	Of paper, or paper cut for cigarettes, including packages.. do....	3	00
3322	Of common metal for gilding or silvering, including paper wrappers .... kilog..	20	00
3323	Of gold or silver for gilding or silvering, including paper wrappers .... kilog..	160	00
	Books:		
3324	Printed, bound in tortoise shell, mother-of-pearl, ivory, or their imitations, or with applications or incrustations of gold, silver, or metal, with fine gilding or silvering. (According to appraisement.)		
3325	Printed (except books dutiable at 35 per cent), also reviews, pamphlets, and newspapers, gross weight .... kilog..	3	00
	Note, booklets, or blank copy books, printed or not, gross weight—		
3326	Ordinary .... kilog..	1	12
3327	Half fine .... do....	2	50
3328	Fine .... do....	5	00
3329	Blank, letter copying, gross weight .... do....	1	40
	Books, or files, of cardboard, with or without cloth or leather, for invoices or letters, gross weight:		
3330	With springs of iron, copper, or bronze .... kilog..	2	00
3331	Without springs .... do....	1	20
3332	Lycopodium, gross weight .... do....	2	00
	Labarraque's water. (*See* No. 1730.)		
	Liqueur trays or cases:		
	Glass or crystal. (*See* Nos. 2047 to 2051.)		
	Metal. (*See* Nos. 389 to 402.)		
	Liqueurs, sweet, not specially mentioned:		
3333	In bottles or flasks .... dozen..	32	00
3334	In other receptacles .... liter..	4	40
	NOTE.—Sweet liqueurs are held to mean spirits containing more than 5 per cent of sweet substances.		
3335	Liqueurs, medicinal, not specially mentioned, gross weight.. kilog..	1	60
3336	Tape measures, including packages, for carpenters .... do....	3	00
3337	Lines, fishing, and for other purposes .... do....	1	80
	Garters, with or without caoutchouc or wire, including packages:		
3338	Of cotton or of any other vegetable material .... kilog..	14	00
3339	With slight admixture of silk .... do....	16	00
3340	Of wool, pure or mixed with any material other than silk.. do....	18	00

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.	
	Garters, with or without caoutchouc or wire, including packages—Continued.	P.	C.
3341	With slight admixture of silk kilog..	20	00
3342	Of silk do....	56	00
3343	Mixed with another commoner material do....	40	00
3344	Of leather do....	16	00
3345	Of common metal, silvered or gilt, or not do....	14	00
3346	Of other kinds. (According to appraisement.)		
	Emery:		
3347	On cloth, gross weight do....		90
	On paper. (*See* No. 3952).		
	Filings:		
3348	Iron or steel do....		64
3349	Bronze or copper do....	2	40
3350	Zinc or tin do....	1	00
3351	Files for artisans, gross weight do....		80
	Toothpicks:		
3352	Quill, including packages do....	8	00
3353	Wooden, including packages do....		56
3354	Other kinds. (According to appraisement.)		
3355	Linseed, gross weight do....		12
3356	Liniment, Geneau's and other like, in flasks or bottles, for animals, gross weight kilog..	1	60
	Lawn of cotton, white or black, for lining:		
3357	Containing up to 20 threads in woof and warp, sample No. 120, kilog..	1	60
	More than 21 threads. (Appraised as Tarlatan, according to kind.)		
3358	Common hand lanterns of tin plate or sheet iron, whether painted, varnished, or not, including packages kilog..	2	00
	Lichen, gross weight:		
3359	Otherwise than in powder do....		64
3360	In powder do....		96
3361	Lyres. (According to appraisement.)		
3362	Lysol do....	1	60
3363	Striped cotton tissues for shirts do....	1	60
3364	Pickets, stakes of white wood, painted or not, for gardens and other purposes, gross weight kilog..		24
	Beadings in the form of moldings. (*See* Nos. 3629 to 3632.)		
	Ribbon goods. (*See* Nos. 1689 to 1692.)		
3365	Litharge, gross weight do....		40
3366	Lithia and its salts do....	20	00
	Lithographs. (*See* Nos. 2487 to 2489.)		
	Lotions, hair, including packages:		
3367	In flasks or bottles do....	1	60
3368	In other receptacles do....	1	80
3369	Locomotives. (According to appraisement.)		
	Duck:		
	For sails, of Nos. 1 to 7, gross weight—		
3370	Of linen or cotton do....	1	40
3371	Of hemp or jute, or admixture of these materials, or other vegetable fiber kilog..		96
	Light, for sails or other purposes, above No. 7, gross weight—		
3372	Of linen or cotton kilog..	1	70
3373	Of hemp or jute, or admixture of these materials, or other vegetable fiber kilog..	1	20
3374	Light-colored cloth, of cotton, hemp, or jute, for lining trunks or valises, sample No. 121 kilog..	2	00
3375	Polonies (longanizas), gross weight do....	1	30
3376	Lotto games, including packages do....	1	60

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.	
		P.	C.
	Faience or stoneware, manufactured into unenumerated articles, gross weight:		
3377	Ordinary, model No. 11 — kilog.		24
3378	Half fine, model No. 12 — do.		56
3379	Fine, of better quality than model No. 12 — do.	1	00
3380	Skylights or slabs of common glass for ships or houses, gross weight, kilog.		28
	Plate glass:		
	Tinned, beveled or not, gross weight—		
3381	Of a surface up to 8,000 square centimeters and of a thickness not exceeding 4 millimeters — kilog.		80
3382	Of a surface up to 8,000 square centimeters and of a thickness exceeding 4 millimeters — kilog.	1	20
3383	Of a surface exceeding 8,000 square centimeters and of a thickness not exceeding 4 millimeters — kilog.	1	40
3384	Of a surface exceeding 8,000 square centimeters and of a thickness exceeding 4 millimeters — kilog.	1	60
	Nontinned. (*See* Nos. 5324, 5325.)		
3385	Lupuline — do.	4	40
3386	Hops, gross weight — do.	1	28
	Lusterings. (Appraised as Alpacas, according to kind.)		
	Crape for hats, including packages:		
3387	Of cloth or tissue of wool, with or without admixture of any material other than silk — kilog.	9	00
3388	Of silk, pure or mixed with another material — do.	50	00
	Tires of iron or steel, gross weight:		
3389	For locomotives and tenders — do.		32
3390	For carriages, wagons, and carts — do.		40
	Watch keys, including packages:		
3391	Of iron or steel, with or without parts of common metal — do.	9	00
3392	As above, gilt or nickeled — do.	32	00
3393	Gunlocks of iron or steel, triggers, hammers, priming pans, or other similar pieces, including packages — kilog.	1	00
	Cocks:		
	For conducts or machines, gross weight—		
3394	Of iron or steel, with or without parts of another common metal — kilog.		56
3395	As above, nickeled — do.		80
3396	Of bronze or copper, with or without parts of another common metal — kilog.	1	60
3397	As above, nickeled — do.	2	40
	For barrels, kegs, casks, etc., gross weight—		
3398	Of white wood — do.		80
3399	The same, varnished, with or without parts of another common metal — kilog.	1	20
3400	Of tin or spelter, nickeled or not — do.	3	00
3401	Of bronze or copper — do.	1	60
3402	As above, nickeled — do.	2	40
3403	Monkey wrenches, of iron or steel, gross weight — do.	1	20
	Lock keys:		
	Blank, gross weight—		
3404	Of iron or steel — do.		56
3405	Of bronze or copper — do.	1	60
	Finished, gross weight:		
3406	Of iron or steel, whether painted, varnished, tinned, galvanized, bronzed, or not — kilog.	1	20
3407	As above, nickeled — do.	2	00
3408	Of bronze or copper — do.	2	40
3409	As above, nickeled — do.	4	00
3410	Other kinds. (According to appraisement.)		

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.
	Flower vases or stands. (Appraised as Sugar basins, according to kind.)	
	Machetes of iron or steel, gross weight:	*P. C.*
3411	For kitchen use .... kilog..	56
3412	For agricultural purposes .... do....	1 60
3413	Mace or nutmeg flower .... do....	5 60
	Cabinetmakers' wood:	
3414	Unwrought, except cedar .... cub. decim..	08
3415	Cedar, unwrought .... do....	06
	Timber, in boards, beams, joists, or other similar pieces, reckoned on the bases of 25 millimeters in thickness:	
3416	Of pine, unplaned .... square met..	60
3417	Planed or grooved-tongued, or planed and grooved-tongued, square met	80
3418	Ordinary: Poplar, ash, oak, etc., unplaned .... square met..	1 00
3419	Planed or grooved-tongued, or planed and grooved-tongued, square met	1 20
3420	Guayaquil rushes, split ("rayadas") or whole .... hundred..	112 00
	Magnesia, including packages:	
3421	Calcined .... kilog..	1 20
3422	Henry's or its imitations, in flasks .... do....	6 00
3423	Liquid, in flasks .... do....	1 00
3424	Magnesium, metallic, in threads or ribbons .... do....	40 00
3425	Maize, gross weight .... do....	08
3426	Mackintoshes, including packages .... do....	8 00
3427	Malate of iron .... do....	8 00
3428	Horse whims ("malacates"), gross weight .... do....	65
3429	Maltine .... do....	60 00
	Nursing bottles:	
3430	Of glass, gross weight .... do....	40
3431	Of glass or crystal, with parts of rubber, wood, faience, or porcelain, including packages .... kilog..	3 00
	Manna:	
3432	In sorts or flakes .... do....	3 00
3433	Purified, including packages .... do....	6 00
3434	Mauls or "combos" of iron or steel, gross weight .... do....	32
	Saddlecloths:	
3435	Of felt, cloth, or swanskin .... do....	3 00
3436	Other. (According to appraisement.)	
3437	Hopples, leather, including packages .... do....	8 00
3438	Manganate of potash (per) .... do....	3 00
3439	Manganate of soda .... do....	80
	Wooden handles for utensils, gross weight:	
3440	For hoes, hatchets ("combos"), mallets, scythes, axes, miners' lamps, pestles, pickaxes, rakes, or similar tools .... kilog..	40
3441	For chisels, large and small planes, files, awls, hammers, saws, or similar tools .... kilog..	80
	Wooden cases:	
3442	With sets of tools, including packages .... do....	3 00
3443	Wooden, painted or not, for brooms of all kinds, gross weight, kilog	40
	Umbrellas or parasols, gross weight:	
3444	Wooden .... kilog..	80
3445	Wooden, with parts of horn, bone, or common metal .... do....	1 60
	Penholders, including packages:	
	Of wood—	
3446	Ordinary .... do....	3 00
3447	Half fine .... do....	4 00
3448	Fine .... do....	8 00
3449	Of common metal .... do....	4 00
3450	Of bone, ebonite, rubber, or composition, plain .... do....	6 00

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.	
	Penholders, including packages—Continued.	P.	C.
3451	As above, ornamented or open-worked .... kilog..	8	00
3452	Of ivory or mother-of-pearl, plain .... do....	56	00
3453	As above, ornamented or open-worked .... do....	80	00
3454	Hose or tubes of rubber, combined or not with a tissue or a common metal, gross weight .... kilog..	2	00
3455	Hose of sole or other leather, with or without parts of common metal, gross weight .... kilog..	6	00
3456	Hose or tubes of rubbers for injectors, nasal douches, irrigators, etc., and tubes for the manufacture of artificial flowers, including packages .... kilog..	10	00
	Hose of cotton, hemp, flax, or jute. (*See* No. 1408.)		
3457	Muffs of fur for ladies. (According to appraisement.)		
3458	Earth-nuts, gross weight .... do....		20
3459	Manikins. (According to appraisement.)		
3460	Mannite, including packages .... do....	6	00
	Mantles or ponchos and blankets:		
3461	Of wool and cotton, so-called bear-fur, ordinary .... do....	2	00
3462	Half fine .... do....	3	00
3463	Fine .... do....	5	00
3464	Of cotton, without border .... do....	4	00
3465	Of cotton, with border .... do....	2	80
3466	Of cotton, with or without border, with woolen stripes ..do....	5	60
3467	Of wool, mixed with a vegetable material, without border.do....	8	40
3468	As above, with border, of ordinary quality, sample No. 122.do....	3	20
3469	Half fine, sample No. 123 .... do....	5	00
3470	Of better quality than above, sample No. 124 .... do....	7	20
3471	Fine .... do....	10	00
3472	Of wool, without border .... do....	14	00
3473	Of wool, with border, ordinary .... do....	5	00
3474	Half fine .... do....	7	00
3475	Fine .... do....	14	00
3476	Of vicuña wool or other better qualities. (According to appraisement.)		
	Cloaks or ponchos, waterproof, with caoutchouc:		
3477	Of cotton or any other vegetable material .... kilog..	7	00
3478	Of wool, mixed with any material, other than silk .... do....	12	00
3479	Of silk, pure or mixed with any other material .... do....	20	00
3480	Butter, gross weight .... do....		80
3481	Lard, gross weight .... do....		40
	Butter:		
3482	Of antimony or chloride of antimony .... do....	2	00
3483	Of cocoa, including packages .... do....	2	00
3484	Of nutmeg, including receptacles .... do....	6	60
3485	Of petroleum, including receptacles .... do....	1	20
	Tablecloths:		
3486	Of cotton, including paper wrappers .... do....	2	80
	Of linen, pure or mixed with another vegetable material, including paper wrappers—		
3487	Ordinary and half fine .... kilog..	4	50
3488	Fine .... do....	8	00
3489	Mantlets. (According to appraisement.)		
	Butter dishes. (Appraised as Sugar basins, according to kind.)		
	Mantillas:		
	Of woolen tissue—		
3490	Plain .... kilog..	12	00
3491	Mixed with another material, except silk .... do....	8	00
	Of silk tissue—		
3492	Plain .... do....	60	00
3493	Embroidered .... do....	80	00
	Of cashmere or merino. (Appraised as Kerchiefs, Nos. 3891–3933, according to kind.)		

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.	
		P.	*C.*
3494	Dried apples, gross weight .... kilog..		40
	Plans. (*See* No. 1529.)		
3495	"Maqui," gross weight .... do....		40
3496	Machines for agriculture, mines, arts, trades and industries, gross weight .... kilog..		65
	Frames:		
	Wooden—		
3497	Gilt or varnished, for pictures, gross weight .... do....	1	20
3498	Prepared with plaster, ungilt, gross weight .... do....		80
3499	Of other kinds. (According to appraisement.)		
3500	Ivory wrought into unenumerated articles, including packages .do....	56	00
3501	Wicks for night lamps, gross weight .... do....	2	00
	Shellfish. (*See* Nos. 1904, 1905.)		
	Marble, gross weight:		
3502	In unpolished slabs .... do....		12
3503	In polished slabs .... do....		16
3504	Wrought into unenumerated articles .... do....		65
3505	Rough or in blocks .... do....		06
	Marasquino. (Appraised as sweetened Liqueurs.)		
	Morocco. (*See* Nos. 2163, 2164.)		
3506	Hammers, steel or iron, with or without handle, for artisans, gross weight .... kilog..		80
3507	Steam hammers or mechanical hammers for ramming piles, gross weight .... kilog..		65
3508	Blue or mercurial paste, for pills .... do....	4	80
	Masks. (*See* Nos. 1493–1496.)		
3509	Putty for glaziers, gross weight .... do....		16
3510	Davids's anodyne ("matadoloris"), including packages .... do....	3	00
3511	Raw materials for manufacturing ropes and bag tissues. (According to appraisement.)		
	Matico in leaves, gross weight:		
3512	Whole .... kilog..	1	30
3513	In powder .... do....	2	00
3514	Matrasses, glass, for assaying, gross weight .... do....		40
3515	Blocks ("mazas") for carriage, wagon, or cart wheels, gross weight .... kilog..		30
	Mallets:		
	For artisans, gross weight—		
3516	Of steel or iron .... do....		32
3517	Of wood .... do....		40
3518	Wooden, for domestic purposes, gross weight .... do....		56
	Wicks, cotton:		
3519	For lamps, lanterns, and chafing dishes, including packages, kilog	2	00
3520	For tinder boxes, including packages .... kilog..	2	40
3521	Sulphured, gross weight .... do....		40
3522	Tapers, wax, including packages .... do....	2	00
3523	Fuses for mines, gross weight .... do....		70
3524	Drills or augers, iron or steel, for bitstocks, gross weight .... do....	3	00
	Steels for tinder boxes, with or without wick, including packages:		
3525	Of common metal .... kilog..	4	00
3526	As above, silvered, gilt or nickeled .... do....	8	00
	Medals. (*See* Nos. 2062–2066.)		
3527	Medallions of common or fine metal. (According to appraisement.)		
	Stockings for men and women:		
	Of cotton, or cotton with woolen border—		
3528	Ordinary, sample No. 125 .... dozen..	1	50
3529	Half fine, sample No. 126 .... do....	3	00
3530	Of better quality than above, sample No. 127 .... do....	6	40
3531	Fine .... do....	14	00

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.
	Stockings for men and women—Continued.	
	Of cotton called Scotch or Persian thread—	*P.* *C.*
3532	Ordinary, sample No. 128 ... dozen	8 00
3533	Half fine, sample No. 129 ... do	11 20
3534	Of better quality than above, sample No. 130 ... do	14 00
3535	Fine ... do	24 00
	Of wool, pure or mixed with cotton—	
3536	Ordinary, sample No. 131 ... do	6 00
3537	Half fine, sample No. 132 ... do	9 00
3538	Of better quality than above, sample No. 133 ... do	12 00
3539	Fine ... do	20 00
	Of linen, pure or mixed with another vegetable fiber—	
3540	Ordinary, sample No. 134 ... do	10 00
3541	Half fine, sample No. 135 ... do	14 00
3542	Fine ... do	24 00
3543	Of silk, for men, women, or children ... kilog	80 00
3544	As above, of silk mixed with another material ... do	56 00
	Stockings for children:	
	Of cotton, or cotton with woolen border—	
3545	Ordinary sample, No. 136 ... dozen	1 20
3546	Half fine, sample No. 137 ... do	2 40
3547	Of better quality than above, sample No. 138 ... do	4 80
3548	Fine ... do	8 00
	Of cotton, called Scotch or Persian thread—	
3549	Ordinary sample, No. 139 ... do	6 40
3550	Half fine, sample No. 140 ... do	9 20
3551	Of better quality than above, sample No. 141 ... do	11 20
3552	Fine ... do	20 00
	Of wool, pure or mixed with cotton—	
3553	Ordinary, sample No. 142 ... do	3 00
3554	Half fine, sample No. 143 ... do	6 00
3555	Of better quality than above, sample No. 144 ... do	8 80
3556	Fine ... do	14 00
	Of linen, pure or mixed with another vegetable fiber—	
3557	Ordinary, sample No. 145 ... do	6 40
3558	Half fine, sample No. 146 ... do	12 00
3559	Fine ... do	20 00
	Elastic stockings for varices:	
3560	Of pure or mixed silk ... kilog	40 00
3561	Of cotton or linen ... do	16 00
	Measures:	
	Pocket, with case of common metal or wood, up to 2 meters—	
3562	Tape, of tissue ... dozen	8 00
3563	Tape, of metal ... do	20 00
3564	Tape, of metal, more than 2 meters, for engineers ... do	80 00
	For artisans—	
3565	Tape, of tissue, more than 2 meters ... do	32 00
3566	Of varnished tissue, of more than 150 centimeters in length, dozen ...	1 20
3567	Of boxwood, with or without parts of bronze, including packages ... kilog	8 00
3568	Of iron or steel, including packages ... do	1 60
	For liquids, including packages—	
3569	Of wood ... do	3 00
3570	Of iron or steel ... do	1 60
	Of crystal or glass. (*See* No. 1927.)	
3571	Of iron or steel for measuring the gauge of wire, including packages ... kilog	20 00
3572	Gas or electric-light meters, gross weight ... do	80
3573	Water meters, gross weight ... do	65
3574	Molasses, gross weight ... do	24

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.	
		P.	C.
3575	Memorandums printed on paper, stitched or not, gross weight, kilog..	3	20
3576	Menthol.. kilog..	24	00
	Twine. (*See* Nos. 1954, 1955.)		
	Liquid mercury. (*See* No. 629.)		
	Merino. (*See* Nos. 1147 to 1150.)		
3577	Marmalades, gross weight.. do....		80
	Tables:		
	Round or oval—		
	Of oak or common American walnut, whether painted, varnished, waxed, or not, with wooden or marble top—		
3578	Without incrustations or carvings.. each..	48	00
3579	With incrustations or carvings.. do....	80	00
	Of mahogany, cedar, jacaranda, ordinary or fine walnut, rose, sandal, or other similar wood, solid or veneered, whether varnished, waxed, or not—		
3580	Without incrustations or carvings.. each..	72	00
3581	With incrustations or carvings.. do....	120	00
	Carving—		
	Of oak or common American walnut, whether painted, varnished, waxed, or not, with wooden or marble top—		
3582	Without incrustations or carvings.. each..	40	00
3583	With incrustations or carvings.. do....	64	00
	Of mahogany, cedar, jacaranda, ordinary or fine walnut, rose, sandal, or other similar wood, solid or veneered, whether varnished, waxed, or not—		
3584	Without incrustations or carvings.. each..	64	00
3585	With incrustations or carvings.. do....	120	00
	Bracket, and Boule furniture:		
	Of oak or common American walnut, whether painted, varnished, waxed, or not, with wooden or marble top—		
3586	Without incrustations or carvings.. each..	40	00
3587	With incrustations or carvings.. do....	64	00
	Of mahogany, cedar, jacaranda, common or fine walnut, rose, sandal, or other similar wood, solid or veneered, whether varnished, waxed, or not—		
3588	Without incrustations or carvings.. each..	80	00
3589	With incrustations or carvings.. do....	140	00
	Card—		
	Of oak, or common American walnut, whether painted, varnished, waxed, or not, with or without leather or cloth—		
3590	Without incrustations or carvings.. each..	20	00
3591	With incrustations or carvings.. do....	32	00
	Of mahogany, cedar, jacaranda, common or fine walnut, rose, sandal, or other similar wood, solid or veneered, whether varnished, waxed, or not—		
3592	Without incrustations or carvings.. each..	40	00
3593	With incrustations or carvings.. do....	72	00
3594	Of the 4 preceding numbers with fittings for games. (Appraised according to kind with a surtax of 30 per cent.)		
3595	Of Chinese wood or paper pulp, in sets of 4 tables.. set..	24	00
	Small tables of wood or paper pulp, with single foot, without drawer:		
3596	Without incrustations or carvings.. each..	8	00
3597	With incrustations or carvings.. do....	16	00
	Tables, dining-room:		
3598	Of oak or common American walnut, whether painted, varnished, waxed, or not, without leaves (*see* note below), each..	40	00

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.
	Tables, dining-room—Continued.	
3599	Of mahogany, cedar, jacaranda, common or fine walnut, or other similar wood, solid or veneered, whether varnished, waxed, or not, without leaves .... each..	*P. C.* 80 00
	NOTE.—For the purposes of the valuation of the tables specified in the two foregoing numbers, the value thereof shall be respectively increased by 3 and 6 pesos for each leaf measuring from 30 to 50 centimeters in width.	
3600	Tables, iron or steel, gross weight .... kilog..	56
	Billiard tables. (*See* No. 896.)	
	Metal:	
	Yellow. (*See* Nos. 1793–1796.)	
3601	Babbitt or similar, in bars, blocks, or ingots for bearings, machine rests, and other purposes, gross weight .... kilog..	1 00
	White—	
3602	In sheets, gross weight .... do....	2 20
3603	Nickel, German silver, or similar metals, wrought into unenumerated articles, including packages .... kilog..	8 00
3604	As above, gilt or silvered, common or half fine.. do....	16 00
3605	Of better quality than above, and same articles with monogram .... kilog..	40 00
3606	Methylal .... do....	24 00
3607	Methyl .... do....	72 00
3608	Metronomes .... each..	8 00
	Meters, including packages:	
3609	Of common wood, for artisans .... kilog..	4 00
3610	Of boxwood .... do....	8 00
3611	Of iron or steel .... do....	1 20
3612	Of bronze or copper .... do....	2 00
3613	Of bone, india rubber, horn, or gutta-percha .... do....	6 60
3614	Of whalebone .... do....	24 00
3615	Of ivory .... do....	56 00
	Mixed tissues, for trousers. (*See* No. 2818.)	
3616	"Mezclilla," cotton .... do....	1 60
3617	Bees' honey, palm or sugar-cane sirup, gross weight .... do....	32
3618	Millet, gross weight .... do....	08
	Black lead. (*See* No. 3259.)	
3619	Ores in rough state. (According to appraisement.)	
3620	Minium, gross weight .... do....	40
	Mignardises. (*See* Nos. 2369–2373.)	
	Myrrh. (*See* Nos. 2914, 2915.)	
3621	Myrtol .... do....	48 00
	"Mistelas." (Appraised as Sweetened liqueurs.)	
	Preserve dishes ("misteleras"). (Appraised as Sugar basins, according to kind.)	
3622	Preparation, liquid, for gilding, including receptacle .... kilog..	1 40
3623	Models and drawings, machine. (According to appraisement.)	
3624	Models and drawings, natural history, for schools. (According to appraisement.)	
	Models, other. (*See* Nos. 2298–2300.)	
	Molds:	
3625	Of tin plate, sheet iron, or zinc, whether tinned, galvanized, painted, or enameled with faïence or porcelain, or not, gross weight .... kilog..	94
3626	Of bronze or copper, with or without parts of another common metal, gross weight .... kilog..	1 60
	Of glass, faïence, or porcelain. (Appraised as Glassware, faïence, or porcelain, according to kind.)	
3627	Of wood, including packages .... kilog..	1 60
	Of paper. (*See* Nos. 2298–2300.)	
3628	For manufacturing printing blocks. (According to appraisement.)	

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.	
		P.	*C.*
	Moldings, wooden:		
3629	Whether varnished, painted, gilt, silvered, bronzed, or not, gross weight ... kilog..		80
3630	Coated with plaster, ungilt, gross weight ... do....		48
	Moldings of paper pulp or cardboard, including packages:		
3631	Ungilt ... do....	2	00
3632	Gilt, silvered, bronzed, painted, or varnished ... do....	3	00
	Grindstones:		
3633	Mounted on iron, steel, or wood, gross weight ... do....		40
	Unmounted. (*See* No. 4151.)		
3634	Molybdate of ammonia ... do....	12	00
3635	Molybdate of potash ... do....	16	00
3636	Molybdate of soda ... do....	16	00
3637	Windlasses for anchors. (According to appraisement.)		
	Coffee mills, gross weight:		
	Ordinary—		
3638	With wooden box ... do....		56
3639	With iron or steel box ... do....		56
3640	Of iron, steel, or sheet iron, with hopper, with or without fly wheel ... kilog..		94
3641	Of iron or steel, single or double wheeled, American, or imitations thereof, with or without parts of common metal ... kilog..		65
3642	Mills, gross weight ... do....		65
3643	Coins. (According to appraisement.)		
3644	Morphia ... do....	72	00
3645	Haversacks for the military, of sailcloth or other like tissue, including packages ... kilog..	2	00
	Game bags, netted, with or without parts of leather, including packages:		
3646	Ordinary or half fine ... kilog..	4	40
3647	Fine ... do....	6	00
3648	Mortadella, gross weight ... do....	1	30
3649	Mosaics of wood for flooring, with or without borders or frames of same materials, gross weight ... kilog..		80
3650	Milan flies, including packages ... do....	4	00
	Mustard pots. (Appraised as Sugar basins, according to kind.)		
	Mustard, gross weight:		
3651	In powder ... kilog..		65
3652	Prepared ... do....		50
3653	Motors of all kinds, gross weight ... do....		65
3654	Cramps ("muchachos") of iron or steel, gross weight ... do....		40
	Furniture, unset:		
	Whether painted, varnished, waxed, or not. (Appraised as Mounted furniture, according to kind).		
3655	Nonupholstered ("en esqueleto"), whether painted, varnished, waxed, or not, oak, common American walnut, or other similar wood, gross weight ... kilog..		80
3656	Same as above, of cedar, mahogany, jacaranda, common or fine walnut, rose, sandal, or other similar wood, solid or veneered, gross weight ... kilog..	1	60
3657	Of iron or steel, chairs, sofas, and tables, with or without wooden parts, gross weight ... kilog..		56
3658	Furniture not specially mentioned. (According to appraisement.)		
3659	Millstones, gross weight ... kilog..		08
	Springs:		
3660	Of iron or steel, gross weight ... do....		40
3661	For locomotives and tenders, gross weight ... do....		40
	Furniture. (*See* Nos. 4440, 4441.)		
3662	Models for handwriting or drawing, gross weight ... do....	3	20
3663	Samples liable to a duty not exceeding 1 peso. (According to appraisement.)		

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.	
		P.	*C.*
3664	Muffles for assays, gross weight ...... kilog..		56
3665	Shot, sporting, gross weight ...... do....		24
3666	Shot bags of leather, with or without parts of common metal, including packages ...... kilog..	10	00
	Dolls, undressed, including packages:		
3667	Covered with basil or tissue, with head of cardboard, faience or porcelain, and wooden dolls, ordinary ...... kilog..		80
3668	With head of wax, with or without hair, ordinary or half fine, kilog	2	00
3669	As above, with head of faience, porcelain or biscuit ...... kilog..	3	00
3670	Of faience or porcelain, ordinary or half fine ...... do....	1	20
	Of caoutchouc. (*See* No. 3186.)		
3671	Of other kinds and fine dolls. (According to appraisement.)		
3672	Muriate or hydrochlorate of ammonia, gross weight ...... kilog..		56
3673	Muriate of baryta ...... do....		80
3674	Muriate of strontia ...... do....	1	00
3675	Muriate of crystallized potash ...... do....	1	00
3676	Muriate of soda ...... do....	1	00
	Muslin of cotton, white. (Appraised as White cotton cambric.)		
	Muslin:		
	For dresses—		
	Of cotton, colored—		
3677	Containing up to 40 threads in woof and warp ...... do....	3	00
3678	Containing more than 40 threads ...... do....	4	80
	Of wool—		
3679	With admixture of cotton, plain, serged or open-worked ...... kilog..	5	00
	Plain—		
3680	Containing up to 35 threads in woof and warp ...... do....	6	60
3681	Containing more than 35 threads ...... do....	12	00
3682	Serged or open-worked ...... do....	7	00
3683	Of silk ...... do....	56	00
3684	With admixture of another commoner material ...... do....	24	00
	For curtains. (*See* No. 4345.)		
	Moss:		
3685	Corsican, or coralline ...... do....		65
3686	In bulk or packets, for flower makers, including packages ...... do....	1	20
	Music, including packages:		
3687	Printed or manuscript ...... do....	2	40
3688	Paper or cardboard, perforated, for musical instruments ...... do....	4	80
3689	Sheets of common metal, perforated for musical instruments, kilog	4	00
3690	Mother-of-pearl manufactured into unenumerated articles, including packages ...... kilog..	56	00
	Naphthaline:		
3691	Impure, gross weight ...... do....		16
3692	White, in powder or crystallized ...... do....	1	20
3693	Naphthol ...... do....	4	80
3694	Narceine ...... do....	72	00
3695	Narcotine ...... do....	72	00
	Razors, with or without cases:		
3696	Ordinary ...... dozen..	6	00
3697	Half fine ...... do....	16	00
3698	Fine ...... do....	36	00
	Knives:		
	Fruit, or for sailors—		
3699	Ordinary ...... do....	1	60
3700	Half fine ...... do....	3	20
3701	Fine ...... do....	4	80
3702	Lopping and grafting, including packages ...... kilog..	6	00
	Boneblack. (Appraised as Animal charcoal.)		

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.	
		P.	*C.*
3703	Nicotine . . . kilog.	72	00
	Nickel:		
3704	Metallic . . . do.	6	00
	In sheets or plates, or manufactured into unenumerated articles. (*See* Nos. 3603–3605.)		
3705	Nitrate of amyl . . . kilog.	8	00
	Nitrate of ammonia:		
3706	Impure . . . do.	1	20
3707	Purified . . . do.	2	40
	Nitrate of baryta:		
3708	Impure, for industrial purposes, gross weight . . . do.		40
3709	Purified . . . do.	2	00
3710	Nitrate of bismuth (sub) . . . do.	10	00
3711	Nitrate of cadmium . . . do.	16	00
3712	Nitrate of lime . . . do.	3	00
3713	Nitrate of cerium . . . do.	16	00
3714	Nitrate of zinc . . . do.	4	00
3715	Nitrate of cobalt, crystallized . . . do.	12	00
3716	Nitrate of copper . . . do.	2	40
3717	Nitrate of strontia . . . do.		72
3718	Nitrate of magnesia . . . do.	3	00
3719	Nitrate of manganese . . . do.	8	00
3720	Nitrate of mercury, crystallized . . . do.	6	00
3721	Nitrate of nickel . . . do.	8	00
3722	Nitrate of silver, melted or crystallized . . . do.	72	00
3723	Nitrate of pilocarpine . . . do.	72	00
3724	Nitrate of lead . . . do.		80
	Nitrate of potash:		
3725	Purified . . . do.		80
3726	Ordinary, for industrial purposes, gross weight . . . do.		24
3727	Nitrate of soda, purified . . . do.		60
3728	Nitrate of uranium . . . do.	24	00
3729	Nitrite of amyl . . . do.	8	00
3730	Nitrobenzine or mirbane, including receptacles . . . do.	3	00
3731	Nitroprussiate of soda . . . do.	40	00
	Levels:		
	For artisans, including packages—		
3732	Of wood . . . do.	1	60
3733	Of iron or steel . . . do.	1	20
3734	Of bronze . . . do.	2	40
3735	For engineers. (According to appraisement.)		
	Gallnuts:		
3736	Whole, including packages . . . do.	1	30
3737	In powder, including packages . . . do.	1	60
	Nuts:		
3738	Areca . . . do.		80
	Kola—		
3739	Whole . . . do.	1	20
3740	In powder . . . do.	1	60
3741	Nutmegs . . . do.	3	20
	Nux vomica:		
3742	Whole . . . do.		80
3743	In powder . . . do.	1	20
	Numbers of iron, steel, zinc, tin plate, bronze, copper, or paper. (*See* Nos. 284–286.)		
	Wafers, including packages:		
3744	Of flour, for letters . . . kilog.	2	40
3745	Of gum, for letters . . . do.	12	00
3746	For medicine . . . do.	6	00
3747	Oboes . . . each.	48	00
3748	Ocarinas of clay . . . dozen.	8	00

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.	
		P.	*C.*
	Ochers:		
3749	Natural, yellow or red, gross weight ... kilog..		08
	Of other kinds. (*See* Nos. 4175–4179.)		
	Small flutes. (*See* Nos. 1451–1454.)		
3750	Punches (ojaladores), eyelet, of bone, including packages ... do....	6	00
3751	Eyelets of common metal, for clothing, foot wear, or other purposes, including packages ... kilog..	4	80
	Eyes:		
3752	Crabs', whole or in powder ... do....	6	00
3753	Of glass, for birds, including packages ... do....	8	00
3754	Artificial, for other purposes. (According to appraisement.)		
	Dutch cloth. (*See* Nos. 846–850.)		
3755	Olein ... kilog..		80
	Oleograph. (*See* Nos. 2490, 2491.)		
	Olibanum. (*See* Nos. 2918, 2919.)		
	Cooking crocks, gross weight:		
	Of cast iron—		
3756	With foot, without lid ... do....		20
3757	Tinned or galvanized ... do....		32
3758	As above, with faience or porcelain ... do....		56
3759	Of hammered iron, tin plate, or sheet iron, whether tinned, galvanized, or not; enameled or not with faience or porcelain, kilog ...		94
3760	Of bronze or copper ... kilog..	1	60
3761	Opiates and "odontines" for the teeth (perfumery), including packages ... kilog..	1	60
	Opium:		
3762	In paste ... do....	28	00
3763	Powdered ... do....	38	00
3764	Liquid ... do....	10	00
3765	Opodeldoc, including packages ... do....	2	00
	Orchil:		
3766	Liquid or in paste, including packages ... do....		80
3767	Powdered, including packages ... do....	1	20
3768	Orders, blank, printed on paper, stitched or in loose sheets, gross weight ... kilog..	3	20
3769	Drained fruit, gross weight ... do....		40
	Organdies of cotton. (Appraised as Cambric according to kind.)		
3770	Organs or portable organs, crank, gross weight ... kilog..	1	60
3771	Organs or harmoniums, bellows or wind, with stops, gross weight, kilog ...	1	60
	Gold:		
3772	Dust or ingot ... gram..	1	60
3773	Rolled, for dentists ... do....	2	40
3774	Manufactured into plate ... do....	2	00
3775	Scrap ... do....	1	20
	Foil, for gilding. (*See* No. 3323.)		
3776	Spangles or enamel in very thin brass foil, including packages, kilog ...	6	40
3777	As above, cut out for flowers, including packages ... kilog..	12	80
3778	As above, ornamented with imitation stones or other similar articles ... kilog..	20	00
3779	Orpiment or yellow arsenic ... do....		56
	Licorice:		
3780	In paste, including packages ... do....	2	00
3781	Whole roots, gross weight ... do....	1	30
3782	Pulverized roots, gross weight ... do....	2	00
	Osnaburgs or "tocuyos burdos:"		
	Of cotton, unbleached, plain, for the manufacture of bags—		
3783	Containing up to 16 threads in woof and warp ... kilog..	1	00
	Containing more than 16 threads. (Appraised as Tocuyos.)		

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.		Valuation 18d.	
			P.	C.
	Osnaburgs or "tocuyos burdos"—Continued.			
	Of hemp or jute, gross weight—			
3784	For bags	kilog.		40
3785	Colored, stamped, for floors	do.	1	00
3786	Ossein, gross weight	do.		80
	Oysters:			
3787	In water, gross weight	do.		50
	Of other kinds. (*See* Nos. 1904, 1905.)			
3788	Oxalate of ammonia	do.	3	00
3789	Oxalate of baryta	do.	6	00
3790	Oxalate of lime	do.	4	00
3791	Oxalate of cerium	do.	8	00
3792	Oxalate of zinc	do.	3	60
3793	Oxalate of copper	do.	6	00
3794	Oxalate of chrome	do.	12	00
3795	Oxalate of strontia	do.	4	00
3796	Oxalate of iron	do.	4	80
3797	Oxalate of magnesia	do.	7	20
3798	Oxalate of manganese	do.	10	00
3799	Oxalate of acid potash or sorrel salts	do.	1	20
3800	Oxalate of potash, neutral or pure	do.	2	00
3801	Oxalate of soda	do.	3	20
	Oxfords of cotton:			
3802	Containing up to 28 threads in woof and warp	do.	1	60
3803	Containing more than 28 threads	do.	3	00
3804	Oxide of aluminum or alumina	do.	6	00
3805	Oxide of antimony, white, or antimony bloom	do.	3	00
3806	Oxide of barium or baryta, pure	do.	3	20
3807	Oxide of bismuth	do.	12	00
3808	Oxide of calcium or lime	do.		80
3809	Oxide of cerium	do.	32	00
3810	Oxide of zinc	do.	1	30
	Oxide of cobalt:			
3811	Black or gray	do.	16	00
3812	Pure	do.	56	00
	Oxide of copper:			
3813	Black	do.	2	00
3814	Pure	do.	6	00
3815	Oxide of chrome, pure	do.	6	00
3816	Oxide of tin	do.	2	40
3817	Oxide of iron or ethiops martial	do.		80
3818	Oxide of iron and gas-purifying earth, gross weight	do.		16
	Oxide of mercury:			
3819	Black (proto)	do.	8	00
3820	Precipitate, red (bi)	do.	4	80
3821	Oxide of red lead or minium, gross weight	do.		40
3822	Oxide of uranium	do.	32	00
	Cotton wicks ("pablio"):			
3823	Non-plaited	do.	1	00
3824	Plaited	do.	1	60
3825	"Pagliano" sirup in flasks, including packages	do.	4	00
	Pans. (*See* Nos. 2666–2672.)			
	Straw plaitings for the manufacture of hats:			
3826	Ordinary, sample No. 147	do.		80
3827	Of better quality than above, sample No. 148	do.	1	60
3828	Of better quality than sample No. 148. (According to appraisement.)			
3829	Palladium	kilog.	300	00
	Wash basins:			
3830	Of caoutchouc or gutta-percha, including packages	do.	8	00
	Other kinds. (Appraised as Sugar basins according to kind.)			

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.
	Shovels:	
	For agricultural purposes, gross weight—	
	Of iron or steel—	*P.* *C.*
3831	Without handle .... kilog..	56
3832	With handle .... do....	65
3833	Large, so-called "palas de buey" .... do....	24
3834	Of wood, with or without handle .... do....	40
3835	Of hammered iron, tin plate, zinc or sheet iron, whether tinned, galvanized, painted, varnished, or not; enameled or not with faience or porcelain, for domestic purposes, gross weight .... kilog..	94
	Pallets:	
3836	Wooden, for painters, including packages .... do....	2 00
	Tennis rackets. (*See* Nos. 4371, 4372.)	
	Coats for women and girls. (*See* Nos. 1414–1426.)	
	For men or boys. (*See* Nos. 4771–4793.)	
	Toothpick-holders of glass, crystal, faience, or porcelain. (Appraised as unenumerated articles of glass, faience, or porcelain, according to kind.)	
	Knitting needles. (Appraised as Sewing needles, according to kind.)	
	Save-alls. (Appraised as Sugar basins, according to kind.)	
	Wood, dye:	
3837	In natural state, in pieces or sawdust, gross weight .... kilog..	16
3838	For clarifying beer, gross weight .... do....	24
3839	Masts and yards for ships. (According to appraisement).	
	Shag, cotton:	
	For men's clothing. (Appraised according to No. 1084.)	
	For women's clothing. (Appraised according to No. 2599.)	
3840	Pancreatine .... kilog..	40 00
3841	Drums, Basque .... each..	6 00
3842	"Panquimagogo" purgative and vomitive, including packages, kilog	3 20
	Trousers, men's:	
	Of cassimere, cloth, or other similar woolen tissues—	
3843	Ordinary .... dozen..	56 00
3844	Half fine .... do....	96 00
3845	Fine .... do....	160 00
	Of cassimere, cloth, or other similar tissues of wool mixed with cotton—	
3846	Ordinary .... dozen..	40 00
3847	Half fine .... do....	56 00
3848	Fine .... do....	96 00
	Of "brin" or drill of linen, pure or mixed with another vegetable fiber—	
3849	Ordinary .... dozen..	24 00
3850	Half fine .... do....	40 00
3851	Fine .... do....	80 00
	Of "brin," drill, or other cotton tissue—	
3852	Ordinary or half fine .... do....	20 00
3853	Fine .... do....	48 00
	Trousers for children, measuring not more than 35 centimeters around the waist:	
	Of cassimere, cloth, or other similar woolen tissues—	
3854	Ordinary .... dozen..	40 00
3855	Half fine .... do....	64 00
3856	Fine .... do....	96 00
3857	Of cassimere, cloth, or other similar tissues of wool mixed with cotton .... dozen..	24 00
3858	Half fine .... do....	36 00
3859	Fine .... do....	60 00

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.
	Trousers for children, measuring not more than 35 centimeters around the waist—Continued.	
	Of "brin" or drill of linen, pure or mixed with another vegetable fiber—	*P. C.*
3860	Ordinary.......dozen..	16 00
3861	Half fine.......do....	24 00
3862	Fine.......do....	48 00
	Of "brin," drill, or other cotton tissue—	
3863	Ordinary or half fine.......do....	14 00
3864	Fine.......do....	28 00
	Drawers:	
	Of knitted cotton, pure or with slight admixture of another material, except silk, including packages—	
3865	Ordinary or half fine.......kilog..	8 00
3866	Fine.......do....	12 00
	Of knitted wool, pure or with slight admixture of another material, except silk, including packages—	
3867	Ordinary or half fine.......kilog..	12 00
3868	Fine.......do....	14 00
3869	Oiled trousers, ordinary, for seamen.......do....	1 20
	Lamp shades, with or without frame:	
3870	Of paper or cardboard, including packages.......do....	3 20
3871	Of glass, crystal, faience, or porcelain, gross weight.......do....	80
3872	Other. (According to appraisement.)	
	Drugget (pañete), ordinary, thick, gross weight:	
3873	With stamped colored designs, for carpets.......do....	1 60
3874	Without colors, flooring.......do....	80
	Shawls. (*See* Nos. 3906-3933.)	
	Cloth, woolen:	
3875	For billiard tables.......do....	12 00
3876	So-called "ladies' stuff".......do....	6 00
3877	Ordinary, so-called "estrella," up to 140 centimeters in width, meter.......	1 60
	Cloth and satin for dresses, from 120 to 150 centimeters in width:	
	Of wool, pure or mixed with cotton or another vegetable fiber—	
	Of a quality inferior to sample No. 80. (Appraised according to tissues classed under No. 1570.)	
3878	As above, ordinary, sample No. 76.......meter..	1 20
3879	Half fine, sample No. 77.......do....	2 00
3880	Fine.......do....	3 20
	Woolen—	
3881	Ordinary, sample No. 78.......do....	2 40
3882	Half fine, sample No. 79.......do....	4 80
3883	Fine.......do....	8 00
	So-called beaver, "montagnac," "ratinet," or similar, of wool mixed with cotton—	
3884	Ordinary, sample No. 149.......meter..	2 80
3885	Half fine, sample No. 150.......do....	4 40
3886	Fine.......do....	6 00
	As above, of wool—	
3887	Ordinary, sample No. 151.......do....	5 60
3888	Half fine, sample No. 152.......do....	8 80
3889	Fine.......do....	12 00
3890	Cloth flannels or other similar tissues of wool, pure or mixed with another material, except silk, of a single color, or with stamped designs, for table covers.......kilog..	6 00
	Napkins and dishcloths. (*See* Nos. 5149, 5150.)	
	Kerchiefs:	
	Of cotton, plain—	
3891	Up to 30 threads woof and warp.......do....	3 00
3892	Up to 45 threads.......do....	4 40
3893	More than 45 threads.......do....	6 40

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.
	Kerchiefs—Continued.	*P. C.*
3894	Of cotton, serged, and kerchiefs imitating silk foulards ..do....	4 40
	Of linen, pure or mixed with another vegetable material—	
	White, without needlework—	
3895	Up to 50 threads woof and warp..............kilog..	8 80
3896	More than 50 threads ....do....	12 00
	White or colored, with needlework—	
3897	Up to 50 threads...............................do....	10 00
3898	More than 50 threads ....do....	16 00
3899	Striped or checked, with or without needlework, sample No. 153 ....kilog..	8 00
3900	Of Holland cloth or batist of linen, embroidered, open worked, with embroidered initials or lace. (According to appraisement.)	
	Of silk—	
3901	For the pocket or the neck.......................kilog..	60 00
3902	Embroidered for the pocket or the neck............do....	96 00
3903	Mixed with another material, for the pocket or the neck, kilog	30 00
3904	As above, with embroidering.......................kilog..	48 00
3905	Of floss silk, very ordinary, for the pocket or the neck ..do....	36 00
	Shawls, single or double:	
3906	Of cotton, with or without fringes of same material, or wool, kilog	2 80
	Of wool—	
3907	Ordinary, sample No. 154 ....kilog..	5 20
3908	Half fine, sample No. 155..........................do....	8 80
3909	Of better quality than sample No. 155 ....do....	16 00
3910	Mixed with another vegetable material, ordinary or half fine ....kilog..	6 40
3911	Of better quality than above.......................do....	8 80
	Of open tissues, "camelia," crape, or muslin—	
3912	Containing up to 30 threads in woof and warp ..do....	8 00
3913	More than 30 threads, and shawls of barege ....do....	14 00
3914	Of the two preceding numbers, with admixture of vegetable material ....kilog..	12 00
3915	Of cashmere or merino— With stamped colors ....do....	14 00
3916	As above, with silk stripes, with or without silk fringes, kilog	18 00
	Black or of a single color—	
3917	Containing up to 12 crossed filaments ("hebras"), kilog	8 00
3918	Up to 20 filaments ....do....	12 00
3919	More than 20 filaments...........................do....	18 00
3920	Of the three preceding numbers, mixed with any vegetable material ....kilog..	10 00
3921	Of all foregoing numbers, with silk fringes. (Appraised according to kind, with a surtax of 10 per cent.)	
	Of cashmere, fine, called "ternaux"—	
3922	Containing up to 10 crossed filaments in the center..kilog..	120 00
3923	Up to 15 filaments ....do....	176 00
3924	Up to 20 filaments ....do....	240 00
3925	More than 20 filaments...........................do....	320 00
3926	Of wool, ordinary, imitation of the shawls called "ternaux," kilog	24 00
3927	Of gros, pekin, satin, serge, taffeta or other similar of silk, plain, figured, or damasked ....kilog..	60 00
3928	As above, embroidered..............................do....	80 00
3929	Of grenadine, knitted, tulle or other silk tissues, open or transparent, except shawls of lace or blonde ....kilog..	160 00

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.	
		P.	*C.*
	Shawls, fichus, points, and similar articles of silk lace or blonde:		
3930	Ordinary or half fine .... kilog..	300	00
3931	Fine. (According to appraisement.)		
	Mixed with another material—		
3932	Ordinary or half fine .... do....	160	00
3933	Fine .... do....	240	00
	Shawls of knitted wool. (Appraised as Woolen knitted tissues, according to kind.)		
3934	Papaine .... kilog..	72	00
3935	Papaiotine .... do....	72	00
	Paper, including packages:		
3936	Fayard's .... do....	10	00
3937	Filtering .... do....		80
3938	Fly-killing .... do....	3	00
3939	Medicinal, not specified .... do....	4	00
	Paper, gross weight:		
3940	For sheathing ships .... do....		24
3941	Unsized or half-sized, for printing, of a quality neither superior nor inferior to the type represented by sample No. 156 .. kilog..		52
3942	In bands, for telegraphs .... do....		52
3943	Packing, sample No. 157 .... do....		27
3944	Of cotton, straw, or wood, common, thick, or thin, unvarnished, for wrapping or flooring, sample 158 .... kilog..		38
3945	Common, transparent, so-called parchment, thick or thin, for wrapping, sample No. 159 .... kilog..		80
3946	Of cotton, oiled or transparent, for wrapping butter, sample No. 160 .... kilog..		90
3947	With impressions, for wrapping, except tissue and linen paper, kilog		80
3948	Of cotton, colored, unvarnished, for advertisements, posters, or other purposes .... kilog..		48
	Of cotton, varnished or glazed—		
3949	For bookbinders, sample No. 161 .... do....		80
3950	For labels, flowers, or other purposes .... do....		80
3951	Special, W. C., or toilet .... do....		52
3952	Emery .... do....		40
3953	Tin .... do....	2	00
	Paper, including packages:		
3954	Hot gilt or silvered, for flower makers .... do....	12	00
3955	As above, glued on cardboard, and ordinary gilt or silvered paper for flower makers .... kilog..	4	00
3956	Of cotton, imitating silvered or gilt paper, with or without impressions for bags .... kilog..	1	40
3957	Albuminized .... do....	4	80
3958	Blotting .... do....		72
3959	Ruled or not, for music .... do....		64
3960	Oiled for press copying .... do....	3	00
3961	Checkered, combined or not with tissue, for drawings or plans, kilog	2	00
3962	Prepared with ferro-prussiate, for the reproduction of plans by means of light .... kilog..	6	60
3963	Drawing, or for plans, white, combined or not with tissue, kilog	1	00
3964	Gelatinized for copying .... kilog..	2	00
3965	Carbolic, for reproducing copies, when writing .... do....	8	00
3966	Tracing (transparent or oiled paper or tissue) .... do....	4	00
	Of cotton—		
3967	Of quality inferior to the type represented by sample No. 156, gross weight .... kilog..		52
3968	Of quality superior to the type represented by sample No. 156, for printing, lithography, books, and other purposes .... kilog..		72

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.	
		P.	C.
	Paper, including packages—Continued.		
	Of cotton—		
3969	So-called "medio florete," genoese and its imitations, gross weight, sample 162 ... kilog..		56
3970	Official, without heading or monogram ... do....		72
	As above—		
3971	With heading ... do....		80
3972	With monogram ... do....	1	00
3973	Letter or note, of cotton, without heading or monogram .. do....		88
	As above—		
3974	With heading ... do....	1	00
3975	With monogram ... do....	1	20
3976	Letter or note, of cotton, with envelopes of cotton, without heading or monogram ... kilog..	1	20
	As above—		
3977	With heading ... do....	1	40
3978	With monogram, and paper with openworked parts, or colored designs or pictures ... kilog..	1	60
3979	Of cotton, for accounts or invoices, with or without heading, kilog ...	1	20
3980	Cigarette ... kilog..	1	30
3981	Endless or on spools ... do....		80
	Cut or in booklets. (*See* No. 3321.)		
3982	Linen, pure or mixed, official, for printing, books, or other unenumerated purposes, without heading or monogram .. kilog..	1	20
	As above—		
3983	With heading ... do....	1	40
3984	With monogram ... do....	1	60
3985	Letter or note, of linen, pure or mixed, without heading or monogram ... kilog..	2	40
	As above—		
3986	With heading ... do....	2	80
3987	With monogram ... do....	3	60
	With envelopes—		
3988	Without heading or monogram ... do....	3	00
3989	With heading ... do....	3	20
3990	With monogram, and paper with openworked parts or colored designs or pictures ... kilog..	4	00
3991	Of linen, pure or mixed, for accounts or invoices, with or without heading ... kilog..	3	00
3992	For press copying ... do....	2	00
3993	Tissue, for letters, notes, flowers, wrapping, or other purposes ... kilog..	2	00
3994	Rice, for flowers ... do....	24	00
3995	Open worked, for ornamenting sweetmeat or other boxes, and paper for bouquets, in sheets or cornets, including paper wrappers ... kilog..	8	00
3996	Perforated, for embroidering ... do....	2	00
3997	Transparent, so-called "glacier," in sheets or rolls, for window panes ... kilog..	16	00
	Painted paper, wall:		
	Unglazed—		
3998	Sample No. 163 ... do....		40
3999	With common gilding, silvering, or bronzing, ordinary, sample No. 164 ... kilog..		80
4000	Of better quality than above, sample No. 165 ... do....	1	00
4001	Varnished or glazed, sample No. 166 ... do....		92
4002	Of better quality than sample No. 166 ... do....	1	60
4003	Hot gilt or silvered, white or colored, glazed or not, sample No. 167 ... kilog..	4	40
4004	With velveted designs, or entirely velveted, sample No. 168, kilog ...	3	20

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.	
		P.	C.
	Painted paper, wall—Continued.		
	As above—		
4005	With common bronzing, gilding, or silvering .... kilog..	4	40
4006	Hot gilt or silvered .... do....	6	00
4007	Ornamented, or other of a better quality than all the above mentioned. (According to appraisement.)		
4008	Without colors or designs, so-called, ground paper for paper-hangers .... kilog..		28
	Blotting pads. (*See* Nos. 1526–1528.)		
4009	Paraffin in the mass, gross weight .... do....		48
	Umbrellas:		
4010	Of cotton tissue .... dozen..	16	00
4011	Of tissue of wool, pure or mixed with another material, except silk, ordinary .... dozen..	24	00
	Of silk, pure or mixed with another material—		
4012	Ordinary .... each..	4	80
4013	Half fine .... do....	7	20
4014	Fine .... do....	10	00
4015	With handle of tortoise shell, mother-of-pearl, or ivory, each	20	00
4016	Umbrella stands. (According to appraisement.)		
4017	Paraldehyde .... kilog..	8	00
	Parasols and sunshades:		
	Of a length up to 52 centimeters, measured on the ribs—		
	Of cotton tissue—		
4018	Ordinary .... dozen..	6	00
4019	Half fine .... do....	12	00
4020	Fine .... do....	24	00
	Of silk, plain—		
4021	Ordinary .... do....	40	00
4022	Half fine .... do....	56	00
4023	Fine .... do....	80	00
	Of silk, with common or half fine pure or mixed silk lace, plain or with embroideries—		
4024	Ordinary .... dozen..	96	00
4025	Half fine .... do....	120	00
4026	Fine, and sunshades with handle of tortoise shell, mother-of-pearl, or ivory. (According to appraisement.)		
	Of silk, mixed with another material, with or without ornaments—		
4027	Ordinary .... dozen..	16	00
4028	Half fine .... do....	28	00
4029	Fine .... do....	56	00
	Of a length exceeding 52 centimeters, measured on the ribs. (Appraised as Umbrellas, according to kind.)		
	Plasters. (*See* No. 2356.)		
4030	Drum skins .... kilog..	20	00
4031	Parquetry and sets of pieces of thin wood glued on tissue, gross weight .... kilog..		80
	Gridirons of iron or steel:		
4032	Gross weight .... do....		56
4033	Combined with faïence or porcelain, of iron wire, tin plate, or sheet iron, whether tinned, galvanized, or not; enameled or not with faïence or porcelain, gross weight .... kilog..		94
4034	Slides of leather for harness, including packages .... do....	6	00
	Bolts and latchkeys for doors, windows, furniture, or other purposes, gross weight:		
4035	Of iron or steel, whether painted, varnished, bronzed, tinned, galvanized, or not .... kilog..		56
4036	As above, nickeled, or with small parts of bronze .... do....	1	00

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.	
		P.	C.
	Bolts and latchkeys for doors, windows, furniture, or other purposes, gross weight—Continued.		
4037	Of bronze or copper .... kilog..	1	60
4038	As above, nickeled .... do....	2	40
	Slides, for stirrup straps, including packages:		
4039	Of silvered bronze or copper .... do....	4	00
4040	Of white metal, nickel, German silver, or other similar..do....	8	00
4041	As above, silvered .... do....	16	00
	Laces, with metal tips, for foot wear or corsets, including packages:		
4042	Of cotton, leather, linen, or wool .... do....	6	00
4043	Of silk .... do....	40	00
4044	With admixture of another commoner material .... do....	24	00
	Passementerie: Curtain loops, trimmings, frogs, tassels, cords, tapes, tufts, fringes, galloons, grecques, ornaments, gimps, edgings, braids, or other similar articles for tapestry or clothing, with or without core of another material, with or without adornments of crystal, wood, wax, straw, common metal, glass, or other similar materials, including packages:		
4045	Of hemp or jute .... kilog..	3	00
4046	Of cotton mixed with hemp or jute .... do....	4	00
4047	Of cotton .... do....	6	00
4048	Of cotton, hemp, or jute, with slight admixture of better material, except silk .... kilog..	9	00
4049	As above, with filaments or slight admixture of silk ..... do....	12	00
4050	Of linen, pure or mixed with another vegetable material..do....	10	00
4051	As above, with slight admixture of better material, except silk, kilog	14	00
4052	The same, with filaments or slight admixture of silk.... kilog..	16	00
	Of wool—		
4053	With or without admixture of another commoner material, kilog	12	00
4054	With a slight admixture of another material of better quality .... kilog..	16	00
4055	Of silk .... do....	40	00
4056	With admixture of another commoner material ..... do....	20	00
4057	Of common metal, gilt or silvered, with core of cotton or of any material other than silk .... kilog..	14	00
4058	As above, with silk core .... do....	40	00
4059	Of silver, with or without gilding, with or without core of another material .... kilog..	160	00
4060	Raisins, gross weight .... do....		44
	Pastes:		
4061	Medicinal, in boxes or flasks, gross weight .... do....	3	20
4062	Of althea, lichen, liquorice, gum, jujube, or other similar, usually sold by weight, gross weight .... kilog..	2	00
4063	Razor, including packages .... do....	3	60
4064	Metal-cleaning, including packages .... do....		94
4065	Tooth, including packages .... do....	1	60
4066	For printing rollers, gross weight .... do....	1	60
	Meat, shell or other fish. (Appraised as Preserves, according to kind.)		
4067	Paper pulp, gross weight .... kilog..		08
	Pastilles, gross weight:		
	Medicinal—		
4068	In boxes or flasks .... do....	3	20
4069	To be sold by weight .... do....	2	00
4070	Nonmedicinal .... do....	1	30
4071	Perfuming cones, including packages .... do....	2	00
4072	Skates. (According to appraisement.)		
4073	Paullinia, including packages .... do....	8	00
	Bonnets and caps ("pavas y pavitas") of pita. (Appraised as Hats, according to kind.)		

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.	
		P.	*C.*
4074	Anacahuita pectoral, gross weight ... kilog..	1	60
	Shirt fronts, including packages:		
4075	Of cotton tissue ... do....	4	00
4076	Of pure or mixed linen tissue ... do....	10	00
	Toilet tables, wooden. (Appraised as chests of drawers with mirror, according to kind.)		
	Combs, including packages:		
4077	Of wood ... kilog..	3	20
4078	Of horn, bone, caoutchouc, ebonite, or ivorine ("marfilina"), kilog ...	5	20
4079	Of ivory or bone imitating ivory ... kilog..	56	00
4080	Of tortoise shell ... do....	80	00
4081	Of common metal, nickeled or not ... do....	3	20
4082	Of leather, bronze, iron, or steel, for painters ... do....	2	40
4083	Of horn, bronze, iron, or steel, for horses ... do....	3	20
	Ornamental, of horn, bone, caoutchouc, gutta-percha, paste, or composition, plain or open worked, including packages—		
4084	With or without parts or ornaments of another material, for chignon or holding the hair ... kilog..	14	00
4085	Round, for children ... do....	8	00
4086	As above, of common metal, whether nickeled or not, including packages ... kilog..	3	20
	Of tortoise shell or ivory, for same purposes. (Appraised as wrought tortoise shell or ivory.)		
	Braid. (Appraised according to Nos. 4077–4081.)		
4087	Pelerines. (According to appraisement.)		
	Hair:		
	Human. (*See* Nos. 1132, 1133.)		
4088	Animal. (According to appraisement.)		
	Balls, playing, including packages:		
4089	Of caoutchouc ... kilog..	4	00
4090	Covered with woolen stuff or leather ... do....	11	20
4091	Of celluloid ... do....	7	20
4092	Wigs, including packages ... do....	72	00
4093	Fur-lined coats ("pellones"). (According to appraisement.)		
	Seed:		
4094	Cotton, gross weight ... kilog..		24
4095	Palm, gross weight ... do....		24
4096	Pepsin, pure or mixed ... do....	32	00
	Peptone:		
4097	Dry ... do....	18	00
4098	Liquid ... do....	8	00
4099	Peptonate of iron ... do....	14	00
4100	Peptonate of mercury ... do....	14	00
4101	Peptodine ... do....	24	00
	Pekin. (Appraised as unenumerated silk tissues for clothing.)		
	Percales and chintz of cotton:		
4102	Containing up to 40 threads in woof and warp ... kilog..	3	00
4103	Containing more than 40 threads ... do....	4	80
	Percaline, cotton, for lining and other purposes:		
4104	Plain, serged, or shaved ... do....	3	00
	With silk stripe, ribs, or filaments—		
4105	Sample No. 169 ... do....	10	00
4106	Of better quality than sample No. 169 ... do....	20	00
	Clothes racks:		
	Hanging, whether painted, varnished, or not, with or without parts of common metal, faïence, or porcelain, gross weight—		
4107	Of white wood ... kilog..		56
4108	Of cabinetmakers' wood ... do....	1	60
	Of bronze or iron. (Appraised as Bronze or iron wares, according to kind.)		
4109	Other, not specified. (According to appraisement.)		

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.	
		P.	C.
4110	Mining drills, gross weight ..... kilog..		65
4111	Perfumery in fancy cases or boxes, and unenumerated perfumery. (According to appraisement.)		
	Knobs, for bedsteads, gross weight:		
4112	Of faïence or porcelain, with or without parts of common metal, kilog		56
4113	Of bronze or copper ..... kilog..	1	60
4114	As above, nickeled ..... do....	2	40
	Pearls:		
4115	Fine. (According to appraisement.)		
4116	Of glass or composition, including packages ..... do....	14	00
	Medicinal. (*See* Nos. 1431–1441.)		
4117	Liquid (water for the complexion), including packages..do....	3	00
4118	Permanganate of zinc ..... do....	40	00
4119	Permanganate of potash ..... do....	3	00
4120	Permanganate of soda ..... do....		80
4121	Bolts of copper, bronze, or composition, gross weight ..... do....	1	00
	Venetian blinds:		
	Wooden, gross weight—		
	Painted—		
4122	Without cornices or other ornaments ..... do....	1	00
4123	With cornices or other ornaments ..... do....	1	20
4124	In rods, without cornices or other ornaments ..... do....		64
4125	Other. (According to appraisement.)		
4126	Pessaries of caoutchouc, including packages ..... do....	10	00
	Weights for balances, gross weight:		
4127	Of iron or steel ..... do....		32
4128	Of bronze or copper ..... do....	2	00
4129	Ranged in sets in wooden blocks, including packages.do....	2	40
	Fish:		
4130	Large, dried, smoked, or in brine, gross weight ..... do....		40
	Small, not specified. (*See* No. 1905.)		
	Lifting apparatus ("pescantes"), gross weight:		
4131	Derricks ..... do....		65
4132	Monkeys, pile-driving ..... do....		65
	Mats:		
4133	White or colored, so-called Guatemala, Manila, Peru, gross weight ..... kilog..		65
4134	Of hemp, jute, or cocoanut fiber, gross weight ..... do....	1	00
	Petroleum:		
4135	Crude, gross weight ..... do....		48
	Rectified. (*See* No. 41.)		
4136	Pitch, Burgundy, sample No. 170 ..... do....		64
4137	Nipple shields and breast pumps, of glass or crystal, with or without parts of caoutchouc, including packages ..... kilog..	4	80
4138	Nipples of caoutchouc or cow teats for nursing bottles, including packages ..... kilog..	10	00
	Pianos, wooden, of all kinds, with or without stool or covering, gross weight:		
4139	Upright ..... kilog..	1	30
4140	Grand ..... do....	1	80
	Picks, iron or steel, gross weight:		
4141	Without handles, for laborers ..... do....		56
4142	With handle ..... do....		65
4143	With or without handle, for stonecutters ..... do....		56
4144	Lunar caustic ..... do....	72	00
4145	Blue vitriol, gross weight ..... do....		30
4146	Loadstone or oxide of magnetic iron ..... do....		80
4147	Pumice stone, gross weight ..... do....		24
4148	Calamine stone ..... do....		56

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.	
	Stones, gross weight:	*P.*	*C.*
4149	Hones, fine grained kilog.		48
4150	Ordinary, for whetting tools do.		24
4151	Grind do.		10
	Whetting, mounted. (*See* No. 3633.)		
4152	Millstones do.		8
4153	Emery, for sharpening knives do.		96
4154	Lithographic do.		30
4155	Flint do.	1	00
4156	Paving, except marble slabs do.		6
4157	Precious, not specified. (According to appraisement.)		
4158	Imitation of precious stones, including packages do.	100	00
	Or tables for billiards. (*See* No. 4223.)		
	Cotton leather ("piel de algodon"), colored. (Appraised as No. 1084.)		
	Hides:		
4159	With the hair, in bands, for trimmings, including packages kilog.	12	00
4160	Whole, for trimmings or mantles, not specified. (According to appraisement.)		
	Detached parts and valves for machinery, gross weight:		
4161	Of iron or steel kilog.		65
4162	As above, with parts of another common metal do.	1	20
4163	Of bronze or copper, with or without parts of another material kilog.	1	60
4164	Of tin plate, sheet iron, or other common metals, whether nickeled, silvered, or not, for sewing machines kilog.	3	00
4165	Of iron or steel for chuck lathes ("terrajas") do.	4	00
4166	Electric piles. (According to appraisement.)		
	Medicinal pills, including packages:		
4167	In boxes or flasks do.	16	00
4168	To be sold by weight do.	20	00
4169	Pill tiles with iron or steel rule and wooden or marble tablet each.	10	00
4170	Pilocarpine kilog.	72	00
	Pepper, gross weight:		
4171	In grain do.		48
4172	Ground do.		72
	Pencil brushes, including packages:		
4173	For artisans do.	4	00
4174	For drawing and painting do.	12	00
	Paints:		
4175	In lead tubes for oil painting, including packages do.	6	60
4176	In tablets, including packages do.	20	00
4177	Of copper, for ships, gross weight do.	1	20
4178	Ordinary, prepared with oil, gross weight do.		24
4179	In powder, not specified, gross weight do.		40
4180	Pincers and tongs, iron or steel, for artisans, gross weight do.		80
4181	Pineapple kernels, gross weight do.		80
	Pipes, smoking, including packages:		
4182	Wooden, with or without parts of common metal do.	12	00
4183	As above, with mouthpiece of glass or amber do.	36	00
4184	Of porcelain; plain or with figures, with or without parts of common metal kilog.	6	00
4185	Of meerschaum or its imitation, plain or with figures do.	140	00
4186	Of gypsum, plain or with figures, gross weight do.		48
4187	Of clay or terra cotta, plain or with figures, gross weight do.		80
	Piqués, cottonis, or "marsellas," for waistcoats:		
	Of cotton—		
4188	Ordinary, sample No. 171 do.	3	00
4189	Of better quality than above, sample No. 172 do.	4	80
4190	Of better quality than sample No. 172 do.	7	20
4191	Of cotton with silk do.	24	00

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.	
		P.	*C.*
	Piqués, cottonis, or "marsellas," for waistcoats—Continued.		
4192	Of linen, pure or mixed with another material except silk ... kilog.	9	60
4193	Of silk mixed with a material of lower quality ... do.	24	00
4194	Of silk ... do.	56	00
	Piqué of cotton for dresses:		
4195	Without borders ("sin frisa") ... do.	4	00
4196	With borders ("con frisa") ... do.	4	00
4197	Pyridine ... do.	8	00
4198	Stands ("pisos"), wooden, for lanterns, gross weight ... do.		80
4199	Pistachio nuts, gross weight ... do.		80
	Pistols:		
	Cap with wooden stock—		
4200	Single-barreled ... pair.	6	00
4201	Double-barreled ... do.	8	00
	With fixed barrel for Lefaucheux's cartridges—		
	Single-barreled—		
4202	With wooden stock ... do.	9	20
4203	With ivory or mother-of-pearl stock ... do.	16	00
	Double-barreled—		
4204	With wooden stock ... do.	20	00
4205	With ivory or mother-of-pearl stock ... do.	32	00
	Lefaucheux's or other similar, double-barreled—		
4206	With wooden stock ... do.	24	00
4207	With ivory or mother-of-pearl stock ... do.	48	00
4208	Of other kinds. (According to appraisement.)		
4209	Pistol holsters, leather ... do.	8	00
	Screw staples, gross weight:		
4210	Of iron or steel ... kilog.		56
4211	As above, nickeled ... do.		80
4212	Of bronze or copper ... do.	1	60
4213	As above, nickeled ... do.	2	40
	Whistles, including packages:		
4214	Of bone ... do.	6	60
4215	Of ivory ... do.	56	00
4216	Of common metal ... do.	4	00
4217	As above, nickeled or silvered ... do.	8	00
4218	Of caoutchouc, with tube of the same material, covered or not, for carriages ... kilog.	12	00
	Slates:		
	Framed or not, gross weight—		
4219	For schools ... do.		24
4220	For offices ... do.		64
4221	Of porcelain, for offices, including packages ... do.	2	00
4222	For roofing, gross weight ... do.		12
4223	For billiard tables, gross weight ... do.		12
4224	Trowels and dibbles of iron or steel, for masons and gardeners, gross weight ... kilog.	1	20
	Smoothing irons, iron or steel, gross weight:		
4225	Without furnace ... do.		16
4226	With furnace ... do.		32
4227	Sheets, copper or composition, for sheathing ships, gross weight, kilog.		80
4228	Plans, geographical or topographical. (According to appraisement.)		
	Plants:		
4229	Exotic. (According to appraisement.)		
	Artificial. (*See* Nos. 2652–2656.)		
	Soles, boot or shoe, including packages:		
4230	Of cork ... kilog.	2	00
4231	Of gutta-percha ... do.	11	20

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.	
		P.	C.
	Silver:		
4232	Gilt or not, manufactured into articles for household or table use, not specified .... kilog..	200	00
4233	In ingots or old articles. (According to appraisement.)		
4234	Cymbals of common metal, nickeled or not, for bands, including packages .... kilog..	10	00
	Platinum:		
4235	Rolled or drawn .... gram..		80
4236	Manufactured into articles not elsewhere specified ...... do....	1	00
4237	Combined with unspecified medicinal salts .... do....		60
4238	Large dishes ("platones") of hammered iron, tin plate, zinc, or sheet iron, whether tinned, galvanized, or not; enameled or not, with faience or porcelain, gross weight .... kilog..		94
	Plates:		
	Of glass, crystal, faience or porcelain. (Appraised as Glassware, faience, or porcelain, according to kind.)		
4239	Of hammered iron, tin plate, zinc, or sheet iron, whether tinned, galvanized or not; enameled or not, with faience or porcelain, gross weight .... kilog..		94
	Plumb lines for artisans, gross weight:		
4240	Of iron, steel, or lead .... do....		56
4241	Of bronze or copper .... do....	1	60
4242	As above, nickeled .... do....	2	40
4243	Plumbago in powder to polish or shine, gross weight .... do....		28
	Lead, gross weight:		
4244	In sheets, bars, or plates .... do....		24
4245	Rolled in thin sheets, for corking .... do....	2	00
4246	Black, in powder, to polish or shine .... do....		28
4247	In sheets or grains, for assays .... do....		48
	Feathers, including packages:		
	Simple or in tufts, for hat trimming—		
4248	Ordinary or half fine .... do....	20	00
4249	Fine .... do....	40	00
	Ostrich—		
4250	In natural state .... do....	4	00
4251	Cleaned, ornamental .... do....	40	00
	Goose or quills—		
4252	Uncut, for writing .... do....	3	20
4253	Cut, for writing .... do....	8	00
4254	Cut, for toothpicks .... do....	8	00
4255	Swan or other birds, for quilts, coverlets, or other purposes . do....	8	00
4256	Wings and stuffed birds or their imitations, for hat trimming, kilog	20	00
	Pens:		
4257	Of common metal, including packages .... kilog..	8	00
4258	Gold .... gram..	2	00
4259	Of common metal, for mechanical ruling .... kilog..	4	00
4260	Puffs for rice powder, including packages .... do....	8	00
4261	Feather dusters, including packages .... do....	3	00
4262	Sickles and pruning knives, iron or steel, gross weight .... do....	1	60
4263	Podophyllin .... do....	24	00
	Polygraphs:		
4264	For writing. (According to appraisement.)		
4265	For reproducing manuscripts. (According to appraisement.)		
4266	Policies, printed on paper, stitched or not, gross weight ..... kilog..	3	20
	Powder, gun, gross weight:		
4267	Blasting, for mines .... do....		40
4268	Blasting or dynamite and gelatin dynamite .... do....	1	40
4269	Sporting, in cases .... do....	1	60
4270	Sporting, in bulk .... do....	1	00
4271	Smokeless. (According to appraisement.)		

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.	
		P.	C.
	Powder flasks for hunters, including packages:		
4272	Of horn or leather, with or without parts of common metal, kilog.	10	00
4273	Of common metal kilog.	3	00
4274	As above, nickeled or silvered do.	6	00
	Powder:		
4275	Antimonial do.	2	00
4276	Dower's do.	5	60
4277	Juane's do.	4	40
4278	Tin, for manufacturing mirrors do.	6	00
	Powders, including packages:		
4279	Insecticide or rat killers do.	1	60
4280	For cleaning metal wares do.		94
4281	For clarifying wine and other liquids do.	4	00
4282	Dryers, Paris or Venetian, for painters do.		72
4283	For the complexion, mixed or not, in boxes, packets, or pots, with or without puffs, and "veloutine" kilog.	2	80
4284	Or dentrifrice tablets do.	2	40
4285	Curry, or pimento, gross weight do.		65
	Pomades, including packages:		
4286	Chables's, for the complexion, and antihemorrhoidal pomade, kilog.	4	00
4287	Widow Farnier's, for the eyes kilog.	12	00
4288	Medicinal, not specified do.	3	60
4289	And creams, for the complexion and hair do.	2	00
	For cleaning metal wares. (*See* No. 4064.)		
	Tubes of tin, zinc, lead, or composition, including packages:		
4290	Empty, for scent waters kilog.	3	00
4291	Filed with scent waters do.	3	00
	With colors. (*See* No. 4275.)		
	Bowls, punch. (Appraised as Sugar basins, according to kind.)		
	Poplin. (Appraised under Nos. 2842–2857, according to kind.)		
	Porcelain (china ware), gross weight:		
	White—		
4292	Plates kilog.		24
4293	In unenumerated articles do.		56
4294	Colored, gilt, enameled, or decorated, in unenumerated articles, ordinary or half fine, without monogram kilog.	1	00
	As last above—		
4295	Fine, and porcelain, with monogram do.	1	60
4296	Superfine. (According to appraisement.)		
	Purses:		
4297	Of cardboard or paper, oilcloth, or similar stuff dozen.	2	00
4298	Of ordinary leather, ordinary or half fine do.	3	00
4299	As above, fine do.	8	00
4300	Of fine leather do.	24	00
4301	Of tortoise shell, mother-of-pearl, or ivory. (According to appraisement.)		
4302	Of silver, with or without gilding kilog.	200	00
	"Poruñas:"		
4303	Of hammered iron, tin plate, zinc, or sheet iron; whether tinned, galvanized, or not; enameled or not with faience or porcelain; gross weight kilog.		94
4304	Of bronze or copper, gross weight do.	1	60
	Potash:		
4305	Caustic, purified do.	1	60
4306	Pearlash, or carbonate of potash, impure, gross weight do.		32
4307	Potassium, metallic do.	72	00
4308	Precipitate of mercury, white or red do.	4	40

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.	
		P.	C.
	Presses, gross weight:		
	Of iron or steel—		
4309	With or without parts of another common metal, for dyeing or domestic purposes ....kilog..		94
4310	With screw, for letter copying ....do....		40
4311	As above, with parts of bronze or copper ....do....		56
4312	Of iron, steel, or sheet iron, with or without parts of another material, without screw, portable, for letter copying..kilog..		94
4313	For corking, of iron or steel ....do....		56
4314	Of wood, iron, or steel, for artisans ....do....		56
4315	Lithographic and stereotypic ....do....		65
4316	Hydraulic, for pressing oilseeds ....do....		65
4317	Screw, for preparing salt meat and other similar purposes.do....		65
4318	Preparations, mercurial, not specified ....do....	4	00
4319	Preparations and dyes for the hair, including packages......do....	3	60
4320	Prisms or pendants, of crystal or glass, for lamps, including packages ....kilog..	3	00
4321	Test or graduated tubes, of crystal or glass, including packages.do....	2	40
4322	Radway's Ready Relief, including packages ....do....	1	60
4323	Propilamine or trimethilamine ....do....	20	00
	Prussiates. (Appraised as Cyanides, according to kind.)		
4324	Bridges, steel or iron, gross weight ....do....		32
	Doors and windows, gross weight:		
4325	Of white wood ....do....		40
4326	Of cabinetmakers' wood ....do....		94
	Polishers, for artisans, gross weight:		
4327	Of iron or steel ....do....	1	30
4328	Of wood ....do....		80
	Pulp:		
4329	Cocoanut, gross weight ....do....		24
4330	Tamarind, including packages ....do....	1	20
4331	Cassia fistula, including packages ....do....	2	00
	Bracelets:		
4332	Of cocoanut, gutta-percha or caoutchouc, including packages, kilog	8	00
4333	Of common metal, whether silvered, gilt, nickeled, or not, including packages ....kilog..	16	00
4334	Of silver, without fine stones or pearls, gilt or not......do....	240	00
4335	Of gold, without fine stones or pearls........do....	1,800	00
4336	Of other kinds not specially mentioned. (According to appraisement.)		
4337	Pulsometers, gross weight ....kilog..		65
	Sprayers:		
	Of common metal, whether nickeled, silvered, or not, with or without parts of another material, including packages—		
4338	For medicinal purposes ....kilog..	12	00
4339	For scent waters ....do....	12	00
4340	Of crystal or glass, with or without parts of another material, for scent waters, including packages ....kilog..	6	00
4341	Points (colters), plow, of iron or steel, gross weight........do....		48
	Points and lace of silk. (*See* Nos. 1930, 1931.)		
	Brads for upholsterers or glaziers, gross weight:		
4342	Of iron wire, whether painted, varnished, or not........do....		56
4343	Of bronze or copper ....do....	1	60
	Lace, metal, for dress trimmings. Appraised under Nos. 4057–4059, according to kind.		
	Tulle:		
4344	Of cotton, plain, white, or colored ....kilog..	3	20
4345	Of cotton muslin, figured, white or colored, for curtains or other purposes ....kilog..	4	80

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.
	Tulle—Continued.	
	Of wool, silk, etc. (Appraised under Nos. 2803–2807, according to kind.)	
	Punches for artisans, gross weight:	*P. C.*
4346	Without handle .... kilog..	6 00
4347	With handle .... do....	1 60
4348	Cuffs, fur, for ladies. (According to appraisement.)	
	Purpurine:	
	In powder (false gold). (*See* No. 1116.)	
4349	Medicinal .... do....	72 00
	Burners or galleries:	
	Lamp, gross weight—	
4350	Of bronze .... do....	1 60
4351	As above, nickeled .... do....	2 40
4352	Gas, nickeled, including packages .... do....	6 40
4353	Kermes .... do....	4 00
	Bell jars for cheese. (Appraised as Sugar basins, according to kind.)	
4354	Cheese, gross weight .... kilog..	80
	Damasked chintz. (Appraised as Percales, Nos. 4102, 4103, according to kind.)	
	Quinquina, gross weight:	
4355	In lumps .... kilog..	1 30
4356	In powder .... do....	1 60
4357	Laroche's .... do....	1 60
4358	Quinine .... do....	40 00
	Radish dishes. (Appraised as Sugar basins, according to kind.)	
4359	Racahout, including packages .... kilog..	3 00
	Roots, including packages:	
	Ipecacuanha—	
4360	Whole .... do....	10 00
4361	In powder .... do....	14 00
4362	Milkwort, or seneca, whole .... do....	4 00
4363	Milkwort, in powder .... do....	4 80
4364	Rhubarb or rhapontic, whole .... do....	3 00
4365	Rhubarb, in powder .... do....	3 60
	Roots, gross weight:	
4366	Of sarsaparilla, whole .... do....	1 30
4367	Of sarsaparilla, in powder .... do....	2 00
4368	Medicinal, unenumerated .... do....	1 30
4369	In powder .... do....	2 00
4370	Snuff .... do....	4 00
	Tennis rackets, including packages:	
4371	Of wood .... do....	3 00
4372	As above, with cords, threads, or parchment .... do....	12 00
	Satins:	
	For Clothing. (*See* Nos. 3878–3889.)	
	For boots and shoes—	
4373	Of cotton .... do....	3 00
	Of wool with admixture of cotton or other vegetable fiber—	
4374	Containing up to 16 crossed filaments .... kilog..	4 00
4375	Containing more than 16 crossed filaments .... do....	6 00
4376	Of wool .... do....	8 00
4377	Mixed with silk .... do....	16 00
	For clothing or lining—	
4378	Of cotton .... do....	3 00
4379	Of wool with admixture of cotton or other vegetable fiber, kilog	6 80
4380	As above, with silk stripes, ribs, or filaments .... kilog..	8 00
4381	Of wool .... do....	8 00
4382	With silk stripes, ribs, or filaments .... do....	12 00

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.	
	Satins—Continued.		
	For clothing or lining—		
	Of silk—	*P.*	*C.*
4383	For dresses, lining, or furniture covers … kilog	56	00
	With admixture of wool—		
4384	For dresses or lining … do	16	00
4385	For furniture covers, carriages, or hangings … do	16	00
4386	With admixture of cotton or any other vegetable fiber, for lining, dresses, or furniture covers … kilog	24	00
	Scrapers:		
4387	Of iron or steel, for artisans, gross weight … do	1	30
4388	Office, including packages … do	12	00
	Shavings:		
4389	Hartshorn, including packages … do		80
	Quassia. (*See* Nos. 2076, 2077.)		
4390	Scrapers of iron or steel, with or without handle of another material, for calking, gross weight … kilog	1	20
4391	Harrows for agriculture, gross weight … do		65
4392	Rakes of iron or steel, with or without handle, gross weight … do		56
4393	Tissue, striped "rayadillo," of cotton … do	1	60
4394	Spokes, wooden, manufactured or not, for wheels, gross weight, kilog		40
4395	Receipts printed on paper, stitched or not, gross weight … kilog	3	20
	Bands:		
	Embroidered on the loom, excluding the weight of the boxes—		
	Embroidered on cotton tissue—		
4396	With cotton thread … kilog	16	00
4397	With silk thread … do	28	00
	Embroidered on tissue of linen, pure or mixed with another vegetable material—		
4398	With cotton or linen thread … kilog	28	00
4399	With silk thread … do	40	00
	Embroidered on tissue of wool, pure or mixed with vegetable material—		
4400	With cotton or woolen threads … kilog	20	00
4401	With silk thread … do	32	00
	Embroidered on tissue of silk, pure or mixed with another material—		
4402	With cotton, woolen, or silk threads … kilog	48	00
4403	As above, hand embroidered. (According to appraisement.)		
4404	For lining boots and shoes, of morocco or other leather, including packages … kilog	14	00
	For interior trimming of hats and caps, including packages—		
4405	Of morocco or other leather, with or without ventilators, kilog	16	00
4406	Of paper imitating leather … kilog	3	00
4407	Of tissue … do	6	00
	Nets:		
4408	Fishing, including packages … do	4	00
4409	Hair, including paper wrappers … do	80	00
4410	Drums, with cords and screws … each	32	00
4411	Reflectors of glass for lamps or lanterns, gross weight … kilog		80
4412	Watering cans of zinc, tin plate, or sheet iron, whether tinned, galvanized, painted, or not; enameled or not with faïence or porcelain, gross weight … kilog		94
	Ferrules for walking, umbrella, parasol, or similar sticks, including packages:		
4413	Of common metal … kilog	3	20
4414	As above, nickeled or silvered … do	4	80
4415	Of horn or bone … do	6	40

Valuation Tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.
	Rulers:	
	Measuring. (*See* Nos. 3565–3568.)	
	For offices, including packages—	*P. C.*
4416	Of white wood..........kilog..	2 00
4417	Of cabinetmakers' wood, with or without parts or fillets of common metal..........kilog..	4 00
	Shares, grates, railings, or balustrades, of iron or steel, gross weight:	
4418	Plow..........kilog..	32
4419	For the kitchen or stoves..........do....	32
4420	For balconies, windows, or gardens, whether painted, varnished, bronzed, or not..........kilog..	32
	Watches, of gold or plated with gold, according to diameter in millimeters, measured inside the case:	
	Single case—	
4421	Up to 40 millimeters..........each..	32
4422	More than 40 millimeters..........do....	40
	Double case—	
4423	Up to 40 millimeters..........do....	40
4424	More than 40 millimeters..........do....	60
4425	Of above numbers, with calendar, fine stones or pearls; watches with monogram; also chronometers or repeating watches. (According to appraisement.)	
	With single or double case:	
	Of silver, gilt, or not—	
4426	Ordinary or half fine..........each..	9 00
4427	Fine..........do....	16 00
4428	Of copper, whether gilt, silvered, or not..........do....	6 00
4429	As above, nickeled..........do....	4 00
4430	Of nickel or other unenumerated common metal....do....	3 00
4431	As above, gilt or silvered..........do....	5 00
	Chronometers for scientific observations. (*See* Nos. 2058–2060.)	
4432	Alarm clocks of tin plate, brass, or zinc, nickeled or not, with or without parts of another common metal..........dozen..	22 00
4433	Clocks and watches of other sorts not specified. (According to appraisement.)	
4434	Golden remedy, Dr. Pierce's, gross weight..........kilog..	1 60
4435	Oars..........each..	2 40
4436	Palms, sailors', including packages..........kilog..	6 00
	Reps. (Appraised as unenumerated tissues for furniture, carriages, or curtains, according to kind.)	
4437	Rings, corn, including packages..........kilog..	20 00
	Rosin:	
4438	Pine, for soap making or ships, gross weight..........do....	16
	Other. (*See* Nos. 2895–2919.)	
4439	Resorcine..........do....	16 00
	Springs, furniture, gross weight:	
4440	Of iron or steel, whether painted, tinned, coppered, or not..do....	30
4441	Of bronze or copper..........do....	1 00
	Springs and spindles for doors and furniture, gross weight:	
4442	Of iron or steel, with or without small parts of bronze or copper..........kilog..	65
4443	Of bronze or copper, with or without parts of another common metal..........kilog..	1 60
	Springs of iron or steel, gross weight:	
4444	For carriages, carts, or wagons..........do....	64
4445	For railway wagons and carriages..........do....	40
4446	Hair restorer, Dr. Rossetter's and other, including packages..do....	1 60
4447	Retorts of faïence, glass, or iron, for assays, gross weight.....do....	40
4448	Night stools, wooden, with or without valve. (According to appraisement.)	

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.
	Revolvers:	
	Six shots or less, according to caliber in millimeters—	
	With common wooden stock, painted or varnished—	
	Of 9 millimeters or less—	P. C.
4449	Ordinary or half fine ... each	6 00
4450	Fine ... do	10 00
	Of more than 9 millimeters—	
4451	Ordinary or half fine ... do	10 00
4452	Fine ... do	14 00
	With stock of ebony, jacaranda, caoutchouc, gutta-percha, ivorine, common unsilvered metal, and like materials—	
	Of 9 millimeters or less—	
4453	Ordinary or half fine ... each	10 00
4454	Fine ... do	14 00
	Of more than 9 millimeters—	
4455	Ordinary or half fine ... do	18 00
4456	Fine ... do	22 00
	With stock of mother-of-pearl, ivory, or silvered metal—	
4457	Of 9 millimeters or less, ordinary or half fine ... each	8 00
4458	Of more than 9 millimeters, half fine or fine ... do	30 00
4459	Other, and revolvers with monogram or incrustations. (According to appraisement.)	
4460	Reticules. (According to appraisement.)	
4461	Rails, iron or steel, for railways ... kilog	08
4462	Reins, horse, of leather, with or without bits, including packages, kilog	8 00
4463	Other. (According to appraisement.)	
	Rifles:	
	Single-barreled, according to caliber in millimeters—	
	With common wooden stock, painted or varnished—	
4464	Of 9 millimeters or less ... each	12 00
4465	Of more than 9 millimeters ... do	24 00
	With stock of cabinetmakers' wood—	
4466	Of 9 millimeters or less ... do	16 00
4467	Of more than 9 millimeters ... do	32 00
4468	Winchester and other like systems ... do	40 00
4469	Revolver, 6 shots or less, not exceeding 15 millimeters, with common wooden stock, painted or varnished ... each	24 00
4470	As above, with stock of cabinetmakers' wood ... do	32 00
4471	Parlor, ordinary or half fine ... do	14 00
4472	Of other kinds. (According to appraisement.)	
	Brackets and consoles, suspending, gross weight:	
4473	Of white wood, painted or varnished ... kilog	80
4474	Of cabinetmakers' wood ... do	1 60
4475	Of above numbers, gilt, bronzed, or silvered ... do	2 40
4476	Of paper pulp or cardboard, with or without gilding or silvering ... kilog	3 00
4477	Brackets and consoles of other kinds. (According to appraisement.)	
4478	Rob antisyphilitic, gross weight ... kilog	1 60
4479	Arnotto in powder, including packages ... do	3 00
4480	Rowels, spur, of iron or steel, gross weight ... do	56
4481	Rollers, printers'. (According to appraisement.)	
4482	Rouge, in powder, for jewelers, including packages ... do	3 00
	Casters, gross weight:	
4483	Of iron or steel ... do	56
4484	Of iron or steel, with parts of bronze or copper ... do	80
4485	Of bronze or copper ... do	1 60
	Rum:	
4486	In ordinary bottles or flasks ... dozen	20 00
4487	In other receptacles ... litre	2 00
4488	Ready-made clothing not specially mentioned. (According to appraisement.)	

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.	
		P.	*C.*
	Rosaries, including packages:		
4489	Of wood or glass ... kilog..	1	20
4490	Of corozo nut, bone, cocoanut, and the like ... do....	4	00
4491	Of mother-of-pearl or ivory ... do....	32	00
4492	Of tortoise shell ... do....	40	00
4493	Of other kinds. (According to appraisement.)		
	Rosettes for bed canopies, including packages:		
4494	Of paper or cardboard ... do....	2	00
4495	As above, gilt, silvered, bronzed, or painted ... do....	3	00
4496	Of bronze or copper ... do....	3	20
4497	Gilt or silvered ... do....	6	00
4498	Of tin-plate zinc or sheet iron ... do....	1	60
4499	As above, gilt, silvered, bronzed, painted, varnished, or nickeled ... kilog..	3	20
	Labels. (*See* Nos. 619, 620.)		
4500	"Rozones" of iron or steel, without handle, for agriculture, gross weight ... kilog..	1	20
	Wheels, gross weight:		
4501	Carriage ... do....		40
4502	Cart or wagon ... do....		40
	Of iron or steel, with or without axles or nuts, gross weight—		
4503	For handcarts or small mills ... kilog..		40
4504	For railways ... do....		40
	Wheels or casters for furniture, bedsteads, or other purposes, gross weight:		
4505	Of iron or steel ... kilog..		56
4506	Of bronze or copper, with or without parts of another common metal ... kilog..	1	60
4507	Of wood, horn, bone, faïence or glass, with iron or bronze, or iron and bronze parts ... kilog..	1	60
4508	Roulettes for artisans, including packages ... do....	4	00
4509	Roulettes (game). (According to appraisement.)		
4510	Turkish towels, bathing ... do....	2	80
	Sheets:		
	Of cotton tissue, plain or serged—		
4511	Without embroidery ... do....	2	40
4512	With embroidery ... do....	3	60
	Of tissue of linen, pure or mixed with another vegetable material, white or unbleached—		
4513	Without embroidery ... kilog..	3	60
4514	With embroidery ... do....	4	80
	Sabers. (*See* Nos. 2445–2447.)		
4515	Punches for artisans, including packages ... do....	2	40
	Corkscrews. (*See* Nos. 5115–5119.)		
4516	Nail pullers for artisans, including packages ... do....	1	60
4517	Saccharin ... do....	72	00
4518	Wad extractors for firearms, including packages ... do....	1	60
	Hand bags:		
	Traveling—		
4519	Of russia leather or imitations thereof ... do....	8	00
4520	Of other leather ... do....	5	00
4521	Of shag ... do....	2	40
4522	Of coarse cloth ... do....	2	00
4523	Of oilcloth ... do....	1	20
4524	Of stout or light sailcloth or duck of cotton, hemp, or jute, kilog ...	2	00
	Of coarse cloth, or shag, in the form of portmanteau:		
4525	With wooden bottoms covered with sheepskin or tissue, kilog ...	1	60
4526	With sole or cow-leather bottoms ... kilog..	4	00
4527	With accessories. (According to appraisement.)		

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.	
		P.	*C.*
	Bags:		
	Empty, for grain or other goods, gross weight—		
4528	Of hemp or jute burlap, or "osnaburgo" kilog.		50
4529	Of cotton "osnaburgo" or "tocuyo burdo"—		
	Containing up to 16 threads in woof and warp kilog.	1	12
4530	Containing more than 16 threads do.	1	40
	Of stout or light sailcloth—		
4531	Of linen or cotton with or without admixture of another vegetable material kilog.	1	80
4532	Hempen or jute do.	1	10
	Of hemp or jute—		
4533	Called Indian, similar to sample No. 173 do.		20
4534	Double, and bags with interior lining of paper for sugar, similar to sample No. 174 kilog.		50
	Filtering. (*See* Nos. 2638, 2639.)		
	For military-band instruments:		
4535	Of kipskin do.	6	00
4536	Of morocco, chamois, or other thin leather do.	12	00
4537	Sago, gross weight do.		32
	Benzoin. (*See* No. 2897.)		
	Salts:		
4538	Ordinary, ground, in grains or lumps, gross weight quintal.	2	00
4539	Refined or semirefined, gross weight kilog.		10
4540	Ammonia, or muriate of ammonia, gross weight do.		56
4541	Epsom, gross weight do.		08
4542	Glauber, gross weight do.		08
4543	Prunelle or mineral crystal do.	1	20
4544	Rochelle or Seignette do.	1	28
4545	Saturn, gross weight do.		40
4546	Sorrel do.	1	20
4547	Vegetable do.	3	00
4548	Salep, whole or in powder do.	3	20
	Saltcellars. (Appraised as Sugar basins, according to kind.)		
	Salts:		
4549	Effervescing, of magnesia, potash, lithia, and other, not specified, including packages kilog.	1	60
4550	Of natural or artificial mineral waters, for baths or internal use, including packages kilog.	1	60
4551	Salicylate of ammonia do.	14	00
4552	Salicylate of bismuth do.	14	00
4553	Salicylate of lime do.	14	00
4554	Salicylate of zinc do.	16	00
4555	Salicylate of caffeine do.	30	00
4556	Salicylate of iron do.	16	00
4557	Salicylate of lithium do.	16	00
4558	Salicylate of magnesia do.	20	00
4559	Salicylate of mercury do.	20	00
4560	Salicylate of potash do.	14	00
4561	Salicylate of soda do.	8	00
4562	Salicyne do.	20	00
4563	Salipyrine do.	72	00
	Salpeter:		
4564	Ordinary, for industrial purposes, gross weight do.		24
4565	Purified do.		80
4566	Salophene do.	72	00
4567	Salol do.	20	00
4568	Sauces, gross weight do.		80
	Sauce boats. (Appraised as Sugar basins, according to kind.)		
	Life preservers:		
4569	Cork, covered or not with tissues or caoutchouc do.	1	60
4570	Of caoutchouc do.	4	00

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.	
		P.	C.
	Sandalwood:		
4571	White or yellow, whole or in pieces ... kilog.	2	00
4572	Red (dyewood), gross weight ... do.		16
4573	Dragon's blood ... do.	3	00
4574	Leeches ... hundred.	16	00
4575	Santonine ... kilog.	40	00
4576	Sardines in oil, gross weight ... do.		60
	Serge, woolen:		
	For clothing. (*See* Nos. 1558–1569.)		
	For dresses and lining. (Appraised as Tissues, not specified, according to kind.)		
4577	Holdfasts, iron or wooden, for artisans, gross weight ... kilog.		56
	Frying pans:		
4578	Of cast iron, whether tinned, galvanized, or not, gross weight ... kilog.		32
4579	As above, with faïence or porcelain, gross weight ... do.		56
4580	Of hammered iron, tin plate, or sheet iron, whether tinned, galvanized, or not; enameled or not with faïence or porcelain, gross weight ... kilog.		94
4581	Saxophones ... each.	60	00
	Petticoats. (*See* Nos. 2359–2368.)		
	Tallow:		
	Animal, gross weight—		
4582	Rendered ... kilog.		36
4583	Raw ... do.		30
4584	Vegetable. (According to appraisement.)		
4585	Spurred rye ... do.	3	20
	Oiled silk:		
4586	For wounds, including packages ... do.	8	00
	Spun. (*See* No. 3073.)		
4587	Mowers, gross weight ... do.		65
4588	Selenium, in paste or powder ... do.	80	00
4589	Sowing drills, gross weight ... do.		65
	Cardomons:		
4590	In seeds ... do.	6	60
4591	In powder ... do.	10	00
	Seeds, medicinal, not specified, gross weight:		
4592	Whole ... do.	1	30
4593	In powder ... do.	2	00
4594	Of exotic plants, not specified, gross weight ... do.		56
4595	Semolina, gross weight ... do.		32
4596	Serum, antidiphtheric, including packages ... do.	6	00
4597	Handsaws of any form and size, for artisans, gross weight ... do.	1	20
	Sets for table use, of faïence, porcelain, glass, or crystal. (Appraised as Faience, porcelain, or glassware, according to kind.)		
	Sets for washstands, gross weight:		
4598	Of hammered iron, zinc, tin plate, or sheet iron, whether painted, varnished, bronzed, or not; enameled or not with faïence or porcelain ... kilog.		94
4599	Of bronze or copper, with or without faïence or porcelain, whether painted, varnished, or not ... kilog.	1	60
	Sets for table use, tea, or washstands, including packages:		
4600	Of bronze or copper, nickeled ... do.	4	00
4601	As above, silvered ... do.	6	00
4602	Of Britannia metal, spelter, or lead, with or without parts of another material ... kilog.	5	00
	As above—		
4603	Nickeled ... do.	6	00
4604	Silvered or gilt ... do.	8	00
4605	Of white metal, nickel, German silver, or other similar, with or without parts of another material ... kilog.	8	00

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.
	Sets for table use, tea, or washstands, including packages—Cont'd.	*P. C.*
4606	As above, gilt or silvered, ordinary or half fine ..... kilog..	16 00
4607	Of better quality than above, and sets with monogram ..do....	40 00
4608	Of silver, with or without gildings, net weight ..... do....	2 00
	Sets tablecloths and napkins, for table or tea, including paper wrappers:	
4609	Of cotton tissue ..... kilog..	2 80
	Of linen tissue, pure or mixed with another vegetable material—	
4610	Ordinary or half fine ..... kilog..	4 50
4611	Fine ..... do....	8 00
	Napkins, including paper wrappers:	
4612	Of cotton tissue ..... do....	2 80
	Of linen tissue, pure or mixed with another vegetable material—	
4613	Ordinary or half fine ..... kilog..	4 50
4614	Fine ..... do....	8 00
4615	Sextants. (According to appraisement.)	
	Cider:	
4616	In bottles or flasks, gross weight ..... do....	40
4617	In other receptacles, gross weight ..... do....	44
	Saws:	
4618	With or without their accessories, for artisans or pit sawyers, gross weight ..... kilog..	1 20
4619	Strap or endless and circular saws, gross weight ..... do....	2 40
4620	Siphons of glass with spelter neck, for aerated waters, gross weight ..... kilog..	56
4621	Silicate of iron ..... do....	3 00
	Silicate of potash:	
4622	Crystallized, pure ..... do....	4 00
	For industrial purposes, gross weight—	
4623	Solid ..... do....	12
4624	Liquid ..... do....	08
	Silicate of soda:	
4625	Pure ..... do....	4 00
	For industrial purposes, gross weight:	
4626	Solid ..... do....	12
4627	Liquid ..... do....	08
4628	Silex ..... do....	3 00
	Saddles, with or without accessories:	
4629	Ordinary ..... each..	32 00
4630	Half fine ..... do....	48 00
4631	Fine ..... do....	96 00
4632	Chairs:	50 00
	Chinese, or their imitations, wholly of cane ..... dozen..	
	Of white wood, whether painted, varnished, or not—	
	With seat and back of wood—	
4633	Without arms ..... do....	12 00
4634	Arm ..... do....	22 00
4635	Rocking ..... do....	32 00
4636	With iron screw ..... do....	62 00
	Low—	
4637	Without arms, for children ..... do....	8 00
4638	Arm, for children ..... do....	16 00
4639	Rocking, for children ..... do....	24 00
4640	High, for children ..... do....	12 00
4641	With casters, for children ..... do....	32 00
	With seat of cane, straw, open-worked wood, or cardboard pulp—	
4642	Without arms ..... dozen..	24 00
4643	Arm ..... do....	30 00
4644	Rocking ..... do....	44 00
4645	With iron screw ..... do....	80 00

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.	
		P.	C.
	Chairs—Continued.		
	Of white wood, whether painted, varnished, or not—		
	With seat of cane, straw, opened-worked wood, or cardboard pulp—		
	Low—		
4646	Without arms, for children ... dozen	16	00
4647	Arm, for children ... do	24	00
4648	Rocking, for children ... do	28	00
4649	High, for children ... do	24	00
4650	With casters, for children ... do	48	00
	With seat and back of cane, straw, open-worked wood, or cardboard pulp—		
4651	Without arms ... dozen	56	00
4652	Arm ... do	72	00
4653	Rocking ... do	80	00
4654	With iron screw ... do	124	00
	Low—		
4655	Without arms, for children ... do	32	00
4656	Arm, for children ... do	44	00
4657	Rocking, for children ... do	48	00
4658	High, for children ... do	40	00
4659	With casters, for children ... do	80	00
	Of oak or common American walnut, whether painted, varnished, or not—		
	With seat and back of wood—		
4660	Without arms ... dozen	20	00
4661	Arm ... do	36	00
4662	Rocking ... do	48	00
4663	With iron screw ... do	80	00
	Low—		
4664	Without arms, for children ... do	12	00
4665	Arm, for children ... do	20	00
4666	Rocking, for children ... do	32	00
4667	High, for children ... do	16	00
4668	With casters, for children ... do	40	00
	With seat of cane, straw, open-worked wood, or cardboard pulp—		
4669	Without arms ... dozen	36	00
4670	Arm ... do	52	00
4671	Rocking ... do	54	00
4672	With iron screw ... do	100	00
	Low—		
4673	Without arms, for children ... do	20	00
4674	Arm, for children ... do	32	00
4675	Rocking, for children ... do	36	00
4676	High, for children ... do	32	00
4677	With casters, for children ... do	60	00
	With seat and back of cane, straw, open-worked wood, or cardboard pulp—		
4678	Without arms ... dozen	72	00
4679	Arm ... do	96	00
4680	Rocking ... do	100	00
4681	With iron screw ... do	152	00
	Low—		
4682	Without arms, for children ... do	40	00
4683	Arm, for children ... do	56	00
4684	Rocking, for children ... do	60	00
4685	High, for children ... do	52	00
4686	With casters, for children ... do	100	00

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 13d.
	Chairs—Continued.	
	Of beech or similar wood, whether varnished, painted, or not, so-called Vienna, and their imitations—	
	With seat of cane, straw, open-worked wood, or cardboard pulp—	*P.* *C.*
4687	Without arms ....dozen..	36 00
4688	Arm ....do....	72 00
4689	Rocking........do....	128 00
4690	With iron screw ....do....	100 00
	Low—	
4691	Without arms, for children........do....	20 00
4692	Arm, for children........do....	32 00
4693	Rocking, for children ....do....	80 00
4694	High, for children ....do....	36 00
4695	With casters, for children........do....	80 00
	With seat and back of cane, straw, open-worked wood, or cardboard pulp—	
4696	Without arms ....dozen..	64 00
4697	Arm........do....	88 00
4698	Rocking........do....	200 00
4699	With iron screw ....do....	144 00
4700	Settees, arm, or other ....do....	240 00
	Low—	
4701	Without arms, for children........do....	40 00
4702	Arm, for children........do....	50 00
4703	Rocking, for children ....do....	120 00
4704	High, for children ....do....	56 00
4705	With casters, for children ....do....	112 00
	Of corktree, or its imitations, carved—	
4706	With seat of cane, straw, open-worked wood, or cardboard pulp ....dozen..	80 00
4707	With seat and back of cane, etc........do....	100 00
	Of solid or veneered walnut, carved—	
4708	With seat of cane, straw, open-worked wood, or cardboard pulp ....dozen..	120 00
4709	With seat and back of cane, etc ....do....	150 00
	Wooden, painted or varnished, inlaid with mother-of-pearl, with or without gilding, with or without cane seats—	
4710	Ordinary or half fine........dozen..	110 00
4711	Fine ....do....	200 00
	Of gilt wood, with or without cane seats—	
4712	Ordinary or half fine ....do....	120 00
4713	Fine ....do....	220 00
	Of oak or common American walnut—	
	Whether varnished, waxed, or painted, or not, covered with horsehair, tissue of cotton, jute, linen, or wool—	
	With covered seat—	
4714	Neither inlaid nor carved........dozen..	130 00
4715	Inlaid or carved ....do....	180 00
	With covered seat and back—	
4716	Neither inlaid nor carved........do....	190 00
4717	Inlaid or carved ....do....	240 00
	Arm, and with covered seat—	
4718	Neither inlaid nor carved........do....	200 00
4719	Inlaid or carved ....do....	280 00
	Arm, and with covered seat and back—	
4720	Neither inlaid nor carved........do....	300 00
4721	Inlaid or carved ....do....	380 00
	Easy chairs of all kinds, covered as above—	
4722	Neither inlaid nor carved........each..	50 00
4723	Inlaid or carved ....do....	75 00

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation fixed.	
	Chairs—Continued.		
	Of oak or common American walnut—		
	Whether varnished, waxed, painted, or not, covered with leather, pure or mixed silk tissue, or tissue of cotton, jute, linen, or wool, with admixture or designs of silk—		
	With covered seat—	*P.*	*C.*
4724	Neither inlaid nor carved ....dozen..	180	00
4725	Inlaid or carved ....do....	220	00
	With covered seat and back—		
4726	Neither inlaid nor carved ....do....	240	00
4727	Inlaid or carved ....do....	300	00
	Arm, and with covered seat—		
4728	Neither inlaid nor carved ....do....	280	00
4729	Inlaid or carved ....do....	340	00
	Arm, and with covered seat and back—		
4730	Neither inlaid nor carved ....do....	360	00
4731	Inlaid or carved ....do....	440	00
	Easy chairs of all kinds, covered as above—		
4732	Neither inlaid nor carved ....each..	65	00
4733	Inlaid or carved ....do....	85	00
	Of mahogany, cedar, jacarandá, common or fine walnut, rose, sandal, or other similar wood, solid or veneered, whether varnished, waxed, or not—		
	Covered with horsehair, tissue of cotton, jute, linen, or wool—		
	With covered seat—		
4734	Neither inlaid nor carved ....dozen..	200	00
4735	Inlaid or carved ....do....	320	00
	With covered seat and back—		
4736	Neither inlaid nor carved ....do....	240	00
4737	Inlaid or carved ....do....	400	00
	Arm, and with covered seat—		
4738	Neither inlaid nor carved ....each..	24	00
4739	Inlaid or carved ....do....	36	00
	Arm, and with covered seat and back—		
4740	Neither inlaid or carved ....do....	30	00
4741	Inlaid or carved ....do....	45	00
	Easy chairs of all kinds, covered as above—		
4742	Neither inlaid nor carved ....do....	80	00
4743	Inlaid or carved ....do....	140	00
	Covered with leather, tissue of pure or mixed silk or tissue of cotton, jute, linen, or wool, with admixture or designs of silk—		
	With covered seat—		
4744	Neither inlaid nor carved ....dozen..	320	00
4745	Inlaid or carved ....do....	500	00
	With covered seat and back—		
4746	Neither inlaid nor carved ....do....	400	00
4747	Inlaid or carved ....do....	620	00
	Arm, and with covered seat—		
4748	Neither inlaid nor carved ....each..	48	00
4749	Inlaid or carved ....do....	75	00
	Arm, and with covered seat and back—		
4750	Neither inlaid nor carved ....do....	50	00
4751	Inlaid or carved ....do....	85	00
	Easy chairs of all kinds, covered as above—		
4752	Neither inlaid nor carved ....do....	90	00
4753	Inlaid or carved ....do....	150	00
	Entirely covered, with or without uncovered feet—		
	Covered with horsehair, tissue of cotton, jute, linen, or wool—		
4754	Without arms ....each..	16	00
4755	Arm ....do....	22	00

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.	
		P.	C.
	Chairs—Continued.		
	Entirely covered, with or without uncovered feet—		
	Covered with leather, tissue of pure or mixed silk, or tissue of cotton, jute, linen, or wool, with admixture or designs of silk—		
4756	Without arms ... each	25	00
4757	Arm ... do	32	00
4758	So-called, in white, not covered with external tissue, whether varnished, waxed, or not. (Appraised as Chairs covered with cotton tissue, according to kind, with a rebate of 20 per cent.)		
	Sofas, settees, etc., not covered. (*See* Nos. 3655, 3656.)		
	Rocking armchairs, covered with leather or any stuff—		
4759	Of bronze ... each	80	00
4760	Of iron ... do	30	00
4761	Sinapisms, including packages ... kilog	4	00
	Dress shields of caoutchouc:		
4762	Of caoutchouc, with wool, linen, cotton, or other vegetable material, including packages ... kilog	10	00
4763	Of caoutchouc, with tissue of pure or mixed silk, including packages ... kilog	20	00
4764	Arms ("sobrepolos"), iron or steel, for telegraphic posts, gross weight ... kilog		56
	Envelopes, paper, combined or not with tissue, including packages:		
4765	Of cotton paper ... kilog	1	60
	As above—		
4766	Printed ... do	1	80
4767	With monogram ... do	2	00
4768	Of linen or silk paper ... do	4	00
	As above—		
4769	Printed ... do	4	80
4770	With monogram ... do	6	00
	Overcoats, capes, and macfarlanes for men:		
4771	Ordinary, of cassimere, cloth, or other similar woolen tissues, each	16	00
4772	Half fine ... each	28	00
4773	Fine ... do	48	00
4774	Ordinary, of cassimere, cloth, or other similar tissues of wool mixed with cotton ... each	8	00
4775	Half fine ... do	16	00
4776	Fine ... do	28	00
	Overcoats, capes, and macfarlanes for childern, not more than 35 centimeters, measured across the shoulders:		
4777	Ordinary, of cassimere, cloth, or other similar woolen tissues, each	8	00
4778	Half fine ... each	12	00
4779	Fine ... do	28	00
4780	Ordinary, of cassimere, cloth, or other similar tissues of wool mixed with cotton ... each	4	40
4781	Half fine ... do	6	00
4782	Fine ... do	12	00
	Traveling coats (dust coats):		
	Of "brin" or drill of linen or cotton, or mixed with another vegetable material—		
4783	Ordinary or half fine ... kilog	3	00
4784	Fine ... do	5	00
	Of woolen alpaca mixed with cotton—		
4785	Ordinary or half fine ... do	7	50
4786	Fine ... do	10	00

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.	
		P.	C.
	Traveling coats (dust coats)—Continued.		
	Of woolen or silk tissue—		
4787	Ordinary or half fine ....kilog..	30	00
4788	Fine ....do....	40	00
	Of unbleached silk tissue, with or without admixture of another material—		
4789	Ordinary or half fine ....kilog..	50	00
4790	Fine ....do....	60	00
	Overcoats, waterproof, with coating of caoutchouc:		
4791	Of tissue of cotton or other vegetable material ....do....	7	00
4792	Of woolen tissue ....do....	12	00
4793	Of silk tissue ....do....	20	00
	Soda, caustic:		
4794	Purified ....do....		80
4795	Ordinary, impure, gross weight ....do....		14
	Soda ash or soda crystals. (*See* No. 1484.)		
4796	Soda, purgative or refreshing, including packages ....do....	1	60
4797	Sodium, metallic ....do....	16	00
	Sofas:		
	Of white wood, whether painted, varnished, or not—		
	With seat and back of wood—		
4798	Up to 112 centimeters in length ....each..	4	00
4799	More than 112 centimeters ....do....	8	00
	With seat of cane, straw, open-worked wood or cardboard pulp—		
4800	Up to 112 centimeters ....each..	6	00
4801	More than 112 centimeters ....do....	12	00
	With seat and back of cane, etc.—		
4802	Up to 112 centimeters ....do....	12	00
4803	More than 112 centimeters ....do....	24	00
	Of beech, oak, or common American walnut, whether painted, varnished, or not—		
	With seat and back of wood—		
4804	Up to 112 centimeters in length ....each..	8	00
4805	More than 112 centimeters ....do....	16	00
	With seat of cane, straw, open-worked wood or cardboard pulp—		
4806	Up to 112 centimeters ....each..	10	00
4807	More than 112 centimeters ....do....	24	00
	With seat and back of cane, etc.—		
4808	Up to 112 centimeters ....do....	20	00
4809	More than 112 centimeters ....do....	40	00
	Lounges or sofas:		
	With one or two arms, whether painted, varnished, waxed, or not—		
	Of oak or common American walnut—		
4810	Covered with horsehair, tissues of cotton, wool, linen, jute, or other vegetable material ....each..	85	00
4811	As above, inlaid or carved ....do....	120	00
4812	Covered with leather, or pure or mixed silk tissue, or tissue of cotton, jute, linen, or wool, with admixture or designs of silk ....each..	110	00
4813	As above, inlaid or carved ....do....	160	00
	Of mahogany, cedar, jacaranda, common or fine walnut, rose, sandal, or other like wood, solid or veneered—		
4814	Covered with horsehair, tissues of cotton, wool, linen, jute, or other vegetable material ....each..	140	00
4815	As above, inlaid or carved ....do....	200	00
4816	Covered with leather, or pure or mixed silk tissue, or tissue of cotton, jute, linen, or wool, with admixture or designs of silk ....each.	160	00
4817	As above, inlaid or carved ....do....	220	00

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.	
		P.	C.
	Lounges or sofas—Continued.		
	Entirely covered, with or without arms, with or without uncovered feet—		
4818	Covered with horsehair, tissue of cotton, wool, linen, jute, or other vegetable material ... each	95	00
4819	Covered with leather, pure or mixed silk tissue, or tissues of cotton, jute, linen or wool with admixture or designs of silk ... each	140	00
	Lounges or lounges uncovered. (*See* Nos. 3655, 3656.)		
4820	Lounges or lounges in white, not covered with external stuff, whether varnished, waxed, or not. (Appraised as Settees and lounges covered with cotton tissue, according to kind, with a rebate of 20 per cent.) (According to appraisement.)		
	Lounges, iron. (*See* No. 3657.)		
4821	Solder for tinsmiths, gross weight ... kilog		48
4822	Of bronze, gross weight ... do		90
4823	Solution of bisulphite of lime, gross weight ... do		48
4824	Solution of ergotized rye, in flasks, including packages ... do	48	00
	Hats:		
	For men or children, trimmed or not—		
	Of flock wool—		
4825	Sample No. 175 ... dozen	8	00
4826	Of better quality than sample No. 175 ... do	14	00
	Of fulled wool or woolen cloth—		
4827	Sample No. 176 ... do	20	00
4828	As above, sample No. 177 ... do	32	00
4829	Of better quality than sample No. 177 ... do	52	00
	Of straw sewn or not and hats of horsehair or horsehair mixed with straw—		
4830	Sample No. 178 ... dozen	8	00
	As above—		
4831	Sample No. 179 ... do	16	00
4832	Sample No. 180 ... do	30	00
4833	Of better quality than sample No. 180 ... do	60	00
	Of palm leaf—		
4834	Sample No. 181 ... do	4	00
4835	As above, sample No. 182 ... do	8	00
4836	Of better quality than sample No. 182. (According to appraisement.)		
	Of pita—		
4837	Ordinary, sample No. 183 ... kilog	10	00
4838	Half fine, sample No. 184 ... do	18	00
4839	Of better quality than sample No. 184 ... do	40	00
	Of bampoo, manila straw or its imitations—		
4840	Sample No. 185 ... dozen	12	00
4841	As above, sample No. 186 ... do	24	00
4842	Of better quality than sample No. 186 ... do	48	00
	Trimmed, for children—		
	Of esparto, palm-leaf shavings, shag, or other tissues of cotton—		
4843	Ordinary ... dozen	8	00
4844	Half fine ... do	14	00
4845	Fine ... do	24	00
	Of horsehair, straw, cloth, felt, or horsehair mixed with straw—		
4846	Ordinary ... dozen	24	00
4847	Half fine ... do	40	00
4848	Fine ... do	60	00
	Of velvet, plush, or other tissues of silk, pure or mixed—		
4849	Ordinary ... dozen	48	00
4850	Half fine ... do	72	00
4851	Fine ... do	100	00

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.	
		P.	C.
	Hats—Continued.		
	Trimmed, for ladies and girls—		
	Of esparto, palm leaf, or shavings; of shag or other tissues of cotton—		
4852	Ordinary .... dozen..	16	00
4853	Half fine .... do....	28	00
4854	Fine .... do....	48	00
	Of horsehair, straw, cloth, felt, or horsehair mixed with straw—		
4855	Ordinary .... dozen..	48	00
4856	Half fine .... do....	80	00
4857	Fine .... do....	120	00
	Of velvet, plush, or other tissues of silk, with or without admixture—		
4858	Ordinary .... dozen..	96	00
4859	Half fine .... do....	144	00
4860	Fine .... do....	200	00
	Trimmed with fine blonde or lace. (According to appraisement.)		
	Unmounted and untrimmed, for ladies and girls:		
	Of esparto, palm leaf, or shavings, shag or other tissues of cotton—		
4861	Ordinary .... dozen..	4	00
4862	Half fine .... do....	8	00
4863	Fine .... do....	12	00
	Of horsehair, straw, cloth, felt, or horsehair mixed with straw—		
4864	Ordinary .... dozen..	12	00
4865	Half fine .... do....	20	00
4866	Fine .... do....	40	00
	Of velvet, plush, or other tissues of silk, with or without admixture—		
4867	Ordinary .... dozen..	60	00
4868	Half fine .... do....	90	00
4869	Fine .... do....	120	00
	Various—		
4870	Of cane, sample No. 187 .... kilog..	4	00
4871	Of cane or coarse straw called "de petate," sample No. 188 .... kilog..	5	00
4872	Of felt, varnished, for sailors .... dozen..	12	00
4873	The same, high crowned, for coachmen .... do....	32	00
4874	Of pure or mixed silk plush, high crowned, with or without cardboard box, for men .... dozen..	80	00
4875	Of pure or mixed silk, called opera .... do....	120	00
4876	Of cloth of beaver, high crowned, mounted, with or without cardboard box, for men .... dozen..	120	00
4877	Of pure or mixed silk plush, also cloth hats, mounted or not, for the military or clergymen .... dozen..	150	00
4878	Somnal .... kilog..	28	00
4879	Soups, gross weight .... do....	1	30
4880	Soup tureens. (Appraised as Sugar basins, according to kind.)		
4881	Blowpipes of common metal for goldsmiths, including packages, kilog	4	00
4882	Saxhorns (sopranos), piston or cylinder .... each..	20	00
	Rings:		
4883	Of common metal. (According to appraisement.)		
4884	Of gold or silver. (According to appraisement.)		
4885	Cassocks. (According to appraisement.)		
4886	Sozoiodol of ammonium .... kilog..	56	00
4887	Sozoiodol of zinc .... do....	72	00
4888	Sozoiodol of lithium .... do....	72	00
4889	Sozoiodol of mercury .... do....	72	00

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.	
		P.	C.
4890	Sozoiodol potassium ... kilog..	56	00
4891	Sozoiodol sodium ... do....	56	00
4892	Spongiopiline for poultices ... do....	9	40
4893	Corrosive sublimate ... do....	3	00
4894	Yellow amber ... do....	1	60
4895	Succinate of ammonia ... do....	12	00
4896	Succinate of copper ... do....	8	00
4897	Succinate of iron ... do....	2	40
4898	Succinate of soda ... do....	24	00
	Saddle cloths:		
4899	Of felt, swan skin, or flock wool ... do....	3	00
4900	Of other kinds. (According to appraisement.)		
	Leather:		
4901	For soles and other purposes, including packages ... do....	2	00
4902	For billiard-cue tips, including packages ... do....	12	00
4903	Sulphate of alumina, pure ... do....	1	60
4904	Sulphate of alumina and potash, in lumps, gross weight ... do....		12
4905	Sulphate of ammonia ... do....		80
	Sulphate of baryta:		
4906	Common, gross weight ... do....		12
4907	Purified ... do....	1	60
4908	Sulphate of cadmium ... do....	8	00
4909	Sulphate of lime, gross weight ... do....		08
4910	Sulphate of zinc, gross weight ... do....		24
4911	Sulphate of cobalt ... do....	16	00
4912	Sulphate of copper, gross weight ... do....		30
4913	Sulphate of copper ammoniacal ... do....	3	00
4914	Sulphate of strontia ... do....		80
	Sulphate of iron:		
4915	Impure, or green copperas, gross weight ... do....		12
4916	Purified ... do....		48
4917	Sulphate of iron ammoniacal ... do....		48
4918	Sulphate of magnesia or Epsom salts, gross weight ... do....		08
4919	Sulphate of manganese, pure ... do....	2	40
4920	Sulphate of trade manganese, for industrial purposes, gross weight ... kilog..		40
4921	Sulphate of mercury ... do....	4	00
4922	Sulphate of nickel ... do....	2	00
4923	Sulphate of potash ... do....		56
4924	Sulphate of quinine ... do....	40	00
4925	Sulphate of soda, or Glauber's salt, gross weight ... do....		08
4926	Sulphate of thalline ... do....	72	00
4927	Sulphite of ammonia ... do....	5	00
4928	Sulphite or bisulphite of lime, solid or liquid, gross weight ... do....		48
4929	Sulphite of lime, pure ... do....	3	00
4930	Sulphite of copper ... do....	8	00
4931	Sulphite of magnesia ... do....	2	40
4932	Sulphite of lead ... do....	2	40
4933	Sulphite of potash ... do....	2	40
4934	Sulphite of soda ... do....		56
4935	Sulphophenate of lime ... do....	6	00
4936	Sulphophenate of zinc ... do....	4	00
4937	Sulphophenate of copper ... do....	12	00
4938	Sulphophenate of iron ... do....	8	00
4939	Sulphophenate of magnesia ... do....	8	00
4940	Sulphophenate of potash ... do....	6	00
4941	Sulphophenate of soda ... do....	4	00
4942	Sulphocyanide of ammonium ... do....	3	00
4943	Sulphocyanide of mercury ... do....	6	00

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.
		P. C.
4944	Sulphocyanide of potassium .... kilog..	4 00
4945	Sulphonal .... do....	20 00
4946	Sulphovinate of baryta, purified .... do....	16 00
4947	Sulphovinate of lime .... do....	16 00
4948	Sulphovinate of potash .... do....	16 00
4949	Sulphovinate of soda .... do....	5 00
4950	Sulphide of antimony .... do....	60
4951	Sulphide of barium .... do....	4 00
4952	Sulphide of bismuth .... do....	20 00
4953	Sulphide of cadmium .... do....	16 00
4954	Sulphide of calcium .... do....	2 00
4955	Sulphide of carbon .... do....	60
4956	Sulphide of copper .... do....	4 00
4957	Sulphide of tin .... do....	12 00
4958	Sulphide of iron .... do....	60
4959	Sulphide of manganese .... do....	4 00
4960	Sulphide of mercury, including packages .... do....	5 00
4961	Sulphide of potassium .... do....	80
4962	Sulphide of sodium .... do....	3 00
	Suspensory bandages, including packages:	
4963	Of linen or cotton .... do....	8 00
4964	Of pure or mixed silk .... do....	20 00
	Tobacco:	
4965	Habana, in the leaf or cut .... do....	1 60
4966	Other, of all kinds .... do....	1 60
4967	Tobacco boxes or pouches of caoutchouc or rubbered tissue, including packages .... kilog..	8 00
	Snuffboxes:	
4968	Of cardboard, wood, paper pulp, caoutchouc, gutta-percha, horn or bone, with or without incrustations of mother-of-pearl, including packages .... kilog..	6 00
4969	Of common metal, whether silvered, gilt, nickeled, or not, including packages .... kilog..	10 00
4970	Of silver, gilt or not, net weight .... do....	200 00
4971	Of gold, net weight .... do....	1,400 00
	Boards, gross weight:	
4972	Small planks of white wood, prepared for making cases.. do....	12
4973	Small planks of wood, prepared for cigar boxes .... do....	56
4974	Unwrought, of pine, for picture backs, up to 3 millimeters in thickness .... kilog..	20
4975	Cedar .... do....	30
4976	Of white wood, for meat chopping and other domestic purposes, kilog	40
4977	For laundresses .... kilog..	48
	And beams of other kinds. (*See* Nos. 3416-3420.)	
	Heels, shoe, including packages:	
4978	Wooden .... do....	1 40
4979	Wooden, covered with leather or tissue .... do....	3 00
4980	Wads for guns and carbines, gross weight .... do....	1 20
4981	Billiard cues, including packages .... do....	1 40
	Caldrons:	
4982	Of bronze or copper, with or without parts of metal of inferior quality, gross weight .... kilog..	1 60
4983	Of hammered iron, tin plate, or sheet iron, whether tinned, galvanized, or not, enameled or not with faïence or porcelain, gross weight .... kilog..	94
	Brads:	
4984	Iron or steel, whether tinned, galvanized, or not, gross weight, kilog	56

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.	
		P.	*C.*
	Brads—Continued:		
4985	Of bronze, copper, zinc, or composition, with or without point of a material of inferior quality, and iron brads with leather-covered heads, gross weight ... kilog..	1	60
	As above—		
4986	Nickeled ... do....	2	40
4987	Silvered or gilt ... do....	3	00
	Court plaster—		
4988	Including packages ... do....	8	00
4989	Of linen or gutta-percha, including packages ... do....	8	00
	Borers or bits of iron or steel, gross weight:		
4990	For bitstocks ... do....	3	00
4991	Mining ... do....		65
	Talc, Venetian, in lumps or powder, gross weight:		
4992	For soap making ... do....		12
4993	Fine ... do....		40
4994	Tinsel, in very thin sheets, of one or more colors, including packages ... kilog..	6	40
4995	Thalline (sulphate or tartrate of) ... do....	72	00
4996	Tamar Indian, including packages ... do....	8	00
4997	Tamarinds, gross weight ... do....		32
4998	Tannate of alumina ... do....	4	00
4999	Tannate of ammonia ... do....	8	00
5000	Tannate of bismuth ... do....	12	00
5001	Tannate of lime ... do....	8	00
5002	Tannate of zinc ... do....	4	00
5003	Tannate of iron ... do....	6	00
5004	Tannate of mercury ... do....	12	00
5005	Tannate of lead ... do....	4	00
5006	Tannin or tannic acid ... do....	4	00
	Dish covers—		
5007	Of wire, gross weight ... do....	1	60
	Other. (Appraised as Sugar basins, according to kind.)		
	Covers—		
	Book, whether gilt, bronzed or silvered, or not, including packages:		
5008	Of paper, or tissue, glued on cardboard ... kilog..	2	40
5009	As above, without cardboard ... do....	6	00
5010	Of parchment, glued on cardboard ... do....	12	00
5011	As above, without cardboard ... do....	16	00
	Or invoice-clips. (*See* Nos. 3330, 3331.)		
5012	Tapioca, gross weight ... do....		32
	Stoppers—		
	Of cork. (*See* Nos. 1950–1953.)		
5013	Of wood, gross weight ... do....		48
5014	Of caoutchouc, including packages ... do....	6	00
	Of glass, crystal, faïence or porcelain. (Appraised as Glassware, faïence, or porcelain, according to kind.)		
5015	Plasters of thapsia, including packages ... kilog..	12	00
	Cards, including packages:		
5016	Of cardboard for photographs ... do....	1	60
	Of cardboard or bristol—		
5017	White ... do....	2	00
5018	Printed or lithographed ... do....	2	40
5019	As above, with monogram ... do....	3	00
5020	So-called fancy, with designs or pictures, for congratulations or collections ... kilog..	6	00
5021	Of composition, transparent, with designs or engravings, for congratulations or bookmarkers ... kilog..	50	00
5022	Small, for bookmarkers, engraved or lithographed, on paper or cardboard, open-worked or not, or colored ... kilog..	20	00

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.	
	Cardcases:	P.	C.
5023	Of fine leather, including packages ... kilogr.	24	00
5024	Of tortoise shell, with or without incrustations ... do.	120	00
5025	Of mother-of-pearl, with or without incrustations ... do.	56	00
5026	Of ivory, plain or with open-worked parts ... do.	56	00
5027	Of silver, plain or with open-worked parts ... do.	240	00
5028	Of gold, plain or with open-worked parts ... do.	1,600	00
5029	Tarlatan of white cotton ... do.	3	00
5030	Colored or dyed ... do.	4	80
	Tartan:		
5031	Woolen ... do.	6	00
5032	Of wool mixed with cotton or another vegetable fiber ... do.	3	20
5033	Tartar emetic or tartrate of potash and antimony ... do.	2	00
5034	Tartrate of potash ... do.	1	60
5035	Tartrate of ammonia ... do.	8	00
5036	Tartrate of ammonia and potash ... do.	4	00
5037	Tartrate of lime ... do.	4	00
5038	Tartrate of iron ... do.	4	00
5039	Tartrate of iron and ammonia ... do.	2	40
5040	Tartrate of magnesia ... do.	3	20
5041	Tartrate of potash neuter ... do.	3	00
5042	Tartrate of potash and soda ... do.	1	28
5043	Tartrate of soda ... do.	2	40
5044	Tartrate acid of thalline ... do.	72	00
5045	"Tasajo," gross weight ... do.		60
5046	Tea ... do.	2	00
5047	Medicinal, including packages ... do.	1	60
5048	Tiles, roofing, earthen or clay, gross weight ... do.		06
	Hosiery, not specified, crochet-made, knitted or netted, or its imitations on the loom, including packages:		
5049	Of cotton ... kilog.	8	00
5050	Of linen, pure or mixed with another vegetable material ... do.	24	00
5051	Of wool, pure or mixed with any material other than silk ... do.	10	00
5052	Mixed with silk ... do.	20	00
5053	Of silk ... do.	72	00
5054	Mixed with another material of inferior quality ... do.	48	00
	Cloth, including packages:		
5055	Emplastic ... do.	4	00
5056	Oiled for wounds ... do.	8	00
5057	Vesicant ... do.	12	00
5058	Transparent, tracing ... do.	4	00
5059	Of cotton, hemp, linen, or jute, prepared for oil painting, without frame ... kilog.	3	00
5060	On white wooden frame ... do.	2	00
	Tissues:		
5061	Cotton, figured, pressed for bookbinding ... do.	3	00
5062	Emery, gross weight ... do.		90
	Of horsehair. (*See* Nos. 2040, 2041.)		
	Cloth:		
	Of iron wire, whether painted, tinned, galvanized, or not, gross weight—		
5063	Special for poultry coops ... kilog.		48
5064	With broad texture, for riddles ... do.		64
5065	With close texture, for sieves, dish covers and other purposes ... kilog.	1	30
	Of bronze or copper wire, gross weight—		
5066	With broad texture, for riddles ... do.	1	60
5067	With close texture, for sieves, or other purposes ... do.	3	00
5068	Telephones ... each.	40	00

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.		Valuation 18d.	
			P.	C.
	Tongs:			
	Of iron or steel, gross weight—			
5069	For artisans	kilog		80
5070	For cutting iron wire or tubes	do	1	30
	Sugar, nutcrackers, and the like. (Appraised as Spoons, according to kind.)			
5071	Tenders, locomotive. (According to appraisement.)			
5072	Theobromine	kilog	72	00
5073	Theodolites. (According to appraisement.)			
5074	Terebene	do	4	00
	Thermometers:			
5075	Clinical	dozen	32	00
5076	For baths, of wood or common metal	do	4	00
5077	Other. (According to appraisement.)			
5078	Terpine (hydrate of)	kilog	4	00
5079	Terpinol	do	8	00
5080	Screw plates, iron, steel, or wooden, gross weight	do	4	00
5081	Teapots of cast iron, whether tinned, galvanized, or not, gross weight	kilog		32
5082	As above, with faïence or porcelain, gross weight	do		56
	With heater or spirit lamp. (Appraised as Chafing dishes, according to kind.)			
	Other. (Appraised as Sugar basins, according to kind.)			
	Earth:			
5083	Fuller's, including packages	kilog		48
5084	Terra Japonica or catechu	do		56
5085	Yellow or red (ocher), gross weight	do		08
5086	For smelting furnaces, gross weight	do		06
5087	With iron oxide, for purifying gas, gross weight	do		16
	Of Sienna, Cassel, Verona, umber, or similar. (Appraised as Paints in powder, not specified, No. 4179.)			
	Scissors, iron or steel, including packages:			
5088	For lamps	kilog	1	00
5089	For the nails	do	8	00
5090	With a ring, for clipping	do	1	20
5091	With two rings, of all kinds, for clipping	do	1	20
5092	Or shears for tinsmiths	do	2	40
5093	For tailors, with or without screw	do	4	00
5094	Of any form, for hairdressers	do	6	00
	For sewing—			
5095	Ordinary or half fine	do	1	60
5096	Fine	do	3	20
5097	Or pruning knives	do	4	00
5098	As above, with long handle	do	1	20
5099	Kettledrums	each	80	00
5100	Call bells of common metal, whether nickeled, silvered or not, for office or table use, including packages	kilog	6	00
5101	Thymol	do	16	00
5102	Jars of glazed earthenware	do		12
5103	Tubs of zinc, tin plate or sheet iron, whether painted, tinned, galvanized, or not; enameled or not with faïence or porcelain, gross weight	kilog		94
	Ink:			
5104	Prepared for printing or lithography, gross weight	do		80
5105	Common writing or copying, gross weight	do		30
	Including packages—			
5106	For marking or damp seals	do	2	40
5107	Indian, in sticks	do	8	00
5108	Indian, liquid	do	3	20
5109	Red, writing	do	2	00

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.
	Inkstands of crystal, faïence, porcelain, or glass. (Appraised as Glassware, faïence or porcelain, according to kind.)	
5110	The same, mounted on wood or metal. (According to appraisement.)	
		P. C.
5111	Tinctures, medicinal, not specially mentioned, gross weight .. kilog.	1 60
5112	Coloring matter for liqueurs, including packages ... do.	3 00
5113	"Thyol," liquid or in powder ... do.	16 00
5114	Printing type, gross weight ... do.	3 00
	Corkscrews, including packages:	
5115	Of common metal, nickeled or not, with screw or spring .. do.	3 00
5116	Of wood, with screw or spring ... do.	1 60
5117	Of iron, with lever ... do.	2 00
5118	Ordinary, of iron or steel, jointed, and corkscrews with handle of wood, bone or iron, ordinary or half fine ... kilog.	1 60
5119	As above, fine ... do.	3 00
	Knobs:	
	Lock, including packages—	
5120	Of iron, or iron with faïence, porcelain, glass, crystal, or composition, with or without fittings ("boquilla") of common metal ... kilog.	2 40
5121	Of bronze and iron, nickeled or not ... do.	2 40
5122	Of white metal, nickel, German silver or like metals, with or without parts of another common metal ... kilog.	4 00
5123	As above, gilt or silvered ... do.	6 00
	Drawer or furniture, including packages:	
5124	Of wood ... do.	1 20
5125	With screw ... do.	2 40
5126	Of composition, crystal, faïence, porcelain, or glass, with or without screw ... kilog.	2 00
5127	Of wood or paper pulp, with iron and bronze, with pendants ("de lagrima") ... kilog.	3 20
5128	Of iron or with parts of another material, nickeled or not, kilog ...	2 40
5129	Of bronze or copper ... kilog.	3 20
5130	As above, nickeled or silvered ... do.	4 80
5131	Of white metal, nickel, German silver, or like metals, with or without parts of another material, whether gilt or not ... kilog.	8 00
	Door. (Appraised as Handles, according to kind.)	
	Braces with or without caoutchouc or wire, including packages:	
5132	Of cotton or any other vegetable material ... kilog.	14 00
5133	Of cotton with slight admixture of silk ... do.	16 00
	Of wool—	
5134	Pure or mixed with another material, except silk ... do.	18 00
5135	With slight admixture of silk ... do.	20 00
5136	Of silk ... do.	56 00
5137	Mixed with another material ... do.	40 00
5138	Of leather ... do.	16 00
5139	Of common metal, silvered, gilt, or not ... do.	14 00
	Chalk, common:	
5140	In pieces or ground, gross weight ... do.	04
5141	In cubes for billiards, including packages ... do.	32
5142	In sticks for schools, including packages ... do.	40
5143	For tailors, including packages ... do.	80
	Towels, including packages:	
	Of cotton—	
5144	Turkish ... do.	2 80
5145	Other ... do.	2 00
	Of linen—	
5146	Of all kinds, without embroideries ... do.	6 00
5147	As above, with embroideries ... do.	8 00
5148	Mixed with another vegetable material ... do.	4 80

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.	
		P.	C.
	Towels or dishcloths for kitchen use, including packages:		
5149	Of linen, hemp, or jute, or their admixtures, or of cotton, sample No. 112 … kilog.	2	20
5150	As above, of better quality, sample No. 113 … do.	3	20
5151	Toilet tables. (According to appraisement.)		
5152	Bacon, gross weight … do.	1	00
5153	"Tocuyos" of raw cotton, plain or serged … do.	1	20
	Tomatoes:		
	Preserved, whole. (*See* Nos. 2382, 2383.)		
5154	In sauce, gross weight … do.		80
5155	"Tonga" (antineuralgic specific), including packages … do.	32	00
	Tonics:		
5156	Vermifuge, Jayne's, and others, including receptacles … do.	1	60
	For the hair. (Appraised as Lotions, according to Nos. 3367, 3368.)		
5157	Topazes … gram.	24	00
5158	Buffers, iron or steel, for railways, gross weight … kilog.		40
5159	Turntables, iron or steel, for railways, gross weight … do.		56
5160	Litmus … do.	1	20
	Screws, gross weight:		
	Of iron or steel—		
	Tinned or galvanized, with or without channel ("golilla")—		
5161	Up to 8 centimeters in length … kilog.		56
5162	As above, of more than 8 centimeters … do.		40
	Nontinned, with or without channel ("golilla") or nut—		
5163	Up to 8 centimeters in length … kilog.		65
5164	As above, nickeled or bronzed … do.	1	20
5165	Of more than 8 centimeters in length … do.		40
5166	Of bronze or copper … do.	1	60
5167	As above, nickeled … do.	2	40
5168	Vises and presses of wood, iron, or steel, for adjusting and artisans' benches … kilog.		56
	Of iron or steel—		
5169	Large, for blacksmiths … do.		40
5170	Small, hand, for blacksmiths or goldsmiths … do.	1	20
5171	Presses of iron or steel, for pressing dried meat ("cecina") … do.		65
	Screws of iron or steel:		
5172	Galvanized or tinned, for telegraphic posts … do.		40
5173	With or without nut, whether tinned, galvanized, or not, for portable railways … kilog.		40
5174	Lathes of iron or steel, for artisans, gross weight … do.		65
	Coffee roasters. (Appraised as Furnaces, according to kind.)		
	Saw-sets of iron or steel, with or without handle, for large and small saws, gross weight:		
5175	Without nippers … kilog.		65
5176	With nippers … do.	4	00
	Suits:		
	Children's, consisting of 2 or 3 articles, with knickerbocker—		
	Of cassimere cloth or other like tissues of wool—		
5177	Ordinary … each.	6	00
5178	Half fine … do.	10	00
5179	Fine … do.	16	00
5180	As above, with admixture of cotton … do.	3	20
5181	Half fine … do.	6	00
5182	Fine … do.	10	00
	Of "brin" or drill of linen, pure or mixed with another vegetable material—		
5183	Ordinary … each.	2	40
5184	Half fine … do.	4	00
5185	Fine … do.	8	00
	Of cotton "brin" or drill—		
5186	Ordinary or half fine … do.	2	40
5187	Fine … do.	5	00

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.	
	Suits:		
	Children's, consisting of 2 or 3 articles, with knickerbocker—		
	Of close-knitted cotton, called jerseys, or with or without admixture of any material other than silk—	*P.*	*C.*
5188	Ordinary or half fine, including packages........kilog..	8	00
5189	Fine, including packages........do....	12	00
	Of close-knitted wool, called jerseys, or with or without admixture of any material other than silk—		
5190	Ordinary or half fine, including packages........kilog..	12	00
5191	Fine, including packages........do....	14	00
	Of loose texture. (Appraised as Tissues, according to kind.)		
	For men and children, not specially mentioned. (Appraised as separate parts making up same, according to kind.)		
5192	Divers', with or without helmet, tubes, or shoes, including packages........kilog..	8	00
	Traps, gross weight:		
5193	Guillotine, for rats........do....		56
5194	Of iron or steel wire, whether tinned, galvanized, or not, for rats........kilog..	1	20
5195	Of wood, tin plate, zinc, or sheet iron, for rats........do....	1	20
5196	Of wire gauze, with or without parts of another material, for flies........kilog..	1	60
	Blinds of tissue of cotton or other vegetable material, including packages:		
5197	Ordinary or half fine, without pole........kilog..	6	00
5198	As above, with pole........do....	3	00
5199	Fine, without pole........do....	12	00
5200	As above, with pole........do....	6	00
5201	Cane mills ("trapiches") of iron or steel, gross weight........do....		65
5202	Rags for paper making. (According to appraisement.)		
5203	Ties, railway, of iron or steel, gross weight........do....		12
	Turpentine:		
5204	Canada........do....	3	20
5205	Chian........do....	24	00
5206	Venice, diaphanous, gross weight........do....	1	20
5207	Common, opaque, gross weight........do....		56
5208	Spirit of turpentine, gross weight........do....		32
5209	Theriac........do....	8	00
5210	"Tricofero," de Barry's, including packages........do....	1	60
5211	Thridacium........do....	20	00
5212	Wheat, gross weight........do....		08
5213	Trimethylamine........do....	24	00
5214	Thrashers, gross weight........do....		65
5215	Trional........do....	72	00
	Shag:		
	For carpets, with ground of hemp, jute, or other vegetable fibers—		
	Of curled wool—		
5216	Known as common........kilog...	1	80
5217	Known as Brussels........do....	2	80
	Of shaved or plushy wool—		
5218	Known as common........do....	3	20
5219	Known as Brussels........do....	4	40
5220	Of hemp or jute, curled or plushy........do....	1	30
5221	Of wool, with ground of wool........do....	5	00
5222	Of shaved or plushy wool for furniture, with ground of hemp, jute, or other vegetable fiber........kilog..	6	60
5223	In pieces not exceeding 150 centimeters in length, for use as samples. (Appraised as above, according to kind, with a rebate of 40 per cent.)		
5224	Sewn or of a single piece. (According to appraisement.)		
5225	Tripods for engineers' instruments. (According to appraisement.)		
5226	Tripoli........kilog..		24

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.	
		P.	C.
5227	Trombones, with or without pistons or cylinders ... each	24	00
	Horns:		
5228	Hunting ... do	8	00
5229	Piston or cylinder ... do	32	00
	Tops (toys), gross weight:		
5230	Of wood ... kilog	2	40
5231	Of common metal ... do	3	00
5232	Truffles, gross weight ... do	3	00
	Tubes:		
5233	Of crystal or glass, with or without stoppers, for homeopathic remedies, including packages ... kilog	14	00
	Of glass or crystal, gross weight—		
5234	Of chimneys for lamps ... do		24
5235	For steam engines and levels ... do	1	20
5236	Nuts of iron or steel, with or without thread, whether tinned, galvanized, or not, gross weight ... kilog		32
5237	Turbines, gross weight ... do		65
5238	Ointments, medicinal, not specially mentioned, including packages, kilog	3	60
5239	Urea, pure ... kilog	32	00
5240	Uretane ... do	24	00
	Accessories of iron or steel, gross weight:		
5241	For millstones ... do		56
5242	For saws ... do		56
5243	Wagons and trucks for railways. (According to appraisement.)		
5244	Vanilla, including receptacle ... kilog	20	00
	Tableware:		
5245	Of gold ... do	1,400	00
5246	Of silver ... do	200	00
5247	Of white metal, nickel, German silver, or other similar, including packages ... kilog	8	00
5248	As above, silvered or gilt, ordinary or half fine, including packages ... kilog	16	00
5249	The same, fine, and plate with monogram, including packages, kilog	40	00
	Of other kinds. (Appraised as Sugar basins, according to kind.)		
	Valerianate of ammonia:		
5250	Crystallized ... kilog	20	00
5251	Liquid ... do	8	00
5252	Valerianate of bismuth ... do	24	00
5253	Valerianate of caffeine ... do	32	00
5254	Valerianate of zinc ... do	12	00
5255	Valerianate of iron ... do	12	00
5256	Valerianate of magnesia ... do	24	00
5257	Valerianate of potash ... do	24	00
5258	Valerianate of soda ... do	24	00
5259	Valvoline (machine oil), gross weight ... do		32
	Ribs of wood or metal, gross weight:		
5260	Of iron or steel wire, prepared or not, for umbrellas or other purposes ... kilog		56
5261	As above, with parts of common metal and nickeled ribs ... do		80
5262	Rods, stair, bedstead or other, of solid bronze or copper, or with iron core ... kilog	1	60
5263	As above, nickeled ... do	2	40
5264	Wooden, for hooping or packing ... do		16
5265	Vaseline, including receptacle ... do	1	20
5266	Vaseline, or vaseline cream, for toilet use, including packages ... do	2	00
5267	Jars of earthenware or glass, prepared or not, for electric piles, gross weight ... do		56
5268	Blisters on cloth, paper, or leather, including packages ... do	12	00

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.
	Night tables:	
5269	Of oak or common American walnut, with wooden or marble tops, whether painted, varnished, waxed, or not......each..	P. C. 14 00
5270	The same, inlaid or carved......................do....	28 00
5271	Of mahogany, cedar, jacaranda, common or fine walnut, rose, sandal, or other similar wood, solid or veneered, with wooden or marble tops, whether varnished, waxed, or not....each..	20 00
5272	The same, inlaid or carved......................do....	32 00
	Candles, including the weight of packages:	
5273	Of composition or stearine, and candles of paraffine (de aceite de carbon de piedra)................................kilog..	90
5274	As above, colored, with gilding, with or without ornaments.do....	2 00
5275	Of wax, pure, or mixed with another material..........do....	2 00
5276	As above, with gilding, with or without ornaments......do....	4 40
5277	Of spermaceti, pure or mixed.........................do....	2 00
5278	As above, colored, with gilding, with or without ornaments, kilog..	4 40
5279	Night lights, of composition or stearine, including packages, kilog..	1 20
5280	Tallow, gross weight...............................kilog..	50
5281	Ships' sails, old......................................do....	80
5282	Velocipedes. (According to appraisement.)	
	Veils. (Appraised as Gauze, according to kind.)	
	For nuns. (Appraised under Nos. 1285–1287, according to kind.)	
5283	Of gauze, netting, tulle, or "velillo," of pure or mixed silk, plain or with open-worked parts.........................kilog..	80 00
	As above—	
5284	Figured or loom embroidered..................do....	100 00
5285	Hand embroidered...........................do....	160 00
5286	Of blonde or lace of silk, ordinary or half fine ....do....	300 00
5287	As above, fine. (According to appraisement.)	
5288	Of silk, mixed with another material, ordinary or half fine ....kilog..	160 00
5289	As above, fine ....do....	240 00
5290	Veloutine for the complexion, including packages...........do....	2 80
	Bandages, including packages:	
5291	Of metal or morocco leather, for issues ....do....	8 00
5292	Of tissue for wounds ....do....	4 00
5293	Poison, rat, including packages ....do....	2 40
	Windows, gross weight:	
5294	Of white wood...do....	40
5295	Of cabinetmakers' wood................................do....	94
5296	Veratrine ....do....	72 00
5297	Vermifuge, Jayne's and other, including packages ....do....	1 60
	Vermouth:	
5298	In bottles of one liter or less........................dozen..	20 00
5299	In receptacles of greater capacity......................liter..	2 00
	Dresses:	
	For women and children, with or without ornaments—	
	Of cotton tissue—	
5300	Without ornaments of linen, wool, or silk, ordinary or half fine ....kilog..	7 20
5301	With ornaments of linen or wool, whether these be pure or mixed with another material, except silk, ordinary or half fine.......................kilog..	15 00
5302	With ornaments of pure or mixed silk, ordinary or half fine ....kilog..	20 00
5303	Fine, and dresses with fine embroideries, feathers, lace, or blonde of silk or linen. (According to appraisement.)	

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.
	Dresses—Continued.	
	For women and children, with or without ornaments—	
	Of tissue of cotton mixed with wool, or wool mixed with cotton—	*P. C.*
5304	Without silk ornaments, ordinary or half fine...kilog..	15 00
5305	With ornaments of silk, pure, or mixed with another material of inferior quality, ordinary or half fine, kilog	25 00
5306	Fine, and dresses with fine embroideries, feathers, lace, or blonde of silk or linen. (According to appraisement.)	
	Of tissue of wool—	
5307	Without silk ornaments, ordinary or half fine...kilog..	20 00
5308	With ornaments of silk, pure or mixed with another material of inferior quality, ordinary or half fine, kilog	30 00
5309	Fine, and dresses with fine embroideries, feathers, lace, or blonde of silk or linen. (According to appraisement.)	
	Of tissue of linen, such as "brin," drill, or the like—	
5310	Without silk ornaments, ordinary, or half fine...kilog..	10 00
5311	With ornaments of silk, pure or mixed with another material of inferior quality, ordinary, or half fine, kilog	20 00
5312	Fine, and dresses with fine embroideries, feathers, lace, or blonde of silk or linen. (According to appraisement.)	
5313	Of tissue of linen, such as Britanny cloth or other similar. (According to appraisement.)	
	Of tissue of velvet or plush of silk, mixed with another material of tissue of cotton and silk, or of tissue of wool and silk—	
5314	Fine without embroideries, feathers, lace, or blonde of silk or linen, ordinary or half fine ...kilog..	40 00
5315	As above, fine ...do....	72 00
5316	With fine embroideries, feathers, lace, or blonde of silk or linen. (According to appraisement.)	
	Of tissue of velvet and plush of silk—	
5317	Without fine embroideries, feathers, laces, or blonde of silk or linen, ordinary or half fine ...kilog..	72 00
5318	The same, fine ...do....	120 00
5319	With fine embroideries, feathers, laces, or blonde of silk or linen. (According to appraisement.)	
	Knitted—	
	Of close-textured cotton, so-called Jersey, or with a slight admixture of another material, except silk, for children—	
5320	Ordinary, or half fine, including packages ...kilog..	8 00
5321	Fine, including packages ...do....	12 00
	Of knitted wool, close textured, so-called Jersey, or with admixture of another material, except silk, for children—	
5322	Ordinary or half fine, including packages ...kilog..	12 00
5323	Fine, including packages ...do....	14 00
	Of loose-textured knitting. (Appraised as Tissues, according to kind.)	
	Glass, gross weight:	
	In plates—	
5324	Colored, up to 4 millimeters in thickness ...kilog..	12
5325	As above, of more than 4 millimeters ...do....	32
5326	Of the 2 foregoing numbers, beveled ...do....	48
5327	Colored, muslin, fluted or dull ...do....	32
5328	Prepared for photographic glasses ...do....	1 20

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d.	
	Glass, gross weight—Continued.	*P.*	*C.*
5329	Watch or spectacle glasses, including packages........kilog....	11	20
	Common, for portholes or skylights. (*See* No. 3380.)		
5330	Joists, iron or steel, for bridges and buildings...............do....		32
	Vinegar:		
	Ordinary—		
5331	In extract, including packages....................do....		80
	Gross weight—		
5332	In glass receptacles ....do....		16
5333	In other receptacles..........................do....		14
5334	So-called rose, including packages ....do....	1	00
5335	Toilet, including packages...........................do....	1	80
	Wine:		
	White—		
5336	In ordinary bottles ....dozen..	20	00
5337	In other receptacles ....liter..	2	00
	Red—		
5338	In ordinary bottles, not superior to the sample No. 189.dozen..	20	00
5339	In other receptacles ....liter..	1	20
5340	Medicinal, not specified, gross weight..................kilog..	1	60
5341	Violins, with or without bow or case ....each..	6	00
5342	Half fine ....do....	12	00
5343	Fine ....do....	32	00
5344	Violoncellos...do....	32	00
	Visors, including packages:		
5345	Of waxed cloth, with or without cardboard or basils, and visors of cardboard, lacquered or varnished ....kilog..	3	20
5346	Of leather, with or without cardboard or basils, whether lacquered, varnished, or not.........................kilog..	6	00
5347	Of bone, caoutchouc, gutta-percha, or composition ......do....	5	20
5348	Of tortoise shell...do....	80	00
	Vitriol, gross weight:		
5349	Blue ....do....		30
5350	White...do....		24
5351	Green...do....		12
5352	Vomitive, Leroy's, including packages ....do....	3	20
	Whisky:		
5353	In ordinary bottles (brandy) ....dozen..	20	00
5354	In other receptacles ....liter..	2	00
5355	Tinder for smokers. ....kilog..	2	00
	Gypsum:		
5356	Impure, in pieces or powder, gross weight..............do....		08
5357	Pure, for dentists, including packages ....do....		40
	Tinder boxes, with or without tinder, with or without steel and flint, including packages:		
5358	Of common metal ....kilog..	4	00
5359	As above, silvered, gilt, or nickeled ....do....	8	00
5360	Iodine ....do....	24	00
5361	Iodoform...do....	40	00
5362	Iodol ....do....	72	00
	Iodides:		
5363	Of amyl...do....	16	00
5364	Of ammonia ....do....	24	00
5365	Of arsenic ....do....	24	00
5366	Of sulphur ....do....	24	00
5367	Of barium...do....	40	00
5368	Of bismuth..do....	40	00
5369	Of cadmium ....do....	24	00
5370	Of calcium ....do....	24	00
5371	Of zinc...do....	24	00
5372	Of strontia ....do....	24	00

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 18d. P.	C.
	Iodides—Continued.		
5373	Of ethyl ... kilog	32	00
5374	Of iron ... do	24	00
5375	Of lithium ... do	24	00
5376	Of mercury ... do	14	00
5377	Of platinum ... do	120	00
5378	Of lead ... do	14	00
5379	Of potassium ... do	16	00
5380	Of sodium ... do	16	00
5381	With alkaloids ... do	72	00
5382	Not specified ... do	24	00
5383	Anvils of iron or steel, for artisans, gross weight ... do		32
	Jute:		
	In yarns, for wounds, including packages—		
5384	Without medicinal preparation ... do	2	00
5385	With medicinal preparation ... do	4	00
5386	Raw, gross weight ... do		20
	Slippers for men and women:		
	Of leather—		
5387	Ordinary or half fine ... dozen	20	00
5388	Fine ... do	32	00
	Of stamped cloth, shag, plush, or felt—		
5389	Ordinary or half fine ... do	12	00
5390	Fine ... do	24	00
5391	Of other kinds, not specially mentioned. (According to appraisement.)		
	Bath. (*See* No. 5409.)		
	Shoes of leather for men:		
5392	Ordinary or half fine ... dozen	64	00
5393	Fine ... do	128	00
	Shoes, per centimeter of length measured on the sole:		
	Of silk, with or without admixture of another material—		
	Up to 15 centimeters—		
5394	Ordinary or half fine, for children ... do	32	00
5395	Fine ... do	64	00
	Up to 22 centimeters—		
5396	Ordinary or half fine, for children ... do	48	00
5397	Fine ... do	80	00
	Exceeding 22 centimeters—		
5398	Ordinary or half fine, for women or girls ... do	80	00
5399	Fine ... do	120	00
	Of leather, leather with tissue, or any material other than silk—		
	Up to 15 centimeters—		
5400	Ordinary or half fine, for children ... dozen	12	00
5401	Fine ... do	20	00
	Up to 22 centimeters—		
5402	Ordinary or half fine, for children ... do	20	00
5403	Fine ... do	40	00
	Exceeding 22 centimeters—		
5404	Ordinary or half fine, for women or girls ... do	40	00
5405	Fine ... do	80	00
5406	Shoes or clogs, and galoshes of caoutchouc, lined or not, including packages ... kilog	4	00
5407	As above, covered with wool or other material, lined or not, including packages ... kilog	6	00
5408	Shoes or boots of tissue with rubber sole, for men or women, special for sports, including packages ... kilog	8	00
5409	Shoes or slippers of straw or tissue, vegetable materials, with sole of leather, hemp, jute, or straw, for bathing or other purposes, including packages ... kilog	1	60

Valuation tariff—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation 1st.
	Shoes:	P. C.
5410	Wooden, for men or women ..... dozen..	8 00
5411	Leather, with wooden sole, lined or not, for men, women, or children ..... dozen..	20 00
	Buskins ("zapatones") of leather, with sole of leather, for men, women, or children:	
5412	Ordinary or half fine ..... dozen..	48 00
5413	Fine ..... do....	80 00
5414	Sumac, for tanners, fine ..... kilog..	16

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CUBA.

THE TREASURY OF THE REPUBLIC.

Condition of the treasury of the Republic from the 20th of May to the 30th of June, 1902.

Balance on hand at the time of the cessation of the American intervention			$635,170.29
Receipts from May 20 to May 30:			
Customs	$364,059.53		
Postal revenue	3,892.13		
Internal revenue	20,023.21		
Miscellaneous sources	978.52		
		$388,953.32	
Receipts in June:			
Customs	1,332,729.01		
Postal revenue	22,966.37		
Internal revenue	55,908.85		
Miscellaneous sources	11,709.57		
Reimbursements	7,328.04		
		1,331,641.84	
			1,720,595.29
Total receipts			2,355,765.52
Payments in May		463,816.42	
Payments in June		1,216,578.02	
			1,680,394.44
Balance on June 30			675,765.52
Receipts, postal orders in May and June			70,000.00
			745,371.08

The account per month is as follows:

Balance on May 19	$635,170.29
Receipts in May	388,953.39
Receipts, postal orders	28,000.00
	1,052,123.68
Payments in May	463,816.42
Balance for June	588,307.26
Receipts in June	1,331,641.84
Receipts, postal orders	42,000.00
	1,961,949.10
Payments in June	1,216,578.02
Balance on June 30	745,391.08

Movement of funds from July 1 to July 28, 1902.

Customs	$1,000,983.15
Postal revenue	27,029.26
Postal orders	42,000.00

Movement of funds from July 1 to July 28, 1902—Continued.

Internal revenue	$64,486.87
Miscellaneous sources	15,439.05
Reimbursements	147,396.25
Total	1,297,334.58
Balance, June 30, 1902	745,371.08
	2,042,705.66
Payments in the twenty-eight days	216,225.58
Balance on hand	1,826,480.08

UNITED STATES.

TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICA.

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Following is the latest statement, from figures compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, United States Treasury Department, showing the value of the trade between the United States and Latin-American countries. The report is for the month of June, 1902, with a comparative statement for the corresponding month of the previous year; also for the twelve months ending June, 1902, as compared with the preceding fiscal year. It should be explained that the figures from the various custom-houses, showing imports and exports for any one month, are not received at the Treasury Department until about the 20th of the following month, and some time is necessarily consumed in compilation and printing, so that returns for the month of June, for example, are not published until some time in August.

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Articles and countries.	June—		Twelve months ending June—	
	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.
Chemicals:				
Logwood (*Palo campeche; Pão de campeche; Campeche*):				
Mexico	$440	$874	$8,285	$19,661
Coal, bituminous (*Carbón bituminoso; Carvão bituminoso; Charbon de terre*):				
Mexico	4,009	401	67,637	28,249
Cocoa (*Cacao; Coco ou cacao crú; Cacao*):				
Central America	1,081		4,150	3,236
Brazil	50,876	28,213	772,643	946,245
Other South America	358,477	424,403	2,129,997	2,268,717
Coffee (*Café; Café; Café*):				
Central America	841,298	622,490	6,115,335	4,866,181
Mexico	209,848	209,904	1,958,944	2,836,614
Brazil	2,667,345	4,159,678	45,004,299	53,819,295
Other South America	598,642	314,722	5,874,326	5,352,554
Cotton, unmanufactured (*Algodón en rama; Algodão em rama; Coton, non manufacturé*):				
South America	36,492	32,709	488,008	543,826
Fibers:				
Sisal grass (*Henequên; Henequen; Hennequen*):				
Mexico	508,958	1,690,337	7,900,982	11,608,990

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	June—		Twelve months ending June—	
	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.
Fruits:				
Bananas (*Plátanos; Bananas; Bananes*):				
Central America	$301,846	$320,068	$2,660,278	$2,644,545
Cuba	113,188	148,833	467,345	533,553
South America	65,472	57,782	646,108	559,271
Oranges (*Naranjas; Laranjas; Oranges*):				
Mexico	250	2,948	136,926	105,278
Cuba	125	....	2,312	560
Fur skins (*Pieles finas; Pelles; Fourrures*):				
South America	23,651	25,965	178,379	318,439
Hides and skins (*Cueros y pieles; Couros e pelles; Cuirs et peaux*):				
Central America	44,135	52,513	531,028	518,883
Mexico	246,186	239,980	2,668,369	3,489,647
South America	870,739	1,194,893	10,270,311	12,711,580
India rubber, crude (*Goma elástica; Borracha crua; Caoutchouc*):				
Central America	53,210	44,906	679,001	561,027
Mexico	15,407	12,499	135,767	101,097
Brazil	714,054	970,953	16,963,533	15,743,476
Other South America	25,019	26,191	587,557	531,844
Lead, in pigs, bars, etc. (*Plomo en galápagos, barras, etc.; Chumbo em linguados, barras, etc.; Plombs en saumons, en barres, etc.*):				
Mexico	164,917	208,549	2,882,550	3,709,030
Sugar, not above No. 16 Dutch standard (*Azúcar, no superior de la escala holandesa; Assucar, não superior ao No. 16 de padrão hollandez; Sucre, pas au-dessus du type hollandais No. 16*):				
Central America	13,309	9,055	134,839	203,741
Mexico	21,349	1,207	35,652	9,340
Cuba	2,970,540	2,265,600	26,373,690	18,205,359
Brazil	478,564	1,102	5,347,503	4,908,735
Other South America	506,605	290,074	7,890,012	5,632,979
Tobacco, leaf (*Tabaco en rama; Tabaco em folha; Tabac en feuilles*):				
Mexico	7,969	13,664	35,718	57,760
Cuba	580,017	491,532	9,837,320	8,578,297
Wood, mahogany (*Caoba; Mogno; Acajou*):				
Central America	2,720	18,682	436,093	721,664
Mexico	39,766	74,093	549,543	445,374
Cuba	33,562	54,914	302,747	308,597
South America	2,902	90	30,223	10,881
Wool (*Lana; Lã; Laine*):				
South America—				
Class 1 (clothing)	60,671	191,741	567,678	3,238,719
Class 2 (combing)	4,456	....	16,973	46,433
Class 3 (carpet)	15,626	11,511	856,245	701,574

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE.

Agricultural implements (*Instrumentos de agricultura; Instrumentos de agricultura; Machines agricoles*):				
Central America	$1,619	$1,728	$13,297	$21,022
Mexico	8,898	11,541	350,121	230,324
Santo Domingo	53	63	3,096	592
Cuba	13,343	2,267	105,397	61,852
Argentine Republic	91,480	197,995	1,420,578	1,939,822
Brazil	527	5,661	15,110	24,351
Colombia	16	35	1,315	1,053
Other South America	7,510	7,891	289,970	223,697
Breadstuffs:				
Corn (*Maíz; Milho; Maïs*):				
Central America	5,261	1,685	44,369	48,458
Mexico	134,313	602	802,807	477,670
Santo Domingo	17	6	160	354
Cuba	125,286	123,155	817,827	877,587
South America	1,337	1,645	19,224	102,618

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	June—		Twelve months ending June—	
	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.
Breadstuffs—Continued.				
Wheat (*Trigo; Trigo; Blé*):				
Central America	$2,635	$3,296	$35,666	$35,843
Mexico	3	....	1,498	731,336
South America	31,205	4,235	1,026,943	461,799
Wheat flour (*Harina de trigo; Farinha de trigo; Farine de blé*):				
Central America	72,951	64,381	948,003	1,027,386
Mexico	20,399	16,715	161,207	220,405
Santo Domingo	15,394	13,971	187,003	233,983
Cuba	169,791	144,322	2,080,129	2,135,479
Brazil	226,910	143,254	2,687,786	2,187,352
Colombia	20,605	24,476	257,622	231,086
Other South America	208,303	145,305	1,920,661	1,757,261
Carriages, etc.:				
Carriages, cars, etc., and parts of (*Carruages, carros y sus accesorios; Carruagens, carros e partes de carros; Voitures, wagons et leurs parties*):				
Central America	1,030	1,434	78,111	66,494
Mexico	52,899	154,657	1,506,421	1,196,717
Santo Domingo	346	479	60,433	13,815
Cuba	24,140	27,142	619,350	384,693
Argentine Republic	8,867	18,543	387,754	469,512
Brazil	3,484	3,281	108,921	35,194
Colombia	1,953	525	8,822	25,574
Other South America	55,348	5,001	418,162	248,993
Cycles and parts of (*Bicicletas y sus accesorios; Bicyclos e accessorios; Bicyclettes et leurs parties*):				
Central America	165	234	5,175	4,688
Mexico	1,368	2,816	20,585	23,472
Santo Domingo	5	265	489	1,058
Cuba	1,161	557	14,161	16,592
Argentine Republic	613	321	24,653	9,965
Brazil	1,115	502	10,427	5,683
Colombia	....	68	612	1,049
Other South America	1,676	984	32,538	24,802
Copper (*Cobre; Cobre; Cuivre*):				
Mexico	4,153	33,344	171,723	728,663
Cottons:				
Cotton, unmanufactured (*Algodón non manufacturado; Algodão não manufacturado; Coton, non manufacturé*):				
Mexico	15,551	193,096	1,750,674	1,273,741
South America	....	....	232	....
Cotton cloths (*Tejidos de algodón; Fazendas de algofacturé*):				
Central America	48,885	77,628	807,292	702,773
Mexico	12,223	12,826	264,723	261,695
Santo Domingo	10,192	17,843	261,779	250,124
Cuba	26,773	15,075	255,575	214,583
Argentine Republic	11,991	14,038	115,270	97,208
Brazil	35,863	47,689	330,083	541,811
Colombia	170,246	50,695	841,319	747,439
Other South America	100,965	82,811	1,818,034	1,244,743
Wearing apparel (*Ropa de algodón; Roupa de algodão; Vêtements en coton*):				
Central America	44,045	18,046	464,313	412,101
Mexico	53,574	35,063	495,367	400,026
Santo Domingo	1,072	722	38,706	21,230
Cuba	11,685	11,599	130,462	163,499
Argentine Republic	3,490	18,825	34,353	217,173
Brazil	1,866	7,485	43,665	65,724
Colombia	6,274	5,299	48,848	63,222
Other South America	8,249	5,952	89,922	94,130
Electric and scientific apparatus (*Aparatos eléctricos y científicos; Apparelhos eléctricos e scientificos; Appareils électriques et scientifiques*):				
Central America	2,907	4,065	76,282	48,713
Mexico	18,261	45,585	395,631	386,585
Argentine Republic	16,707	8,567	307,490	122,040
Brazil	13,337	24,466	262,322	208,195
Other South America	27,543	14,516	223,060	182,429
Iron and steel, manufactures of:				
Steel rails (*Carriles de aço; Trilhos de aço; Rails d'acier*):				
Central America	9,452	....	159,884	19,069
Mexico	113,543	19,176	1,216,656	1,116,524
South America	177,426	1,336	1,595,832	397,423

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	June—		Twelve months ending June—	
	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.
Iron and steel, manufactures of—Continued.				
Builders' hardware, and saws and tools (*Materiales de metal para construcción, sierras y herramientas; Ferragens, serras e ferramentas; Matériaux de construction en fer et acier, scies et outils*):				
Central America	$7,239	$8,491	$128,730	$109,728
Mexico	47,395	69,368	572,503	685,025
Santo Domingo	2,001	718	26,564	18,548
Cuba	27,860	27,233	351,628	380,768
Argentine Republic	28,377	14,668	266,816	274,873
Brazil	7,120	15,356	167,476	138,467
Colombia	5,339	2,267	50,081	45,933
Other South America	37,307	16,354	396,074	283,807
Sewing machines and parts of (*Máquinas de coser y accesorios; Machinas de coser e accessorios; Machines à coudre et leurs parties*):				
Central America	1,387	1,026	34,659	27,478
Mexico	22,056	22,147	325,266	356,434
Santo Domingo	136	283	10,071	6,221
Cuba	5,462	19,951	95,990	102,758
Argentine Republic	13,850	30,133	194,640	127,685
Brazil	2,018	3,371	61,715	45,921
Colombia	1,913	1,519	10,506	11,728
Other South America	21,601	9,193	206,965	164,251
Typewriting machines and parts of (*Máquinas de escribir y accesorios; Machinas de escribir e accessorios; Machines à écrire et leurs parties*):				
Central America	185	798	5,691	5,933
Mexico	9,873	11,679	78,332	135,556
Santo Domingo	97	97	1,561	1,042
Cuba	2,709	2,104	40,602	37,393
Argentine Republic	1,428	1,802	23,213	26,162
Brazil	822	700	7,184	11,858
Colombia	310	130	1,990	3,276
Other South America	3,220	1,905	36,240	33,241
Leather, other than sole (*Cuero distinto del de suelo; Couro não para solas; Cuirs, autres que pour semelles*):				
Central America	1,345	9,457	32,430	42.491
Mexico	756	1,105	15,187	11,751
Santo Domingo	64	378	6,528	4,314
Cuba	8,114	6,733	66,783	70,106
Argentine Republic	627	8,022	88,346	76,007
Brazil	8,435	10,768	96,169	148,045
Colombia	1,241	376	6,100	8,363
Other South America	10,155	7,918	89,553	76,384
Boots and shoes (*Calzado; Calçados; Chaussures*):				
Central America	8,414	7,687	172,203	140,198
Mexico	40,631	55,636	426,402	663,714
Colombia	4,665	3,887	64,477	52,670
Other South America	5,504	6,134	81,909	113,193
Naval stores:				
Rosin, tar, etc. (*Resina y alquitrán; Resina e alcatrão; Résine et goudron*):				
Central America	1,142	1,325	11,075	11,148
Mexico	383	706	10,625	14,474
Santo Domingo	64	612	4,603	5,205
Cuba	1,626	3,483	17,281	23,001
Argentine Republic	42,276	11,642	202,360	64,628
Brazil	11,845	13,250	192,959	225,855
Colombia	748	959	14,425	9,767
Other South America	26,306	5,944	113,041	106,620
Turpentine (*Aguarrás; Agua-raz; Térébenthine*):				
Central America	200	966	6,868	9,236
Mexico	142	282	3,374	3,365
Santo Domingo	49	19	836	748
Cuba	5,406	1,733	47,155	41,023
Argentine Republic	4,234	14,403	131,380	76,396
Brazil	10,579	5,749	78,460	61,637
Colombia	419	655	5,427	4,648
Other South America	11,111	6,074	103,969	45,620
Oils:				
Oils, mineral, crude (*Aceites minerales, crudos; Oleos mineraes, crûs; Huiles minérales, brutes*):				
Mexico	30,271	82,079	432,022	550,694
Cuba	23,481	....	239,802	307,215

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	June—		Twelve months ending June—	
	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.
Oils—Continued.				
Oils, mineral, refined or manufactured (*Aceites minerales, refinados ó manufacturados; Oleos mineraes, refinados ou manufacturados; Huiles minerales, raffinées ou manufacturées*):				
Central America	$8,790	$13,602	$154,368	$146,481
Mexico	22,504	23,249	164,618	199,534
Santo Domingo	2,721	10,695	73,772	65,780
Cuba	9,175	7,184	227,776	216,616
Argentine Republic	62,235	124,836	1,202,231	1,080,581
Brazil	181,389	253,213	2,135,722	2,038,818
Colombia	10,572	6,265	125,223	127,422
Other South America	129.449	80,663	1,333,670	1,219,403
Oils, vegetable (*Aceites vegetales; Oleos vegetaes; Huiles végétales*):				
Central America	153	414	7,542	8,723
Mexico	50,968	60,143	841,609	1,069,741
Santo Domingo	6,106	11,425	68,142	69,919
Cuba	2,827	2,360	36,326	37,462
Argentine Republic	4,319	661	62,972	28,484
Brazil	13,884	60,188	370,871	421,620
Other South America	19,200	15,260	178,754	190,286
Provisions, comprising meat and dairy products:				
Beef, canned (*Carne de vaca en latas; Carne de vacca em latas; Bœuf conservé*):				
Central America	1,613	1,406	29,589	21,960
Mexico	4,817	2,945	30,995	28,859
Santo Domingo	12	....	90	195
Cuba	221	181	9,619	6,862
Argentine Republic	....	....	38	145
Brazil	249	28	15,016	10,297
Colombia	739	421	6,033	8,713
Other South America	2,277	610	23,470	23,349
Beef, salted or pickled (*Carne de vaca, salada ó en salmuera; Carne de vacca, salgada ou em salmoura; Bœuf salé ou en saumure*):				
Central America	3,379	1,428	41,733	36,794
Mexico	15	30	1,617	689
Santo Domingo	675	58	4,802	2,805
Cuba	304	67	7,669	5,965
Brazil	12	26	1,254	2,918
Colombia	1,768	1,095	19,335	16,100
Other South America	19,637	13,537	204,797	182,460
Tallow (*Sebo; Sebo; Suif*):				
Central America	10,444	8,607	111,231	123,504
Mexico	3,292	2,229	39,598	37,246
Santo Domingo	1,331	1,415	7,537	16,438
Cuba	1,170	4,480	4,160	7,430
Brazil	45	560	14,040	26,890
Colombia	....	759	7,349	3,295
Other South America	5,342	3,362	105,753	40,571
Bacon (*Tocino; Toucinho; Lard fumé*):				
Central America	2,340	1,482	29,608	29,888
Mexico	2,554	2,400	32,733	32,890
Santo Domingo	189	217	1,944	1,302
Cuba	49,082	35,763	456,456	364,536
Brazil	8,066	19,833	191,186	181,708
Colombia	439	423	1,776	2,204
Other South America	2,067	2,084	27,357	33,368
Hams (*Jamones; Presunto; Jambons*):				
Central America	2,872	2,729	34,603	31,088
Mexico	3,641	4,353	49,628	58,690
Santo Domingo	1,044	1,129	13,397	11,809
Cuba	41,425	37,141	595,776	554,590
Brazil	61	402	5,921	3,269
Colombia	1,205	784	18,023	16,164
Other South America	4,225	5,170	83,510	77,154
Pork (*Carne de puerco; Carne de porco; Porc*):				
Central America	8,791	7,793	107,511	107,536
Santo Domingo	885	892	10,042	9,594
Cuba	59,479	23,627	587,849	491,486
Brazil	....	290	262	1,900
Colombia	1,254	1,252	17,292	16,588
Other South America	28,827	23,556	281,899	278,115

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	June—		Twelve months ending June—	
	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.
Provisions, comprising meat and dairy products—Continued.				
Lard (*Manteca; Banha; Saindoux*):				
Central America	$12,534	$16,451	$203,598	$170,670
Mexico	20,273	32,382	454,040	702,082
Santo Domingo	2,588	5,749	40,571	46,355
Cuba	241,506	191,882	2,811,696	2,144,229
Argentine Republic	1,014	896	9,218	7,028
Brazil	106,966	41,351	1,124,619	1,059,556
Colombia	10,315	10,039	115,264	98,995
Other South America	69,339	63,880	1,001,679	890,548
Butter (*Mantequilla; Manteiga; Beurre*):				
Central America	3,294	2,985	47,189	40,907
Mexico	5,249	5,374	58,904	83,465
Santo Domingo	1,143	1,076	19,089	16,277
Cuba	2,019	1,151	20,954	30,526
Brazil	14,441	17,672	207,888	164,407
Colombia	1,614	1,155	14,338	12,858
Other South America	8,060	4,099	121,939	110,509
Cheese (*Queso; Queijo; Fromage*):				
Central America	1,504	1,479	24,279	21,893
Mexico	1,964	4,556	33,407	41,719
Santo Domingo	730	464	6,162	4,638
Cuba	2,095	829	27,801	19,755
Brazil	....	....	51	574
Colombia	1,119	423	7,940	8,930
Other South America	383	183	5,979	3,498
Tobacco, unmanufactured (*Tabaco no manufacturado; Tabaco não manufacturado; Tabac non manufacturé*):				
Central America	3,333	3,426	32,854	30,421
Mexico	1,800	17,837	135,267	197,971
Argentine Republic	2,065	....	18,827	6,731
Colombia	2,845	814	15,078	39,042
Other South America	9,405	7,505	92,071	79,857
Tobacco, manufactures of (*Manufacturas de tabaco; Manufacturas de tabaco; Tabac fabriqué*):				
Central America	3,964	3,727	62,730	54,260
Mexico	839	458	26,575	17,445
Cuba	16,171	15,201	162,529	146,834
Argentine Republic	....	....	5,551	204
Brazil	....	92	354	504
Colombia	3,752	1,934	14,563	23,798
Other South America	3,847	2,237	56,850	43,852
Wood and manufactures of:				
Wood, unmanufactured (*Madera no manufacturado; Madeira não manufacturado; Bois brut*):				
Central America	3,361	1,943	60,558	45,132
Mexico	29,711	44,244	359,792	648,416
Cuba	356	600	58,306	181,572
Argentine Republic	1,102	3,082	67,015	35,612
Brazil	....	....	1,894	890
Colombia	1,907	1,037	14,383	12,976
Other South America	334	6,513	72,088	104,778
Lumber (*Maderas; Madeiras; Bois de construction*):				
Central America	4,011	5,390	53,694	48,936
Mexico	79,299	115,226	1,135,278	1,286,953
Santo Domingo	1,440	2,448	59,802	48,453
Cuba	54,668	54,513	799,217	931,900
Argentine Republic	75,916	74,786	1,278,752	1,101,000
Brazil	19,592	4,713	282,580	326,641
Colombia	2,858	925	53,530	47,936
Other South America	66,272	41,503	795,651	790,989
Furniture (*Muebles; Mobilia; Meubles*):				
Central America	3,399	2,048	64,304	41,854
Mexico	54,136	49,277	466,415	560,774
Santo Domingo	1,816	724	26,413	25,268
Cuba	22,907	22,495	333,311	311,596
Argentine Republic	7,103	1,603	68,897	91,679
Brazil	1,549	1,043	20,845	15,872
Colombia	2,704	1,728	21,812	19,426
Other South America	9,533	4,033	75,717	73,875

A résumé of the trade covered by the above report shows the following figures embracing the total commercial movement between the United States and the various Latin-American countries during the fiscal year 1902, as compared with the preceding twelve-month period:

	Twelve months ending June—			
	Imports.		Exports.	
	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.
Central American States:				
Costa Rica	$2,990,550	$3,134,091	$1,946,726	$1,405,842
Guatemala	3,512,445	2,993,336	1,424,814	1,680,939
Honduras	1,262,317	1,093,853	1,115,009	983,595
Nicaragua	3,035,636	1,978,025	1,482,194	1,351,386
Salvador	1,037,715	616,887	738,722	892,923
Total Central American States	10,838,663	9,816,192	6,707,465	6,314,685
Mexico	28,851,635	40,380,594	36,475,350	39,872,670
Cuba	43,423,088	34,694,684	25,964,801	26,623,500
Haiti	1,199,240	1,204,461	3,424,662	2,691,413
Santo Domingo	3,553,776	2,553,470	1,799,685	1,577,592
SOUTH AMERICA.				
Argentina	8,065,318	11,120,721	11,537,668	9,801,804
Bolivia		257	152,315	89,141
Brazil	70,643,347	79,183,037	11,663,574	10,391,130
Chile	8,683,279	7,746,789	5,294,726	3,716,708
Colombia	3,230,652	3,271,894	3,142,052	3,003,460
Ecuador	1,424,840	1,546,564	2,015,085	1,461,819
Falkland Islands		18,120	797	1,005
Guiana:				
British	4,805,395	3,416,816	1,734,404	1,954,394
Dutch	1,272,731	1,386,870	610,987	490,158
French	54,018	26,648	200,007	208,592
Paraguay	1,740	1,959	12,695	16,884
Peru	3,656,180	3,269,411	3,126,934	2,558,995
Uruguay	1,883,994	2,509,112	1,637,074	1,586,459
Venezuela	6,645,848	6,287,121	3,271,877	2,793,743
Total South America	110,367,342	119,785,319	44,400,195	38,074,292

CONSULAR TRADE REPORTS.

The following reports are furnished the International Bureau of the American Republics by the various Latin-American consular officers at the ports mentioned:

The exports from San Francisco, Cal., to the ports of Ecuador during the month of June, 1902, according to data furnished by the consul of Ecuador at San Francisco, consisted of 62,665 packages of merchandise, weighing 1,233,225 kilos, valued at $30,267.32. The annexed tables give these shipments in detail, by ports, as well as a recapitulation of the business done during the month:

Articles.	Quantity.	Weight.	Value.
GUAYAQUIL.		*Kilograms.*	
Brooms ... bundles	33	1,628	$283.90
Flour ... sacks	5,990	268,590	9,322.50
Groceries ... packages	115	5,076	957.10
Lumber ... do	5,990	896,400	15,607.83
Rope ... rolls	6	816	163.99
Tallow ... packages	40	8,120	968.00
Staves ... do	194	3,088	150.00
Wines ... do	75	3,338	681.50
Miscellaneous ... box	1	10	23.00
Total	61,664	1,187,066	28,157.82

Articles.	Quantity.	Weight.	Value.
MANTA.		*Kilograms.*	
Flour ....sacks..	400	18,000	$700.00
Wine....kegs..	50	2,400	335.00
Total	450	20,400	1,035.00
ESMERALDAS.			
Flour ....sacks..	565	27,495	1,016.12
Groceries ....packages..	6	261	28.38
Total	571	27,759	1,074.50
RECAPITULATION.			
Brooms....bundles..	33	1,628	283.90
Flour ....sacks..	6,955	314,085	11,068.62
Groceries .. .... packages..	121	5,310	985.48
Lumber....do....	55,190	896,400	15,607.83
Rope....rolls..	6	816	163.99
Tallow ....barrels..	40	8,120	968.00
Staves....packages..	191	3,088	150.00
Wines and liquors ....do....	125	5,783	1,016.50
Miscellaneous ....box..	1	10	23.10
Total	62,685	1,235,225	30,267.32

The Consul-General of Guatemala at New York advises that the exports of merchandise from that port to ports of Guatemala during the months of May and June amounted to $149,629.22, and consisted of the following merchandise:

	May.	June.		May.	June.
Agricultural implements.	$556.37	$532.80	Oil	$263.32	$82.00
Agricultural machinery..	363.95	825.68	Photographic supplies ..	221.45	88.00
Beer	446.25	....	Plated ware	145.00	....
Blacking	62.00	85.50	Provisions....	970.23	451.23
Blankets	270.00	1,059.55	Petroleum....	390.50	860.75
Cable and rope	59.50	4.50	Revolvers	29.46	....
Chinaware	277.63	112.69	Scales and balances	238.90	33.44
Chintz....	7,377.32	4,186,14	Starch....	....	88.13
Cotton goods	1,830.28	460.87	Stationery....	619.95	319.39
Domestic, drill, etc....	8,465.27	8,981.90	Sewing machines	....	12.35
Drugs	63.33	....	Shoes....	....	5.00
Druggists' sundries....	9,019.91	207.71	Sundry articles....	3,572.41	70,855.17
Ducking....	615.24	1,139.80	Tubing	374.00	1,440.92
Electrical supplies	653.30	127.00	Watches....	3.00	....
Hardware	1,741.70	917.97	Whisky....	2,543.90	....
Hats....	1,890.00	54.67	Wire, galvanized	....	4,181.61
Hides, dressed....	212.61	3,216.99			
Machinery	655.01	741.28	Total	43,841.79	105,787.43

The Mexican Consul at San Francisco, California, reports that the imports to the United States from the Republic of Mexico through the port of San Francisco during the month of June, 1902, consisted of mineral products to the value of $273,306, Mexican silver, and other products valued at $35,578, Mexican silver, the details of which are shown in the following tables:

Mineral products.	Value.
Gold bullion	$30,035
Gold ores....	6,135
Mexican dollars....	524
Silver bullion	77,445
Silver ores....	159,167
Total	273,306

Sundry products.	Quantity.	Value.
American merchandise returned		$617
Canned fish		2,326
Cascalote		399
Coffee ... pounds	71,347	6,993
Fruits		138
Hides and skins ... pounds	80,049	8,776
Lead ... do	10,885	300
Lemons		2,019
Live animals		177
Manufactures of wood		10,680
Material for glue		223
Rubber ... pounds	1,075	449
Salt ... do	127,449	150
Shellfish		800
Sole leather		1,318
Straw hats		3
Vegetables		210
Total		35,578

The exports from San Francisco to Mexican ports during the same period consisted of domestic merchandise invoiced at $130,878 and foreign products reexported to the value of $7,051. This trade is shown in detail in the following tables:

AMERICAN MERCHANDISE.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Acids		$286
Agricultural implements		719
Apricots, dried ... pounds	270	29
Bacon ... do	1,234	173
Barley ... do	2,300	12
Beans ... do	400	8
Belting		799
Bicycles		106
Biscuits ... pounds	9,722	344
Blacking		56
Boilers, etc		3,240
Books		164
Bran ... pounds	3,000	45
Brooms		61
Butter ... pounds	1,594	313
Cacao		56
Calicoes ... yards	23,986	1,706
Candies		88
Canned fish		308
Canned meats ... pounds	1,308	470
Carriages		1,314
Cement ... barrels	20	51
Cheese ... pounds	13,810	1,737
Coal ... tons	550	2,905
Codfish ... pounds	893	61
Copper		323
Cordage ... pounds	10,357	1,437
Cork		430
Cotton clothing		730
Cotton waste		66
Cutlery		114
Doors and windows		104
Dried apples ... pounds	525	56
Drugs, etc		5,269
Electrical apparatus		1,702
Electrical machine		77
Firearms		573
Fire brick		55
Flour ... barrels	175	607
Fruits		688
Furniture		57
Furs		301
Glass		2,852
Grease		1,212
Groceries		711
Ham ... pounds	1,410	240

AMERICAN MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Hay … tons	7	$82
Ink		79
Iron:		
In bars … pounds	59,913	1,779
In sheets … do	6,909	237
Tubing		2,200
Lamps		153
Lard		102
Leather		24
Locks		820
Lumber		20,628
Machinery		9,294
Manufactures of:		
Clay		209
Copper		549
Cotton		705
Iron		4,859
Lead		315
Leather		690
Linen		53
Stone		12
Straw		19
Tin		23
Wood		1,584
Mercury … pounds	9,975	5,740
Milk		672
Nails … pounds	18,200	591
Nails, wire … do	26,600	874
Oils … gallons	2,130	709
Onions … pounds	2,100	45
Oysters		102
Paints		1,975
Paper, assorted		1,262
Patent medicines		204
Perfumery		163
Piano		470
Potatoes … pounds	7,400	680
Printing paper … do	12,360	309
Powder		17,641
Prunes … pounds	3,438	200
Pumps		489
Raisins … pounds	2,144	173
Rubber tubes		1,433
Sacks		1,763
Safes	2	110
Salmon … pounds	2,880	190
Sausage … do	137	29
Scales		65
Seeds		298
Sewing machines		1,432
Shoes … pairs	372	572
Silk		54
Soap		101
Spirits of turpentine … gallons	130	97
Springs		73
Starch … pounds	826	41
Staves		2,053
Steel, in bars … pounds	9,203	319
Steel, in sheets … do	25,188	868
Stoves		180
Tallow … pounds	21,450	1,196
Tar … barrels	29	101
Tools		2,531
Toys		24
Type		124
Typewriters		384
Varnish … gallons	61	55
Vegetables		1,244
Vinegar … gallons	492	85
Whisky … do	244	516
Wine:		
In keg … do	9,637	3,964
In bottles … dozen	64	279
Wire … pounds	41,844	1,175
Yeast … do	548	152
Total		130,878

AMERICAN MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles.		Quantity.	Value.
Alcohol	gallons	84	$81
Beer	dozens	454	372
Bottles			150
Cacao	pounds	1,253	200
Caustic soda	do	8,331	193
Cement	do	133,247	646
Cork			51
Firecrackers			196
Iron	tons	15	228
Iron, in sheets	pounds	5,459	149
Lead ore	do	2,269	93
Manufactures of:			
Linen			2,451
Metal			125
Straw			293
Mineral water	gallons	150	60
Pepper	pounds	311	38
Rice	do	8,894	164
Sago			20
Seeds			10
Spices	pounds	4,995	934
Sugar	do	5,000	1,447
Tea	do	1,236	285
Wine, in kegs	gallons	59	15
Total			8,201

The exports of Mexican dollars to Hongkong amounted to 9,299.

The Consul-General of Mexico in New York advises that during the month of June, 1902, eleven ships, carrying 122,534 packages of merchandise, cleared from the port of New York bound for Mexican ports. During the same period ten ships, proceeding from Mexican ports, entered the harbor of New York, bringing 127,007 packages of merchandise. The following table shows in detail the imports of products from the Mexican Republic through the port of New York during the month referred to:

Alligator skins	bales	351
Broom root	do	1,753
Cedar	logs	614
Chicle gum	bales	639
Cigars	boxes	73
Coffee	sacks	17,813
Copper bullion	bars	1,185
Deerskins	bales	124
Fustic	logs	7,188
Garlic	pounds	200
Goatskins	bales	1,077
Hair	do	58
Henequen	do	11,802
Heron plumes	boxes	1
Hides	bales	4,358
Hides, loose	do	7,013
Honey	barrels	948
Ixtle	bales	3,574
Jalap	sacks	3
Lead bullion	bars	5,019
Mahogany	logs	1,146
Metals		60
Ores	sacks	15,275
Rubber, crude	bales	140
Sarsaparilla	do	211
Tobacco	bales	1,184
Vanilla	boxes	98

The Mexican Consul at Philadelphia advises that the shipments of merchandise from Philadelphia to the Republic of Mexico during the fiscal year 1901–2 were as follows:

	Kilograms.	Value.
Coal and coke	42, 189, 700	$127, 597. 90
Cement	13, 650	115. 00
Graphophones, phonographs, and supplies for same	6, 247	8, 265. 60
Homeopathic medicines	349	2, 800. 00
Manufactures of lead, steel, iron, and glass	131, 836	6, 609. 92
Mineral oil	34, 615, 290	584, 451. 68
Powder and dynamite	515, 133	119, 135. 00
Total	77, 472, 205	848, 975. 10

For the month of July, 1902, the following are the reported exports from Philadelphia to Mexico:

	Kilograms.	Value.
Coal	10, 703, 000	$31, 000. 75
Gunpowder	50, 177	10, 500. 00

The Vice-Consul of Mexico at Mobile, Alabama, reports that during the month of June, 1902, six vessels, of a total capacity of 4,315 tons, entered the port of Mobile, proceeding from the Mexican ports of Progreso and Frontera. During the same period nine vessels cleared from Mobile, carrying cargoes of merchandise, lumber, ties, and machinery, consigned to the ports of Veracruz, Coatzacoalcos, Progreso, and Frontera.

The Vice-Consul of Mexico at Pascagoula, Mississippi, states that the exports from that port to Mexican ports during the month of June, 1902, consisted of lumber and general merchandise, valued at $14,564.53, consigned to Tlacotalpam, Veracruz, Progreso, Frontera, and Campeche.

According to statistics furnished by the Mexican Consul at Nogales, Arizona, merchandise to the value of $131,073 entered the Mexican Republic through that port during the month of June, 1902. These products were classified in the following manner:

Animal products	$13, 970	Textile products	$20, 826
Arms and explosives	6, 555	Vegetable products	14, 350
Beverages	1, 736	Vehicles	7, 603
Chemical products	4, 111	Miscellaneous	7, 990
Machinery and parts thereof	18, 212		
Mineral products	34, 611	Total	131, 073
Paper and paper products	1, 109		

The foregoing merchandise originated in the following countries:

England	$12, 602	Spain	$80
France	3, 346	United States	108, 864
Germany	6, 086		
Italy	95	Total	131, 073

The duties collected on these goods by the Mexican Government amounted to $64,056.08 Mexican silver.

The exports from Mexico to the United States through the port of Nogales during June, 1902, amounted to $721,725 Mexican silver, and consisted of the following products:

Articles.		Quantity.	Value, Mexican silver.
Copper bullion	pounds	4,770,437	$570,451
Cattle	head	8	98
Fruits	pounds	80,438	1,022
Gold bullion and dust	ounces	4,095	81,910
Guano	tons	17	85
Hides	pounds	92,098	6,689
Lead bullion	do	192,744	3,085
Leaf tobacco	do	2,649	956
Mescal	gallons	103	89
Ores			28,620
Salt	pounds	2,460	19
Silver bullion	ounces	52,140	28,677
Sole leather	pounds	120	24
Total			721,725

The Consul-General of Venezuela at New York advises that the total shipments from that port to the Republic of Venezuela during the month of June, 1902, consisted of 31,570 packages, weighing 1,666,852 kilograms, valued at $156,664.36, as compared with 66,129 packages, weighing 3,797,776 kilograms, valued at $31,581.50, in June, 1901. The following table shows the movements of this merchandise in June, 1901 and 1902:

Ports.	Articles.	1901.			1902.		
		Number of packages.	Weight.	Value.	Number of packages.	Weight.	Value.
			Kilograms.			*Kilograms.*	
La Guaira	Merchandise	35,349	2,223,028.24	$867,673.60	11,464	724,443.55	$342,686.50
Porto Cabello	do	7,210	305,661.50	123,793.90	1,979	98,396.50	56,815.00
Maracaibo	do	12,633	746,420.80	379,020.60	13,399	647,176.25	251,568.75
La Vela	do	1,372	63,761.30	35,340.00	184	8,702.50	11,271.50
Guanta	do	470	30,235.00	21,975.00	45	7,441.00	780.00
Cumana	do	139	8,941.00	2,365.00	29	2,350.00	590.00
Carupano	do	917	50,212.00	24,931.00	2	337.00	870.00
Do	Gold				1	13.00	15,000.00
Ciudad Bolivar	Merchandise	7,439	333,495.75	162,479.90	4,397	176,023.00	130,284.85
Cano Colorado	do	600	36,020.00	18,766.70	70	1,968.75	1,865.85
Total		66,129	3,797,775.59	1,636,345.70	31,570	1,666,851.55	811,732.45

During the first six months of 1902 the commerce of New York City with the Republic of Venezuela was carried on in 57 steamships and 3 sailing vessels, and consisted of 229,867 packages of merchandise, weighing 12,312,463 kilograms, valued at 7,742,960 *bolivars* ($1,494,391). The merchandise forwarded during this period is shown in detail in the following table:

Articles.	Packages.	Weight.	Value.
		Kilograms.	*Bolivars.*
Axes and agricultural implements	910	32,442	43,248.70
Barbed wire	9,042	379,875	102,040.80
Beer and hops	123	5,721.90	3,930.00
Blankets	1,668	209,213	665,269.90
Butter	3,303	170,850.50	235,943.5

Articles.	Packages.	Weight.	Value.
		Kilograms.	*Bolivars.*
Cement (Roman)	1,476	249,996	11,260.00
Coal	1,522	207,098	4,625.00
Cordage	6,286	176,380.85	194,819.45
Cotton drill, white and colored	739	107,199.75	257,270.65
Crude cotton drill and canvas	1,208	124,515	239,005.65
Drugs and perfumes	2,634	131,848.13	284,639.80
Fine hardware, etc	13,484	578,252.15	512,396.55
Flour	66,431	4,317,850	938,787.95
Forage	312	16,652	3,410.00
Glass and lamp ware	760	35,118.50	32,248.20
Groceries	18,965	656,427.50	387,734.70
Gold coin	33	603.35	1,644,835.00
Hardware and carriages	5,974	438,221.35	273,243.25
Kerosene	60,722	2,187,627	284,033.75
Lard	20,186	818,053	818,102.15
Liquors	229	10,426	15,284.15
Live animals	15	7,526	5,290.00
Lumber (undressed)	895	54,405	8,015.00
Machinery and electrical supplies	3,689	259,416.45	284,719.30
Oils and paints	1,826	141,482.90	74,087.35
Printing supplies (paper, machinery, and type)	652	116,367.25	43,369.95
Revolvers	4	76.50	1,080.00
Sailcloth and ducking	715	78,229.50	160,768.70
Sewing machines and parts thereof	249	13,253.33	26,465.00
Small fruits	551	43,194	6,640.15
Soap and candles	4,246	692,977	83,177.95
Sugar	67	4,084	2,205.00
Tobacco:			
Chewing tobacco	445	10,609	27,445.20
Leaf tobacco	92	4,595.50	14,918.25
Tobacco fillings	414	31,876	52,649.45
Total	229,867	12,312,463.41	7,742,960.50

FOREIGN COMMERCE IN JUNE, 1902.

The following is a statement from figures compiled by the United States Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department of the imports into and exports from the United States for June, 1902, and for the twelve months ending June 30, 1902, compared with those for the corresponding periods in the previous year:

	June—		Twelve months ending June—	
	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.
MERCHANDISE.				
Imports:				
Free of duty	$28,344,103	$32,710,460	$339,608,669	$396,850,501
Dutiable	40,060,554	39,994,644	483,563,496	506,060,807
Total	68,404,657	72,705,104	823,172,165	902,911,308
Exports:				
Domestic	100,503,371	86,510,772	1,460,462,806	1,355,821,340
Foreign	2,270,892	2,744,217	27,302,185	26,212,067
Total	102,774,263	89,254,989	1,487,764,991	1,382,033,407
Excess of exports	34,369,606	16,549,885	664,592,826	479,122 099
GOLD.				
Imports	3,260,743	1,414,316	66,051,187	49,349,113
Exports	5,344,844	363,750	53,185,177	48,541,175
Excess of imports	....	1,050,566	12,866,010	807,938
Excess of exports	2,084,101	....	....	....
SILVER.				
Imports	1 934 357	1,802,853	36,386,521	28,232,254
Exports	4,568,905	3,250,066	64,285,180	49,732,390
Excess of exports	2,634,548	1,447,213	27,898,659	21,500,136

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

	1900–1901.	1901–2.
IMPORTS.		
July	$63,659,692	$73,082,435
August	61,820,488	73,127,217
September	59,568,600	66,826,813
October	70,631,034	81,446,763
November	65,354,040	72,566,307
December	68,697,207	79,929,271
January	69,307,080	79,138,192
February	64,501,699	68,350,459
March	75,886,834	84,227,082
April	76,698,131	75,822,578
May	78,642,703	75,689,087
June	68,404,657	72,705,104
Total 12 months ending June	823,172,165	902,911,308
EXPORTS.		
July	100,453,293	109,452,510
August	103,576,634	108,024,219
September	115,901,722	106,989,926
October	163,388,511	145,659,415
November	136,702,324	136,455,639
December	145,889,865	136,941,530
January	136,325,601	129,145,180
February	112,957,014	101,569,695
March	124,473,642	106,749,401
April	120,751,190	109,169,873
May	124,567,911	102,621,031
June	102,774,263	89,254,989
Total 12 months ending June	1,487,764,991	1,382,033,407
Excess of exports over imports	664,592,826	479,122,099
Total imports and exports 12 months	2,310,937,156	2,284,944,715

The exports of the United States during the twelve months ended June 30, which aggregated $1,382,033,407, were $105,731,584 less than for the preceding fiscal year, while the imports, which amounted to $902,911,308, show a gain of $79,739,143 for the same period. The foreign trade of the United States therefore aggregated $2,284,944,715, or $25,992,441 less than for the previous year, although there was a comparative loss of $185,470,727 to the United States in the balance of trade.

For the month of June, the exports, compared with those of June, 1901, show a decrease of $13,519,274 on an aggregate of $89,519,274, and the imports an increase of $4,300,447 on a total value of $72,705,104.

Imports of merchandise during June maintained the remarkable movement established earlier in the year, exceeding the corresponding month of 1901 by $4,300,447, while all records were eclipsed during the fiscal year with an aggregate value of $902,911,308. If this total was mainly due to purchases abroad of goods that could be produced in the country, the exhibit would not be encouraging, but more than a third of it was for crude materials for manufacture, and nearly a fourth of articles of foods, chiefly coffee, which is not grown in the United States at all, and sugar, of which the domestic output is comparatively small as yet, although increasing. Luxuries, such as tobacco, jewels, and costly works of art, form another large percentage of the whole, testifying to the prosperous condition of the nation, which can afford to buy so freely of these expensive wares.

While the exports for June appear unsatisfactorily small, the loss is found to be in those lines affected by special influences, and does not indicate a failure to hold foreign markets. Last year's short crops and the reduction in available supplies of certain farm products naturally reduced shipments abroad, especially as domestic needs have continued undiminished. But in lines unaffected by abnormal conditions the outgo has been fully maintained, notably in manufactured goods, for which domestic makers have secured a firm hold on the markets of the world. Owing to agricultural losses, however, the month's exports decreased $13,519,274 in value, as compared with the corresponding month last year, and for the first time since July, 1899, a month's exports fell below $100,000,000.

Exports of the great staple products are always comparatively light in June, but the month's record was exceptionally poor in 1902. It is necessary to go back to July, 1898, to find a smaller monthly aggregate than the $40,627,282 of June, 1902. In comparison with the same month last year there appears a decrease of $15,759,330, of which breadstuffs alone provided $10,393,667. As might be expected, the loss was heaviest in corn, of which exports were scarcely more than 5 per cent of last year's as to quantity and about 8 per cent in value, or $421,202, against $5,263,479 in June, 1901. In wheat the decrease was $4,039,562, and, including flour, the quantitative loss was 7,012,667 bushels. Despite the declines of the last few months, the total of wheat and flour for the fiscal year far surpassed all previous records at 232,684,420 bushels. High prices for cattle and provisions caused a sharp reduction in the volume of foreign purchases, the former falling $1,252,397 and the latter $2,926,935. The decrease in quantity was, of course, proportionately larger. Cotton shipments were also much smaller in size, but, owing to an average advance of $5 a bale in price, the fall in value was only $1,506,670. Exports of mineral oils were the exception in this class, increasing 11,638,667 gallons in quantity and $320,339 in value.

The combination of larger receipts and smaller shipments naturally makes the net balance in favor of the United States unusually small—$16,549,885, against $34,369,606 in June, 1901, and $47,650,590 two years ago. The movement of specie was light, only $363,750 in gold going out, against $5,344,844 a year ago, which is explained by the great activity of trade in this country, that provides full use for funds and maintains rates above those prevailing in foreign money markets.

TRADE OF AMERICA AND GREAT BRITAIN, FIRST HALF OF 1902.

The "Accounts Relating to Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom," published in June, 1902, contain a detailed statement of the commercial intercourse between Great Britain and the various countries of America during the first half of the calendar year 1902 as compared with the corresponding period in the two preceding years.

The classification of imports is as follows:

Articles and countries.	Value—six months ending June 30—		
	1900.	1901.	1902.
Animals, living (for food).			
Cattle:			
Argentine Republic	£667,500	....	....
United States	2,972,333	£3,880,180	£3,205,585
Sheep and lambs:			
Argentine Republic	289,000	....	....
United States	119,644	293,795	236,985
Articles of food and drink.			
Wheat:			
Argentine Republic	3,476,408	1,855,160	1,186,347
Chile	....	....	28,632
United States	3,388,553	5,146,320	4,915,753
Wheat flour:			
United States	3,998,836	4,819,220	3,436,982
Barley:			
United States	1,168,814	556,750	669,133
Oats:			
United States	618,767	902,299	111,514
Maize:			
Argentine Republic	574,948	405,599	763,270
United States	4,493,955	4,670,810	286,774
Beef, fresh:			
Argentine Republic	261,735	491,324	800,523
United States	3,001,735	3,491,558	2,783,926
Mutton, fresh:			
Argentine Republic	814,142	951,530	1,075,666
Pork, fresh:			
United States	234,773	406,863	392,648
Bacon:			
United States	3,531,319	4,558,994	4,249,431
Beef, salted:			
United States	123,388	125,401	124,600
Coffee:			
Brazil	28,716	42,592	202,964
Central America	586,681	702,962	469,913
Sugar, unrefined:			
Argentine Republic	2,471	144,605	189,898
Brazil	28,640	106,303	161,278
Peru	91,680	17,722	25,169
Tobacco, unmanufactured:			
United States	879,493	760,116	1,632,058
Tobacco, manufactured:			
United States	557,850	622,234	653,965
Metals.			
Copper:			
Chile	211,910	129,737	143,460
United States	19,249	12,686	9,517
Regulus and precipitate:			
Chile	96,642	85,640	150,098
Peru	73,334	136,904	50,446
United States	151,185	254,069	281,706
Wrought and unwrought:			
Chile	470,586	621,347	474,645
United States	1,192,575	721,390	1,645,984
Iron, pig:			
United States	77,385	98,511	37,458
Steel, unwrought:			
United States	159,842	270,998	15,356
Lead, pig and sheet:			
United States	305,700	342,042	322,936

Articles and countries.	Value—six months ending June 30—		
	1900.	1901.	1902.
Oils.			
Petroleum:			
United States	£1,335,538	£1,304,829	£1,665,959
Lubricating oil:			
United States	429,388	417,176	422,649
Raw materials for textile manufactures.			
Cotton, raw:			
Brazil	539,785	122,161	764,767
United States	13,038,134	16,658,596	15,800,629
Wool, sheep or lambs':			
South America	774,460	1,185,076	1,056,892
Alpaca, vicuña and llama;			
Peru	99,994	88,229	136,949
Raw materials for sundry industries.			
Hides, wet:			
Argentine Republic and Uruguay	13,414	51,038	39,810
Brazil	17,706	12,457	15,142
Tallow and stearine:			
Argentine Republic	157,604	137,940	300,329
United States	409,145	292,922	122,663
Manufactured articles.			
Rails, steel:			
United States	40,356	119,310	35,594
Tires and axles:			
United States	494,291	380,457	299,671
Jute manufactures:			
United States	1,499,072	1,639,047	1,754,281
Paper:			
United States	19,607	22,973	168,990
Miscellaneous articles.			
Horses:			
United States	619,140	451,188	201,936
Flax or linseed:			
Argentine Republic	654,509	1,314,459	1,553,608
United States	2,725	13,642	128,446

The classification of exports is as follows:

Articles and countries.	Value six months ending June 30—		
	1900.	1901.	1902.
Articles of food and drink.			
Aerated waters:			
United States	£113,315	£109,511	£101,747
Salt, rock and white:			
United States	43,008	39,289	45,187
Spirits:			
United States	112,829	127,358	150,204
Raw materials.			
Coal, coke, etc.:			
Brazil	407,702	379,891	360,897
Wool, sheep and lambs':			
United States	315,559	169,043	216,890
Articles manufactured wholly or in part.			
Cotton manufactures, all classes:			
Argentine Republic	685,064	516,895	474,617
Brazil	451,945	388,001	583,841
Central America	210,569	197,103	145,523
Chile	512,425	365,899	275,805
Colombia	63,793	288,465	162,894
Mexico	210,666	119,636	154,488
Peru	144,926	161,450	195,465
United States	1,052,633	682,622	948,700
Uruguay	160,637	111,205	165,871
Venezuela	66,979	181,549	105,616
Jute yarn:			
Brazil	134,284	141,457	164,133
United States	6,506	4,688	3,978
Jute manufactures:			
Argentine Republic	114,963	175,433	51,968
Brazil	5,138	12,532	12,161
United States	460,103	578,244	569,724

Articles and countries.	Value—six months ending June 30—		
	1900.	1901.	1902.
Articles manufactured wholly or in part—Continued.			
Linen yarn:			
United States	£25,105	£14,989	£31,986
Linen piece goods:			
Argentine Republic	17,449	19,325	26,287
Brazil	26,825	20,464	24,043
Colombia	5,424	35,983	5,718
Mexico	19,429	13,484	25,045
United States	1,093,579	986,870	1,139,414
Woolen tissues:			
Argentine Republic	88,179	62,085	48,258
Brazil	31,346	29,756	41,674
Chile	78,377	69,052	56,754
Peru	39,420	48,612	36,268
United States	211,956	146,829	192,053
Uruguay	27,167	21,406	11,977
Worsted tissues:			
Argentine Republic	169,376	81,072	73,692
Brazil	46,772	42,354	48,422
Chile	107,384	67,300	75,626
Peru	17,978	27,037	12,790
United States	471,278	287,666	436,521
Uruguay	49,353	28,737	22,822
Carpets:			
Argentine Republic	34,706	21,700	26,513
Chile	20,984	16,158	13,544
United States	23,089	16,985	30,837
Metals and articles manufactured therefrom.			
Cutlery:			
Argentine Republic	10,575	10,674	8,089
Brazil	16,157	14,351	12,841
Chile	5,641	6,851	7,509
United States	38,534	39,385	34,042
Hardware, unenumerated:			
Argentine Republic	16,032	13,490	11,101
Brazil	14,253	9,860	12,195
Chile	6,914	11,104	9,483
United States	19,955	19,176	24,738
Iron, pig:			
United States	209,533	116,140	331,203
Iron, bar, angle, bolt, and rod:			
Argentine Republic	65,840	20,973	16,989
Brazil	17,720	13,199	16,725
Chile	24,944	14,215	18,020
United States	36,012	60,981	40,991
Uruguay	15,940	4,585	4,857
Railroad iron:			
Argentine Republic	118,249	305,496	274,067
Brazil	48,502	36,577	95,600
Chile	8,418	64,341	9,647
Cuba and Porto Rico	12,546	723	553
Mexico	58,561	18,873	127,895
Peru	11,146	158	1,807
United States	268	272	26,930
Uruguay	27,297	44,828	....
Wire of iron or steel:			
Argentine Republic	22,360	26,046	34,780
Brazil	7,467	5,906	5,563
United States	20,623	35,425	47,080
Galvanized sheets:			
Argentine Republic	262,253	198,189	110,907
Brazil	23,256	11,266	19,443
Central America	7,767	10,466	13,732
Chile	85,679	50,023	18,569
Mexico	49,197	29,124	42,790
Uruguay	24,546	23,781	20,197
Tin plates and sheets:			
Argentine Republic	42,204	27,338	36,366
Brazil	38,204	25,182	38,717
United States	392,659	314,966	496,845
Wrought and cast iron:			
Argentine Republic	118,302	166,377	91,805
Brazil	94,443	57,671	83,563
Chile	63,960	48,601	66,574
Peru	15,587	17,450	19,463
United States	21,685	19,290	29,720
Machinery and mill work.			
Locomotives:			
South America	125,294	152,815	56,987
United States	310	1,702	6,845

Articles and countries.	Value—six months ending June 30—		
	1900.	1901.	1902.
Machinery and mill work—Continued.			
Agricultural machinery (engines):			
South America	£1,216	£9,759	£8,116
United States	360	....	195
Machinery, various:			
South America	44,581	45,321	59,409
United States	16,369	7,327	4,202
Agricultural implements:			
South America	34,178	21,633	23,257
United States	5,768	504	475
Sewing machines:			
South America	17,036	24,700	19,525
Mining machinery:			
South America	22,303	21,875	19,332
United States	163	183	215
Textile machinery:			
South America	67,650	39,826	79,887
United States	352,405	278,939	228,455
Miscellaneous.			
Cement:			
Argentine Republic	17,551	16,673	15,174
Brazil	11,231	4,622	6,285
United States	49,231	10,465	12,638
Earthen and china ware:			
Argentine Republic	26,056	24,949	16,816
Brazil	27,186	31,777	30,162
United States	305,897	264,591	249,901
Seed oil:			
Brazil	23,669	28,761	34,817

ADDITIONS TO THE COLUMBUS MEMORIAL LIBRARY DURING JULY, 1902.

[The symbol = indicates a gift.]

ENGLISH.

=American Academy of Political and Social Science: Annals of the Academy. July, 1902. Philadelphia, 1902. 304 pp. 8°.

=American Chamber of Commerce (Paris): Yearbook for 1902. Paris, 1902. 110 pp. 8°.

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=University of Michigan: Calendar of the University, 1901-1902. Ann Arbor, University, 1902. 386 pp. 12°.

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=Capelo, Dr. J.: Datos comerciales de la Plaza de Iquitos. Lima, J. Mesinas, 1900. 39 pp. 8°.

=Cocker, W. J.: El Gobierno de los E. U. de América. Guatemala, Tip. Nacional, 1896. 323 pp. 8°.

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=Llona, Numa P.: Clamores del occidente. Himnos Dianas y Elegias. Poesias patrióticas y religiosas. Tercera edición. Lima, 1882. 127, XLIV pp. 8°.

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=Lozano, Gregorio: Tratado parcial de agricultura. Lima, Carlos Prince, 1898. 80 pp. 12°.

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=Romero, Carlos Alberto: Memoria del Virrey del Perú, Marqués de Avilés. Lima, 1901. 4 pls. 93 pp. 4°.

=Segunda Conferencia Internacional Americana: Debates y resoluciones. Mexico, Oficina de Estampillas, 1902. 305 (1) pp. f°.

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=Tellez Pizaro, Mariano: Breves disertaciones sobre algunos puntos de arquitectura legal. México, Oficina Tip. de la Secretaría de Fomento, 1902. 22 pp. 8°.

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Verissmo, José: Pará e Amazonas. Rio de Janeiro, Comp. Typ., 1899. 95 pp. 12°.

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Ministerio de hacienda: Memoria de 1900–1901. La Paz, Imp. del Estado, 1900–1901. (Misc. pp.) 4°.

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Mensaje del Presidente. Santiago, Imp. Nacional, 1902. 47 pp. 8°.

——— 1er de junio de 1902. Santiago, 1902. 63 pp. 8°.

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Colección de leyes y decretos 1er semestre de 1901. San José, Tip. Nacional, 1901. 139 pp. 12°.

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Annual statement of navigation and shipping of the United Kingdom. London, Wyman and Sons, 1902. 386 pp. f°.

Foreign Office: Tea and Coffee. London, Harrison and Sons, 1900. 27 pp. 4°.

——— ——— London, Eyre and Spottiswoode, 1901. 42 pp. 4°.

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Código civil y de procedimientos. Guatemala: Escuela de Derecho, 1877. Misc. pp 8°.

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Twelfth census of the United States. Agriculture. Pt. I. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1902. 767 pp. 8°.

Manufacturers. Pt. II. States and Territories. Washington, Census Office, 1902. 1101 pp. sq. 8°.

Vital statistics. Pt. I. Washington. Census Office, 1902. CCCXIII pp. sq. 4°.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Geological Survey: Mineral resources of the United States. 1900. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1901. 927 pp. 8°.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

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The Maritime World. San Francisco, California. Monthly.
Mexican Journal of Commerce. Mexico, Mexico. Monthly.

PERMANENT LIBRARY FILES.

Persons interested in the commercial and general news of foreign countries will find the following among the official and periodical publications on the permanent files in the Library of the International Bureau of the American Republics:

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Argentinisches Wochenblatt. Buenos Ayres. Weekly.
Boletín de la Cámara Mercantil. Barracas al Sud. Weekly.
Boletín de la Unión Industrial Argentina. Buenos Ayres. Monthly.
Boletín del Instituto Geográfico Argentino. Buenos Ayres.
Boletín Demográfico Argentino. Buenos Ayres. Monthly.
Boletín Oficial de la República Argentina. Buenos Ayres. Daily.
Bollettino Mensile della Camera Italiana di Commercio ed Arti in Buenos Aires. Buenos Ayres. Monthly.
Buenos Aires Handels-Zeitung. Buenos Ayres. Weekly.
La Industria Molinera. Buenos Ayres. Semimonthly.
Monthly Bulletin of Municipal Statistics of the City of Buenos Ayres. Buenos Ayres. Monthly.
La Nación. Buenos Ayres. Daily.
La Plata Post. Buenos Ayres. Weekly.
La Prensa. Buenos Ayres. Daily.
Le Commerce Extérieur Argentin. Buenos Ayres.
Review of the River Plate. Buenos Ayres. Weekly.
Revista Mensual de la Cámara Mercantil. Barracas al Sud. Monthly
Revista Nacional. Buenos Ayres. Monthly.

BELGIUM.

Bulletin Commercial (Bulletin of the Commercial Museum). Brussels. Weekly.

BOLIVIA.

Boletín de la Sociedad Geográfica de la Paz. Monthly. (Received irregularly.)
El Comercio. La Paz. Daily.
El Comercio de Bolivia. La Paz. Daily.
El Estado. La Paz. Daily.
Revista Económica y Financiera. La Paz. Monthly.

BRAZIL.

Boletim do Serviço da Estatistica Commercial da Republica dos Estados Unidos do Brazil. Rio de Janeiro. (Irregular.)
Brazilian Review. Rio de Janeiro. Weekly.
Diario da Bahia. Bahia. Daily.
Gazeta Commercial e Financeira. Rio de Janeiro. Weekly.
Jornal do Commercio. Rio de Janeiro. Daily.
Jornal do Recife. Pernambuco. Daily.
Lavoura (A). Rio de Janeiro. Monthly.
Propaganda (A). Pernambuco. Weekly.
Provincia (A) do Pará. Belém. Daily.
Revista Agricola. São Paulo. Monthly.
Revista Brazileira. Rio de Janeiro. Monthly.
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Rio News. Rio de Janeiro. Weekly.

CANADA.

Canadian Manufacturer and Industrial World. Toronto. Semimonthly.

CHILE.

Boletín de la Sociedad Nacional de Agricultura. Santiago. Weekly.
Boletín de la Sociedad Nacional de Minería. Santiago. Monthly.
Chilian Times. Valparaiso. Semiweekly.
Diario Oficial de la República de Chile. Santiago. Daily.
El Mercurio. Valparaiso. Daily.
Revista Comercial é Industrial de Minas. Santiago. Monthly.
Verhandlungen des Deutschen wissenschaftlichen Vereins. Santiago.

COLOMBIA.

Diario Oficial. Bogotá. Daily.
La Estrella de Panamá. Panamá. Weekly.
Revista de la Instrucción Pública de Colombia. Bogotá. Monthly
Star and Herald. Panamá. Weekly.

COSTA RICA.

Boletín Judicial. San José. Daily.
Boletín de la Biblioteca Nacional. San José.
La Gaceta. (Oficial.) San José. Daily.

CUBA.

La Gaceta Económica. Habana. (Issued three times a month.)
Grito de Baire. Habana. Monthly.
La Escuela Cubana. Habana. Weekly.
Revista del Foro. Habana. Quarterly.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

El Mensajero. Santo Domingo. Three times a month.
Gaceta Oficial. Santo Domingo. Weekly.

ECUADOR.

Anales de la Universidad Central del Ecuador. Quito. Monthly.
Gaceta Municipal. Guayaquil. Weekly.
Registro Oficial de la República del Ecuador. Quito. Daily.
Revista Comercial. Guayaquil. Monthly.

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Board of Trade Journal. London. Weekly.
British Trade Journal. London. Monthly.
Commercial Intelligence. London. Weekly.
Diplomatic and Consular Reports. London.
Feilden's Magazine. London. Monthly.
Geographical Journal. London. Monthly.
Journal of the Board of Agriculture. London. Quarterly.
Man: A monthly record of anthropological science. London. Monthly.
Mining (The) Journal, Railway and Commercial Gazette. London. Weekly.
South American Journal. London. Weekly.
Times (The). London. Daily.

FRANCE.

Bulletin de la Chambre de Commerce de Paris. Paris. Weekly.
Courrier des Bibliothèques. Paris. Monthly.
Le Nouveau Monde. Paris. Weekly.
Moniteur Officiel du Commerce. Paris. Weekly.
Revue du Commerce Extérieur. Paris. Semimonthly.

GERMANY.

Der Tropenpflanzer. Berlin. Monthly.
Deutsche Kolonialzeitung. Berlin. Weekly.
Handels-Kammer zu Hannover. Hannover.
Petermann's Mitteilungen. Gotha. Monthly.
Südamerikanische Rundschau. Berlin. Monthly.

GUATEMALA.

Diario de Centro-América. Guatemala. Daily.
El Guatemalteco. Guatemala. Daily.
La República. Guatemala. Daily.

HAITI.

Bulletin Officiel de l'Agriculture et de l'Industrie. Port au Prince. Monthly.

HONDURAS.

Boletín Legislativo. Tegucigalpa. Daily.
El Pabellón de Honduras. Tegucigalpa. Weekly.
Gaceta Judicial. Tegucigalpa. Semiweekly.
La Gaceta. Tegucigalpa. Daily.

ITALY.

Bollettino del Ministro degli Affari Esteri. Roma. (Irregular.)

MEXICO.

Boletín de Agricultura, Minería é Industrias. México. Monthly.
Boletín de Estadística. Mérida. Semimonthly.
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Boletín Postal de la Administración General de Correos de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos. México. Monthly.
Boletín Telegráfico. México. Daily.
Diario Oficial. México. Daily.
El Agricultor Mexicano. Ciudad Juárez. Monthly.
El Economista Mexicano. México. Weekly.
El Estado de Colima. Colima. Weekly.
El Hacendado Mexicano. México. Monthly.
Mexican Herald. México. Daily.
El Progreso de México. México. Weekly.
El Republicano. Aguascalientes. Weekly.
La Gaceta Comercial. México. Daily.
Resumen de la Importación y de la Exportación. México. Monthly.
Revista Científica y Boletín Meteorológico del Estado de México. Toluca. Monthly.
Semana Mercantil. México. Weekly.

NICARAGUA.

Diario Oficial. Managua. Daily. (Not received regularly.)
El Comercio. Managua. Daily.

PARAGUAY.

Diario Oficial. Asunción. Daily.
Paraguay Monthly Review. Asunción.
Revista del Instituto Paraguayo. Asunción. Monthly.
Revista Mensual. Asunción. Monthly.

PERU.

Auxiliar del Comercio. Callao. Biweekly.
Boletín de la Sociedad Geográfica de Lima. Lima. Monthly.
Boletín de Minas. Lima. Monthly.
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Diario del Salvador. San Salvador. Daily.
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UNITED STATES.

American Fertilizer. Philadelphia. Monthly.
American Historical Review. New York, N. Y. Quarterly.
American Review of Reviews. New York. Monthly.
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Board of Trade Journal. Providence, R. I. Monthly.
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Bulletin of the Geographical Society of Philadelphia. Philadelphia. Monthly.
Bulletin of the New York Public Library. Monthly.
Century Magazine. New York. Monthly.
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Current History. Boston. Monthly.
Economista Internacional. New York. Monthly.
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Engineering and Mining Journal. New York. Weekly.
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Export Implement Age. Philadelphia. Monthly.
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Foreign Buyer. New York. Monthly.
Forum (The). New York. Quarterly.
India Rubber World. New York. Monthly.
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Modern Mexico. St. Louis. Monthly.
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New-Yorker Handels-Zeitung. New York. Weekly.
Novedades (Las). New York. Weekly.
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Scientific American. Export Edition. New York. Monthly.
Sister Republics. Denver, Colo. Monthly.
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The World Today. Chicago, Ill. Monthly.
World's Work. New York. Monthly.

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Anales del Departamento de Ganadería y Agricultura. Montevideo. Monthly.
El Siglo. Montevideo. Daily.
La Nación. Montevideo. Daily.
Revista de la Unión Industrial Uruguaya. Montevideo. Semimonthly.

VENEZUELA.

El Tiempo. Caracas. Daily.
Gaceta Oficial. Caracas. Daily.
Venezuelan Herald. Caracas. (Not received regularly.)

BOLETÍN MENSUAL

DE LA

OFICINA INTERNACIONAL DE LAS REPÚBLICAS AMERICANAS,

Unión Internacional de Repúblicas Americanas.

VOL. XIII. AGOSTO, 1902. No. 2.

CONVENCIÓN SANITARIA.

El Dr. WALTER WYMAN, Médico Mayor, Jefe del Servicio de Hospitales de Marina de los Estados Unidos de América, dirigió con fecha 15 de julio último al Señor Secretario del Tesoro, de quien depende el ramo de salud pública y el del servicio de los hospitales nombrados, la comunicación siguiente:

"MUY SEÑOR MIO: Refiriéndome á la Conferencia Sanitaria Internacional de Estados Americanos, que según lo acordado por la Segunda Conferencia Internacional Americana que se tuvo el invierno pasado en la capital de México, ha de reunirse en Washington el 15 de octubre de este año, me permito llamar respetuosamente la atención de V. al hecho de que la Asociación Americana de Salud Pública (American Public Health Association) ha de celebrar su junta anual, en New Orleans, Louisiana, el 8 de diciembre. Entre los miembros de esa Asociación hay algunos que representan á México, y otros, que si no estoy equivocado, se encuentran en la misma relación con algunos de los paises de las Américas Central y Meridional. Es un hecho que las reuniones de este cuerpo son cada año mas concurridas; y en esa virtud me parece que si se arreglaran las cosas de manera que la Convención Sanitaria se reuniese al mismo tiempo que la Asociación á que me he referido, se atendería mejor á la comodidad de los Delegados y se aseguraría mayor concurrencia.

"Fundado en esto, tengo el honor de indicar que sería útil, á mi juicio, cambiar para el mártes 2 diciembre de 1902 la fecha en que deba reunirse en esta capital la Convención Sanitaria.

"Yo indicaría además que se pusiese todo esto en conocimiento del Señor Secretario de Estado para la determinación correspondiente.

"Soy respetuosamente, etc."

El Señor Secretario del Tesoro transmitió esta carta, al día siguiente, al Señor Secretario de Estado, y este último la envió el 19 al Señor Director de la Oficina Internacional, con el encargo de que expresase su opinión sobre el punto, lo cual se hizo el 21, manifestando que la idea parecia útil y aceptable.

De acuerdo con esto se han dirigido las oportunas comunicaciones á los Señores Representantes de los Gobiernos que habrán de concurrir á la Convención Sanitaria, inquiriendo si hay por su parte objección al cambio de fecha de que de trata.

Los referidos Señores se han comunicado con sus Gobiernos, y á la fecha en que va á la prensa el Boletín solo han manifestado su conformidad Nicaragua, Chile y Venezuela.

CUBA.

EL TESORO DE LA REPÚBLICA.

Situación del Tesoro de la República desde el 20 de mayo al 30 de junio de 1902.

Existencia al cesar el Gobierno Interventor			$635,170.29
Ingresos de 20 á 30 de mayo:			
Por aduanas	$364,059.53		
Idem rentas postales	3,892.13		
Idem idem interiores	20,023.21		
Idem idem varias	978.52		
		$388,953.39	
Ingresos en el mes de junio:			
Por aduanas	1,332,729.01		
Idem rentas postales	23,966.37		
Idem idem interiores	55,908.85		
Idem idem varias	11,709.57		
Reintegros	7,328.04		
		1,331,641.84	
			1,720,595.23
Total de ingresos			2,355,765.52
Pagos en mayo		463,816.42	
Idem en junio		1,216,578.02	
			1,680,394.44
Existencia en 30 de junio			675,371.08
Ingresos, giros postales en mayo y junio			70,000.00
			745,371.08

La cuenta por meses es la siguiente:

Existencia en 19 de mayo	$635,170.29
Ingresado en mayo	388,953.39
Idem idem giros postales	28,000.00
	1,052,123.68
Pagos en mayo	463,816.42
Existencia para junio	588,307.26

Ingresado en el mes de junio	$1,331,641.84
Idem idem giros postales	42,000.00
	1,961,949.10
Pagos en junio	1,216,578.02
Existencia en 30 de junio	745.391.08

Movimiento de fondos en la Tesorería de la República de julio 1º á julio 28 de 1902.

Aduanas	$1,000,983.15
Rentas postales	27,029.26
Giros postales	42,000.00
Rentas interiores	64,486.87
Rentas varias	15,439.05
Reintegros	147,396.25
Total	1,297,334.58
Existencia junio 30 de 1902	745,371.08
	2,042,705.66
Pagos durante los 28 días	216,225.58
Existencia en caja	1,826,480.08

CHILE.

ARANCEL DE ADUANAS.

[Monedas, pesas, y medidas; La unidad monetaria en Chile es el peso, que vale nominalmente 5 pesetas y se divide en 100 centavos. Con respecto á pesas y medidas, rige en este país el sistema métrico.]

El Arancel de Aduanas que rige ahora en la República de Chile, según se anunció en el BOLETIN MENSUAL correspondiente á febrero de 1902, página 431 de la sección en castellano, es el mismo sustancialmente que ha estado allí en observancia desde el 1° de enero de 1896.

Por ley de diciembre 23 de 1897 se dispuso que continuase en vigor el año subsiguiente.

En varias fechas, en 1898, 1899 y 1900 se introdujeron en él algunos cambios, que no alteraron sin embargo el espíritu ni la unidad del conjunto.

Ley nº 980, de 23 de diciembre de 1897, estableciendo el Arancel de Aduanas vigente á partir del 1º de enero de 1898.

[Diario Oficial de 31 de diciembre de 1897, nº 5892.]

ARTICULO 1°. Todo producto ó mercadería procedente del extranjero pagará, en su internación para el consumo, un veinticinco por ciento de derechos sobre su avalúo, con excepción de los que pagarán sesenta, treinta y cinco, quince y cinco por ciento, de los que pagarán derechos específicos y de los que serán libres, como á continuación se expresa.

Art. 2°. Pagarán el derecho excepcional de sesenta por ciento;

1. Almidón.
2. Alpiste.
3. Artículos de cualquiera materia, impresos, litografiados ó grabados, con ó sin estampas; con excepción de los libros y de las publicaciones periódicas ó diarias.
4. Artículos manufacturados con pieles.
5. Artículos manufacturados de cartón ó de papel.
6. Artículos manufacturados de hoja de lata, con excepción de las herramientas.
7. Ataúdes ó urnas funerarias.
8. Ají, incluso el pimentón.
9. Anís.
10. Avena.
11. Barajas.
12. Bastones.
13. Cabello ó pelo humano y artículos elaborados con esta materia.
14. Cajitas y cucuruchos para envase de confites.
15. Cajones armados ó desarmados.
16. Calzado en general, con excepción de los que tengan quince centímetros ó menos de largo y de los de goma.
17. Canastos vacíos.
18. Carruajes, carretas, carretones, carretillas, y carretitas de mano, armados ó en piezas, con excepción de las bocinas, ejes, resortes y trompas para carruajes.
19. Cecinas.
20. Colchones, incluyendo los llamados "sommiers" armados ó en piezas.
21. Conservas alimenticias, con excepción del salmón y la sardina.
22. Cominos.
23. Coronas, cruces de flores y otros adornos funerales análogos.
24. Corbatas de todas clases.
25. Corsés.
26. Crin vegetal ó animal.
27. Dulces y toda clase de confites, con excepción de los medicinales.
28. Encurtidos.
29. Escobas, escobillones y escobillas, con excepción de las para dientes y para uñas.
30. Etiquetas y rótulos para botellas y otros usos.
31. Fideos.
32. Frutas secas en conserva, en jugo ó en alcohol.
33. Galletas.
34. Jamones.
35. Jarabes.
36. Libros ó cuadernos en blanco, con impresiones ó sin ellas.
37. Madera labrada, es decir acepillada, machihembrada torneada, etc.
38. Mangos para escobas ó para herramientas.
39. Marcos para cuadros.
40. Máscaras, con excepción de las especiales para esgrima y para colmeneros.
41. Maiz.
42. Malta para cervecería.
43. Mazos de madera.
44. Molduras de todas clases.
45. Muebles para menaje, armados ó en piezas, barnizados ó en blanco.
46. Pasas.
47. Pastillas de dulce, con excepción de las medicinales.
48. Perfumería.
49. Puertas y ventanas de madera, armadas ó en piezas.
50. Quesos.
51. Rejas de hiero ó acero para balcones, ventanas, jardines y otros usos.
52. Ropa hecha, con excepción de la que no tiene costura y de la gravada con otros derechos.
53. Sal de soda ó carbonato hidratado y anhidro.
54. Salchichones y toda clase de embuchados.
55. Salsas de todas clases.
56. Tejas, baldosas y ladrillos para pavimentos, frisos y adornos.
57. Tocino.
58. Velas de cera.
59. Vinagre.

Art. 3°. Pagarán el treinta y cinco por ciento:

60. Abanicos.
61. Abrazaderas para cortinas.
62. Albums en blanco ó con impresiones, para retratos, música, colecciones, etc.
63. Alfombras y alfombritas.
64. Almendras.
65. Anteojos para teatro.
66. Armas blancas ó de fuego.
67. Armónicas de boca ó de fuelle.
68. Artículos manufacturados y tejidos que contengan seda ó sus imitaciones, con excepción de los que constituyan ropa hecha, del hilo, del clarín, de la felpa para sombreros de hombre, de las charreteras, de los galones ó guarniciones y de los hilados.
69. Artículos manufacturados de tejidos de punto de lino, de lana y el denominado tricote.

70. Artículos manufacturados de suela ó de cuero, con excepción de las correas y correones para máquinas.
71. Artículos manufacturados que contengan oro ó plata, con excepción de las alhajas, de los relojes para bolsillo, de las hojuelas ó lentejuelas, de las charreteras, de los galones ó guarniciones y de los hilados.
72. Artículos manufacturados de metal con dorados ó plateados.
73. Artículos manufacturados de mimbre, paja, palma, junco, sauce y toda clase de varillas, raíces ó fibras de árboles ó plantas, con excepción de los sombreros y de los canastos.
74. Azulejos.
75. Baldes, gamellas y tinas de madera, armados ó en piezas.
76. Barretas.
77. Batistas, bramantes ó creas, bretañas, cambrayes, damascos ó alemaniscos, holandas, irlandas y olanes que contengan lino.
78. Baúles, maletas y sacos de viage
79. Betún y barniz para calzado.
80. Blondas, encajes y miñaques.
81. Bocados ó frenos de hierro ó acero.
82. Boquillas y pipas ó cachimbas para fumar.
83. Boyas de hiero ó de acero con su cadena y aparato de colocación.
84. Cajas de música.
85. Cajas para polvos de tocador.
86. Cajas de metal para guardar dinero.
87. Carey manufacturado.
88. Cartuchos y cápsulas para armas de fuego.
89. Casas de hierro ó acero ó de madera.
90. Cepillos ó escobillas para dientes y para uñas.
91. Cigarreras ó tabaqueras.
92. Cinturones.
93. Cohetes y fuegos artificiales.
94. Cochecitos para niños.
95. Cola para pegar.
96. Cornisas y lanzas y sus accesorios para cortinas.
97. Cristalería fina.
98. Cortaplumas.
99. Cortinas, trasparentes, persianas y celosías.
100. Cuadros de pintura, de estampas grabadas, pintadas ó litografiadas, de dibujos, de fotografías, de impresiones y demás para adornos, vengan sueltos ó con marcos.
101. Chalones y pañuelos finos de cachemira, llamados de Ternaux.
102. Chimeneas y estufas de bronce mármol, madera y composición.
103. Chocolate en pasta ó polvo.
104. Espejos, cuya luna exceda de ochenta centímetros de largo.
105. Estatuas y bustos.
106. Estuches vacíos para alhajas y vajillas.
107. Fanales de cristal ó vidrio.
108. Faroles para carruajes.
109. Felpudos.
110. Flecos.
111. Flores y plantas artificiales.
112. Floreros, jardineras y toda pieza para adornos de sombremesa.
113. Folgos.
114. Fondos de cobre.
115. Fosforeras de nácar.
116. Fósforos.
117. Frascos de bolsillo con guarnición, para licores.
118. Frazadas de lana ó con mezcla de algodón finas.
119. Fulminantes para armas de fuego.
120. Fundas para armas de fuego.
121. Galones de metal falso.
122. Gorras.
123. Grasa pura ó mezclada.
124. Guantes.
125. Instrumentos de música, sus útiles y sus repuestos, con excepción de los alambres, las clavijas, las piezas elaboradas con mecanismo para pianos, los enteclados y los martinetes elaborados con fieltro.
126. Jaulas para pájaros.
127. Joyería falsa.
128. Juegos de entretenimiento, como ajedrez, dados, damas, loterías y otros.
129. Juguetes para niños.
130. Libros impresos que tengan tapas de carey, nácar, marfil ó sus imitaciones, ó que tengan piezas de oro ó plata ó de metal plateado ó dorado.
131. Licoreras.
132. Ligas.
133. Lunas azogadas para espejos que pasen de ochenta centímetros de largo.
134. Maderas de construcción en bruto ó aserradas con excepción del pino.
135. Manteca de vaca, pura ó mezclada.
136. Manguitos ó regalías para abrigo, con excepción de los de pieles.
137. Mantas ó ponchos para el campo ó para viaje.
138. Manteles y servilletas que contengan lino.
139. Marfil manufacturado, con excepción de las chapas para teclas de piano.
140. Mármoles pulimentados.
141. Mesas de billar y sus útiles.
142. Morrales para cazadores.
143. Municiones para cazar.
144. Oropel, láminas de latón muy delgadas.
145. Paños para mesas de billar.
146. Pañuelos para la mano que contengan lino.
147. Papel para cigarrillos.

148. Papel para tapicería, apañado ó con dorado ó plateado á fuego y el de imitación cuero.
149. Pescado seco.
150. Pieles preparadas para adornos ó abrigo.
151. Piezas de madera preparadas para pavimento, frisos y adornos.
152. Piola ó piolín, cordeles, hilos ó pitas de cáñamo, esparto, manila ó yute, que no excedan de treinta milímetros de circunferencia.
153. Planchas de hierro esmaltado para avisos.
154. Planchas acanaladas de hierro galvanizado.
155. Plumas para adornos y artículos confeccionados con ellas.
156. Plumeros.
157. Pólvora para caza.
158. Polvorines y municioneras para caza.
159. Porcelana.
160. Portamonedas de nácar.
161. Relojes, con excepción de los para bolsillo.
162. Repuestos y piezas sueltas de mesa de billar, con excepción de las barandas y pizarras.
163. Ropa blanca de cama.
164. Sardinas.
165. Sobremesas ó carpetas.
166. Sombreros, con excepción de los ordinarios llamados de petate, viruta, junco, palma y hule.
167. Suelas preparadas para puntas de tacos de billar.
168. Tacos para escopetas y rifles.
169. Tinas para baño.
170. Tirantes ó suspensores.
171. Tripes, con excepción del rizado común.
172. Trufas ó criadillas de tierra.
173. Velas de esperma, estearina ó de composición y las llamadas cerillas.
174. Vidrios de colores, con dibujos ó pinturas, los acanalados, los de muselina, los empañados y los con bisel.
175. Vidrios que pasen de cuatro milímetros de espesor y ochenta centímetros de largo.
176. Zinc manufacturado.

Art. 4º. Pagarán el quince por ciento:

177. Adornos de paja para sombreros y otros usos.
178. Aguarrás.
179. Ampolletas.
180. Azafrán.
181. Bastones preparados para quitasol y paraguas.
182. Bicheros y chumaceras para botes y lanchas.
183. Bocinas, ejes y trompas para carruajes.
184. Botellas de vidrio ó de barro para envase de licores.
185. Botes, chalupas y lanchas de madera, armados ó desarmados, á vapor ó eléctricos.
186. Brea mineral.
187. Caballetes para pintores.
188. Cadenas de hierro ó acero en que el metal del eslabón no exceda de cuarenta milímetros de circunferencia.
189. Calderas prensadoras de vapor que no estén adheridas á máquinas.
190. Camisas para sombreros.
191. Cemento romano ó de Portland.
192. Cloruro de potasio.
193. Coral labrado ó sin labrar.
194. Curvas de hierro ó acero para embarcaciones.
195. Dinamita y otros explosivos.
196. Duelas labradas.
197. Esterilla y cañamazo para bordar.
198. Estearina.
199. Faroles de talco.
200. Felpa de seda ó sus imitaciones ó con mezcla, para sombreros de hombre.
201. Galones ó guarniciones de oro ó plata, aunque contengan seda ó sus imitaciones.
202. Género de cáñamo ó yute para sacos y el de algodón denominado osnaburgo ó tocuyo burdo, entendiéndose por burdo el que tiene hasta diez y seis hilos de trama y urdimbre.
203. Grasa ó sebo vegetal.
204. Hilados, briscados, canutillos y escarchados, de oro ó plata, aunque contengan seda ó sus imitaciones.
205. Hojas de oro ó plata ó de metal falso, para dorar ó platear.
206. Hojas para floristas.
207. Hojuelas ó lentejuelas de oro ó plata ó de metal falso.
208. Horquetas de madera.
209. Ladrillos á fuego.
210. Lona de lino ó de algodón para velas de embarcaciones, desde el número uno al siete.
211. Mármoles aserrados ó en bloques.
212. Molinetes para levantar anclas.
213. Muelles de hierro ó acero.
214. Nitrato de potasa.
215. Oro laminado para dentistas.
216. Papel para floristas.
217. Piedra pómez.
218. Pólvora para minas.
219. Puentes de hierro ó acero.
220. Recortes ó bandas preparadas para sombreros.
221. Relojes para bolsillo.
222. Remos.
223. Resortes para carruajes ó carretones.

224. Sacos vacíos.
225. Sulfato de cobre sin refinar.
226. Traviesas de hierro ó acero.
227. Utensilios de uso doméstico, de hierro batido ó colado y los estañados y galvanizados, con excepción de los con porcelana ó con esmalte y de las cocinas.
228. Vainilla.
229. Varillas y armaduras para quitasoles y paraguas.
230. Vigas, tijerales, pilares y otras piezas análogas y uniones correspondientes de hierro ó acero para construcciones y que tengan elaboración.

Art. 5°. Paragán el cinco por ciento:

231. Acero ó hierro preparado para corsés ó para vestidos, esté ó no forrado.
232. Alumbre.
233. Asbesto entero ó en polvo.
234. Balanzas para operaciones químicas ó ensayes.
235. Bencina ordinaria.
236. Bicromato de potasa.
237. Bisulfato de soda.
238. Botes, chalupas y lanchas de hierro ó acero, armados ó desarmados, á vapor, á remo, á vela ó eléctricos.
239. Cabritilla para guantes.
240. Cacao en rama ó en grano.
241. Cambios de vía completos, de hierro ó acero y las piezas sueltas para los mismos.
242. Canela.
243. Caños ó tubos de composición, de plomo, cobre, bronce, hierro ó acero galvanizado ó sin galvanizar, comprendiendo las curvas, uniones, tées y demas útiles complementarios.
244. Cápsulas de metal para botellas.
245. Carros para ferrocarriles portátiles ó aéreos.
246. Clarín de seda ó sus imitaciones.
247. Clavijas para instrumentos de música.
248. Clorato de potasa.
249. Cloruro de cal.
250. Coches de pasajeros para ferrocarriles.
251. Correas y correones para máquinas.
252. Cuajo líquido ó en polvo.
253. Chapas de marfil ó sus imitaciones para teclas de pianos.
254. Charreteras de oro ó plata, aunque contengan seda ó sus imitaciones.
255. Degras y demás materias especiales para curtir.
256. Elástico para calzado.
257. Enchapados de madera.
258. Enteclados para pianos.
259. Esmeril y trípoli.
260. Esperma de ballena.
261. Estaño laminado para tapar botellas.
262. Fibras en bruto de Siam, esparto, piasava, raíces de arroz, etc., para cepillos y escobillas.
263. Filtros.
264. Fuelles para herreros y hojalateros.
265. Fuelles para azufrar.
266. Goma elástica en bruto ó en planchas.
267. Hierro ó acero en planchas, acanalado, sin pintura ni galvanismo.
268. Joyas de oro ó plata y alhajas en general.
269. Juegos de herramientas para jardineros.
270. Lápices para carpinteros.
271. Levaduras y fermentos.
272. Lienzas para carpinteros.
273. Lubricadores y aceiteras para máquinas.
274. Lúpulo ú oblón.
275. Martinetes elaborados con ó sin fieltro para pianos.
276. Medidas y metros para artesanos y para usos industriales.
277. Métodos para la enseñanza de la música.
278. Pábilo.
279. Papel color jaspeado, granulado ú otro análogo para encuadernar.
280. Parafina en pasta.
281. Pedales y ruedas para pianos.
282. Perlas.
283. Pernos de cobre, bronze ó composición y barras preparadas para cortar los pernos.
284. Piedras preciosas.
285. Piel de gamuza ó de ante.
286. Piezas elaboradas con mecanismo para pianos.
287. Potasa cáustica.
288. Sales de amoniaco.
289. Soda cáustica.
290. Silicato de soda líquido ó sólido.
291. Sulfuro de sodio.
292. Talco para jabonería.
293. Tela metálica y enrejados de alambre.
294. Tela para encuadernación de libros.
295. Uniones para correas.
296. Zumaque para curtir ó teñir.

Art. 6°. Pagarán derecho específico:

297. Aceites puros ó impuros, con excepción de los aceites medicinales puros y de perfumería y de los aceites de gasolina, nafta, parafina, petróleo ó kerosene, catorce centavos por cada kilogramo.
298. Aceite de linaza, crudo ó cocido, veinte centavos por cada kilogramo.
299. Alcoholes, espíritu de vino, licores y aguardientes, con ó sin dulce, en botellas, quince pesos por cada docena.

300. Alcoholes espíritu de vino, licores y aguardientes, con ó sin dulce, en otro envase, un peso cincuenta centavos por cada litro.
301. Amargo alcohólico en botellas, doce pesos por cada docena.
302. Amargo alcohólico, en otro envase, un peso veinte centavos por cada litro.
303. Azúcar refinado, entero ó molido, húmedo ó seco, catorce pesos treinta y cinco centavos por cada cien kilogramos.
304. Azúcar blanco, granulado ó molido, húmedo ó seco, como la Rosa Emilia, once pesos cuarenta centavos por cada cien kilogramos.
305. Azúcar granulado, de primer producto ó mascabado, húmedo ó seco, seis pesos cincuenta centavos por cada cien kilogramos.
306. Azúcares impuros (chancaca o concreto), húmedos ó secos, cinco pesos sesenta centavos por cada cien kilogramos.
307. Café, diez centavos por cada kilogramo.
308. Cartón ordinario, quinze centavos por cada kilogramo.
309. Cebada, un peso cincuenta centavos por cada cien kilogramos.
310. Cerveza en botellas, tres pesos por cada docena.
311. Cerveza en otro envase, treinta centavos por cada litro.
312. Cigarros puros, seis pesos por cada kilogramo.
313. Cigarrillos, incluyendo el peso de los envases, con excepción de los cajones de madera y de metal, nueve pesos por cada kilogramo.
314. Harina de trigo, dos pesos por cada cien kilogramos.
315. Papel secante de estraza y el ordinario para envolver, quince centavos por cada kilogramo.
316. Rapé, cinco pesos por cada kilogramo.
317. Sal común, en piedra ó en grano, dos pesos cincuenta centavos por cada quintal métrico.
318. Sal refinada ó de media refinación, diez centavos por cada kilogramo.
319. Tabaco en hojas, dos pesos sesenta centavos por cada kilogramo.
320. Tabaco picado, cuatro pesos por cada kilogramo.
321. Té, un peso por cada kilogramo.
322. Vino blanco y tinto, en botellas, comprendiendo los medicinales, doce pesos por cada docena.
323. Vino blanco y tinto, en otro envase, un peso veinte centavos por cada litro.
324. Yerba mate, cinco centavos por cada kilogramo.

Art. 7°. Serán libres de derechos de internación.

325. Agua.
326. Alambres de todas clases, con ó sin envolturas de otras materias.
327. Algodón en bruto, con pepas ó sin ellas.
328. Alquitrán vegetal, creosota impura ó carbolíncura.
329. Altares, custodias, ornamentos, vasos sagrados y demás objetos destinados al culto divino, cuando de los puertos de donde provienen vengan de cuenta de las comunidades, monasterios ó iglesias á cuyo servicio deben aplicarse.
330. Anclas y anclotes de hierro ó acero.
331. Animales vivos, con excepción de los que estén gravados con un derecho específico.
332. Aparatos y útiles especiales para buzos.
333. Arados y cultivadores y sus repuestos.
334. Aseguradores ó grampas de acero para cercas ó viñas.
335. Azogue.
336. Bombas contra incendio y sus útiles y los demás elementos para sofocar incendios y para uso exclusivo de los bomberos.
337. Bocinas para buques.
338. Brea.
339. Cabillas para embarcaciones.
340. Cables de alambre.
341. Cadenas de hierro ó acero en que el metal del eslabón exceda de cuarenta milímetros de circunferencia.
342. Camotes.
343. Carbón de piedra en cualquier forma.
344. Cartas geográficas, celestes ó topográficas, planos, modelos, diseños y patrones.
345. Centeno.
346. Cepos de ancla.
347. Cianuros de potasio y de sodio.
348. Clavos de cobre ó de composición para forros de embarcaciones y para clavar las tablas de las mismas.
349. Cobre y bronce en planchas.
350. Compases de bitácoras.
351. Corchos en tapones para botellas ó frascos.
352. Corchos en plancha ó en trozos.
353. Correderas para buques.
354. Duelas sin labrar.
355. Estoperoles ó remaches.
356. Efectos para los Agentes diplomáticos y sus Secretarios acreditados cerca del Gobierno de Chile, cuando esos efectos vengan de los puertos de su procedencia para el uso y consumo de los citados funcionarios, hasta una cantidad cuyo valor no pase en el primer año de

veinte mil pesos moneda nacional, y de cuatro mil, de la misma moneda, en cada uno de los años subsiguientes; siempre que las naciones representadas en el país observen igual reciprocidad y que los Ministros y Agentes no ejerzan además de su cargo la profesión de comerciantes.

357. Efectos para el uso y consumo de los Agentes diplomáticos y sus Secretarios, hasta una cantidad cuya valor no pase del importe del sueldo de un año de esos funcionarios y siempre que los efectos se internen dentro de los cuatro meses precedentes, ó de los cuatro subsiguientes al de su regreso á la República.
358. Efectos que constituyen exclusivamente el armamento de propiedad del Estado, como cañones y sus montajes, torpedos, fusiles, sables, hachas, revólvers, proyectiles y útiles y repuestos para los anteriores objetos y para los buques de la Armada, no entendiéndose por tales efectos los que el Estado traiga para transferir á otras personas, ni ninguna otra clase de objetos que sean sólo adicionales á los armamentos, como carpas, mochilas, sillas y arreos de caballería, artículos de sanidad militar, vestuario, etc.
359. Ejes, llantas y ruedas de acero ó hierro, con excepción de los ejes para carruajes.
360. Equipajes traídos por sus dueños, comprendiéndose en aquella denominación sólo la ropa, calzado, libros, joyas y útiles de tocador, todo para el uso del dueño, en una cantidad proporcionada á su clase y circunstancias; pero no la vajilla ni los muebles, aunque sean usados, ni las piezas enteras de cualquier tejido.
361. Escotines de cadenas.
362. Escobenes.
363. Espeques.
364. Estaño en barras ó placas.
365. Estopa para buques.
366. Ferrocianuro de potasio ó prusiato amarillo.
367. Ferrocianuro de potasio ó prusiato rojo.
368. Filatura de algodón para fósforos.
369. Flejes ó zunchos de hierro, de acero ó de madera.
370. Fósforo común, rojo ó amorfo.
371. Fragmentos y útiles de buques náufragos.
372. Frutas frescas.
373. Fulminantes para minas.
374. Globos geográficos y celestes.
375. Gomas y resinas para usos industriales.
376. Grilletes para anclas ó cadenas.
377. Guano.
378. Guardacabos ó garruchos de cualesquiera materias.
379. Guías para el uso de las minas.
380. Herramientas y sus repuestos para el uso de la agricultura, la minería, las artes, los oficios y las industrias, con excepción de las gravadas.
381. Hierro ó acero en planchas, liso, sin pintura ni galvanismo.
382. Hierro ó acero sin labrar, en lingotes y en barras de todas formas.
383. Hilados para telares de algodón, yute, cáñamo, pita, lino ó lana y los que contengan dos ó más de estas materias.
384. Hoja de lata común.
385. Hornos y demás útiles para ensayes y copelaciones.
386. Imprenta y sus útiles, sin comprender los de madera.
387. Ingredientes y tintes especiales para las fábricas de paño y de papel.
388. Instrumentos de cirujía, de física, matemáticas y demás ciencias.
389. Instrumentos telefónicos, telegráficos, aisladores, postes de hierro ó acero y demás útiles especiales para telégrafos y teléfonos, con excepción de las crucetas de madera para postes.
390. Jarcia vieja.
391. Junquillo en bruto y el preparado para tejer asientos de sillas.
392. Lápices para pizarras.
393. Lastre de patente, con sus bombas y útiles para buques.
394. Leña.
395. Libros impresos (con excepción de los gravados con treinta y cinco por ciento); catálogos comerciales, revistas y demás publicaciones periódicas ó diarias.
396. Maderas finas, sin labrar, para ebanistas.
397. Máquinas, aparatos y útiles especiales para el alumbrado de gas hidrógeno carbonado y para el alumbrado eléctrico, con excepción de las lámparas de todas clases, no entendiéndose por tales las ampolletas y bujías para luz.
398. Máquinas y aparatos para el uso de la agricultura, la minería, las artes, los oficios y las industrias.
399. Manila y yute en bruto.
400. Manila para jarcias.
401. Materia prima para la fabricación de jarcias y tejidos de saco, ó sea manila, cáñamo y yute.
402. Material de hierro ó de acero para la vía permanente de ferrocarriles á vapor, de sangre ó eléctricos y el para la vía de los ferrocarriles portátiles ó aéreos, todo con excepción de los materiales gravados con quince por ciento.
403. Minerales en bruto.

404. Moldes para hacer cuadros y lingotes para imprenta.
405. Monedas, á excepción de las divisionarias del cuño nacional de menos de ochocientas treinta y cinco milésimas.
406. Muebles, herramientas y útiles de inmigrantes hasta quinientos pesos de valor.
407. Muestras para escribir, para la enseñanza del dibujo ó de toda ciencia ó arte.
408. Muestras de mercaderías, cuyos derechos, sin esta excepción, no excedan de dos pesos.
409. Oro en polvo ó pasta.
410. Palos para tintes, en forma natural, en astillas, en aserrín ó machacados.
411. Palos para vergas y mástiles de embarcaciones.
412. Papel de lija y tela ó papel esmeril.
413. Papel especial sin cola ó á media cola, para imprimir y tiras de papel para impresiones telegráficas.
414. Papel para forro de buques.
415. Pasta mecánica y química para fabricación de papel.
416. Pelo de animales.
417. Pepas de algodón.
418. Pepas de palma.
419. Petróleo crudo ó en bruto.
420. Piezas para máquinas.
421. Pizarras con marcos ó sin ellos, para la enseñanza de las escuelas.
422. Planchas de cobre, bronze, zinc y de composición para forro de embarcaciones.
423. Plantas exóticas y sus semillas.
424. Plata en pasta ó chafalonía.
425. Plombagina.
426. Plomo en hojas, barras ó planchas.
427. Productos de la pesca hecha en buques nacionales.
428. Puntas para arados.
429. Pulpa de coco, conocida en el comercio con el nombre de coprah ó pufa.
430. Rastras y rastrillos.
431. Rancho para el consumo de los buques
432. Rancho procedente de buques náufragos, siempre que el valor total del rancho salvado no exceda de quinientos pesos.
433. Salitre en bruto.
434. Sanguijuelas.
435. Sulfato de hierro comercial.
436. Telas impermeables con cautchú.
437. Tierra para hornos de fundición.
438. Tinta preparada para imprentas y para litografías.
439. Trapos viejos para la fabricación de papel.
440. Trigo.
441. Velas viejas de buque.
442. Zinc en barras ó en hojas.

Art. 8°. Los animales vacunos, nembras de más de un año, pagarán durante el año 1898 un derecho específico de tres pesos por cabeza; durante el año 1899, seis pesos por cabeza; durante el año 1900, nueve pesos por cabeza, y durante el año 1901 y siguientes, doce pesos por cabeza.

Los animales vacunos, machos de más de un año, pagarán igualmente, durante el año 1898, cuatro pesos por cabeza; durante el año 1899, ocho pesos por cabeza; durante el año 1900, doce pesos por cabeza; y durante el año 1901 y siguientes, diez y seis pesos por cabeza.

Los terneros machos ó hembras, de menos de un año, entrarán libres de derechos.

El ganado ovejuno pagará durante el año 1898, cincuenta centavos por cabeza; durante el año 1899, un peso por cabeza; durante el año 1900, un peso cincuenta centavos por cabeza, y durante el año 1901 y siguientes, dos pesos por cabeza.

Los animales gravados con este impuesto quedan libres del derecho de peaje establecido por la ley de 16 de octubre de 1868.

Se exceptúa del impuesto anteriormente establecido el ganado del país que se exporte y retorne por los puertos de cordillera en la forma y con los requisitos que determine el Presidente de la República en los reglamentos que dicte al efecto.

Los animales vacunos, que se importen por mar del extranjero, pagarán un gravamen adicional de diez pesos por cabeza.

Art. 9°. Todo producto ó manufactura que se exporte para el extranjero será libre de derechos.

Art. 10. Exceptúanse de lo dispuesto en el artículo anterior:

1°. El salitre, que pagará por cada quintal métrico tres pesos treinta y ocho centavos, en la forma que determina el artículo 11 de esta ley, y.

2°. El yodo, que pagará por cada kilogramo un peso veintisiete centavos en la misma forma que el salitre.

Art. 11. Una parte de los derechos de exportación fijada por el Presidente de la República en candidad suficiente para cubrir los gastos ordinarios del Estado en el extranjero, se pagará en letras sobre Londres á noventa días vista y á razón de diez y ocho peniques por peso.

El resto se pagará en moneda nacional con el recargo de cambio necesario, sobre el valor comercial de ésta, para obtener diez y ocho peniques.

Art. 12. Si las mercaderías á las cuales esta ley impone el derecho de sesenta por ciento y de treinta y cinco por ciento, en razón de la materia con que están elaboradas, como los artículos de hoja de lata, papel, cartón, suela, cuero, etc., vienen mezcladas con otra materia que esté afecta á un derecho inferior, se cobrará siempre el sesenta y el treinta y cinco por ciento; á no ser que la materia inferior exceda al setenta y cinco por ciento del valor de la especie, la cual quedará, en este caso, afecta al derecho común de veinticinco por ciento.

Art. 13. Siempre que esta ley fije un impuesto de excepción ó libere de derechos á las mercaderías en razón del uso á que son destinadas, como á la felpa para sombreros de hombre, á los útiles para telégrafos, etc., se entenderá que no gozarán de esa liberación ni tendrán aquel impuesto sino en los casos en que por su estructura especial ó su naturaleza sean exclusivamente aplicables al uso indicado, debiendo pagar, en caso contrario, el derecho común de veinticinco por ciento.

Art. 14. Para los efectos del cobro del derecho específico fijado á los vinos y licores que vengan en botellas, se entenderá que el impuesto se refiere á botellas de tamaño común, que son las con capacidad de noventa centílitros á un litro para el amargo, la ginebra, los licores dulces y la especie de aguardiente llamada ajenjo, y de sesenta á setenta y cinco centílitros para los vinos y otros licores. Cuando esos artículos vengan en botellas que excedan del máximum ó que no excedan del mínimum fijado, el Vista expresará esta circunstancia en la póliza y se cobrarán los derechos aumentados ó disminuídos proporcionalmente por el exceso ó la falta.

Art. 15. La reforma de la tarifa de avalúos, efectuada en conformidad á la Ordenanza de Aduanas, será revisada por una Comisión compuesta del Superintendente de Aduanas que la presidirá, del Administrador de la Aduana de Valparaíso, del Jefe de Vistas, del número de Vistas que designe el Presidente de la República, de tres comerciantes y tres industriales nombrados por el mismo funcionario y de una persona designada por cada una de las Sociedades de Fomento Fabril Nacional de Agricultura, Nacional de Minería y Nacional de Viticultores.

Esta Comisión funcionará conforme al reglamento dictado por el Presidente de la República.

Se autoriza al Presidente de la República para poner en vigencia la Tarifa de avalúos formada el 4 de diciembre de 1895, mientras se hace la reforma en conformidad á lo establecido en el presente artículo.

Art. 16. El depósito de mercaderías en almacenes de Aduana será sólo por el término de un año improrrogable, quedando modificados en esta forma los artículos 54, 55, y 56 de la Ordenanza de Aduanas.

Art. 17. Permítese, asimismo, y por el plazo improrrogable de seis meses, el depósito de mercaderías destinadas á almacenes particulares.

Art. 18. El precio de depósito en almacenes fiscales será de uno por ciento del valor de las mercaderías, previa deducción de las averías que se notaren en ellas á la terminación del almacenaje.

Art. 19. Se derogan los articulos 32, 33, 34, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, y 65 de la Ordenanza de Aduanas de 26 de diciembre de 1872, las leyes de 12 de septiembre de 1874, 18 de noviembre del mismo año, 6 de julio de 1878, 13 de septiembre del mismo año, 2 de septiembre de 1880, 1° de octubre del mismo año, 22 de enero de 1885, 29 de agosto del mismo año, 27 de agosto de 1886, 31 de diciembre de 1888, 30 de agosto de 1889, 19 de enero de 1893, 30 de octubre del mismo año, 10 de enero de 1894, 28 de agosto del mismo año, articulos 1° y 2° de la ley número 920 de 23 de febrero de 1897, y todas las demás ó las partes de las demás en que se trate de disposiciones generales que afecten al pago de los derechos de internación ó exportación.

Art. 20. Se autoriza al Presidente de la República para poner en vigencia la presente ley desde su publicación en el Diario Oficial; para que pueda mandar regir una nueva Tarifa de avalúos y para que invierta hasta veinte mil pesos en la formación de nuevas tarifas, muestrarios y otros gastos.

Ley nº 990 de 3 de enero de 1898, declarando libres de derechos los artículos que se expresan.

Artículo único. Decláranse exentos de derechos de internación, hasta el año 1920, los hilados de algodón y las maquinarias que las fábricas de tejidos de algodón internen al país para el servicio y uso de esa industria.

Ley nº 1003 de 21 de enero de 1898, declarando libres de derechos de Aduana los sacos vacíos metaleros.

[Diario Oficial de 21 de enero de 1898.]

Artículo único. Decláranse libres de derechos de Aduana los sacos vacíos metaleros.

Ley nº 1004 de 21 de enero de 1898, declarando libres de derechos las materias primas destinadas á las fábricas de fósforos.

[Diario Oficial de 21 de enero de 1898.]

Artículo 1º. Se declaran libres de derechos de internación, por el término de diez años contados desde la promulgación de esta ley, los siguientes artículos:

Bicromato de potasa, filatura de algodón para fósforos, fósforo común, fósforo rojo ó amorfo, y cartón estampado ó sin estampa, especial para las cajas de fósforos.

Los derechos de internación correspondientes á la estearina en pasta que pagaren las fábricas de fósforos serán reembolsados á los fabricantes, previa comprobación de haberse empleado efectivamente en la fabricación de fósforos.

Art. 2º. Las instalaciones de las fábricas de fósforos deberán ser aprobadas por la Municipalidad respectiva, previa consulta del Consejo de Higiene.

Ley nº 1025 de 25 de enero de 1898, relativa á los conocimientos de buques.

[Diario Oficial de 25 de enero de 1898.]

Artículo 1º. Los conocimientos de las naves que lleguen á los puertos de la República deberán venir visados por los Cónsules de Chile en el puerto de procedencia.

Art. 2º. Al presentarse en las Aduanas los manifiestos por menor, se acompañarán las facturas detalladas de las mercancías, con el visto-bueno de los respectivos Cónsules de Chile y, á falta de ellos, con el del Cónsul de una nación amiga.

Los Cónsules enviarán por el primer correo un ejemplar de las facturas visadas á la Superintendencia de Aduanas de Valparaíso.

Art. 3º. La omisión del visto-bueno consular, en cualquiera de los documentos expresados en los artículos anteriores, será penada con una multa de tres veces tanto del valor del Arancel que establece la ley consular de 4 de Marzo de 1897 en su artículo 20 y cobrada administrativamente por la Aduana.

Art. 4º. Esta ley comenzará á regir tres meses después de su promulgación, para los Consulados de la América del Sur, y seis meses después con respecto de los demás.

Decreto nº 683 de 18 de marzo de 1898, declarando ciertas mercancías exentas de la visación consular.

Se declara que las mercaderías de procedencia extranjera que se internen á Bolivia por la vía de Antofagasta, quedan exentas de la visación consular á que se refieren los artículos 1º y 2º de la ley nº 1025 de 28 de enero último.

Decreto nº 1021 de 27 de abril de 1898, permitiendo el despacho de los artículos que se expresan.

Se autoriza al Superintendente de Aduanas para que, tomando las medidas necesarias en resguardo de los intereses fiscales, permita el despacho para almacenes de particulares, de los equipajes, decoraciones y trajes pedidos al despacho por las compañías teatrales ó de circo.

Decreto nº 110 de 12 de mayo de 1898, estableciendo el régimen aplicable á las calderas de vapor.

Se declara que las "calderas generadoras de vapor que no estén adheridas á máquinas" están afectas á un derecho de internación de 15 por ciento sobre su avalúo.

Ley nº 1054 de 31 de julio de 1898, relativa al pago de los derechos de internación.

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Art. 2º. Los derechos de internación y almacenaje se pagarán en moneda de oro de dieziocho peniques por peso, ó en libras esterlinas por su valor legal.

Art. 3º. Los derechos de exportación se pagarán en moneda de oro y en letras sobre Londres con arreglo al artículo 11 de la ley nº 980 de 23 de diciembre de 1897.

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Decreto nº 3246, de 30 de septiembre de 1898, relativo á encomiendas postales.

Se declara que las encomiendas postales que se reciban de Punta Arenas deben considerarse como procedentes del extranjero, para los efectos del pago de los derechos de internación, á menos que el contenido de dichas encomiendas sea producto industrial ó natural de la Colonia de Magallanes, en cuyo caso su internación quedará sujeta á lo dispuesto en el artículo 343 del Reglamento de Aduanas.

Ley nº 1164, de 9 de enero de 1899, concediendo franquicia de derechos á los artículos que se expresan.

[Diario Oficial de 9 de enero de 1899, nº 6196.]

Artículo único.—Concédese, por el término de diez años, á contar desde la promulgación de la presente ley, liberación de derechos de Aduana para el algodón en rama ó en bruto y para las maquinarias que se destinen á la fabricación de telas de algodón.

Ley nº 1166, promulgada el 9 de enero de 1899, modificando el Arancel de Aduanas.

[Diario Oficial de 9 de enero de 1899, nº 6196.]

Artículo único. Sustitúyese el inciso 59 (no numerado) del artículo 7º de la ley nº 980 de 23 de diciembre de 1897 por este otro:

"Hilos é hilados para tejer, bordar ó marcar."

Decreto de 17 de enero de 1899, permitiendo la internación por la Aduana de Antofagasta para almacenes de particulares, de las mercaderías que se enumeran.

[Diario Official de 21 de enero de 1899, nº 6207.]

Las mercaderías que á continuación se indican podrán internarse en lo sucesivo por la Aduana de Antofagasta para almacenes de particulares, firmándose por el despacho de ellas pagarés á tres meses plazo:

Arroz; aceites; cohetes; chancaca; fósforos; hilachas; madera para construcciones; parafina; sacos vacíos; sebo; velas de composición; dinamita y vidrios que no sean de colores.

Ley nº 1187, de 26 de enero de 1899, permitiendo la importación, en tránsito, de lanas, crín y pieles al natural, por los boquetes de la cordillera que se enumeran.

[Diario Oficial de 26 de enero de 1899, nº 6211.]

Artículo 1º. Permítese la internación, en tránsito, de lanas, crín y pieles al natural, por los boquetes denominados Antuco, Loquimai, Pucón y Nahuelhuapi, dependientes de la Aduana de Talcahuano los dos primeros, y de las de Valdivia y Melipulli, respectivamente, los dos últimos.

Art. 2º. El Presidente de la República dictará el reglamento á que deba sujetarse la internación y embarque al extranjero de esos artículos.

Ley nº 1207, de 2 de febrero de 1899, determinando el régimen aduanero aplicable en el territorio de Magallanes.

[Diario Oficial de 2 de febrero de 1899, nº 6217.]

Artìculo 1º. Se autoriza al Presidente de la República para que, desde el 1º de junio del presente año, mande regir en el territorio de Magallanes, la ley nº 980, de 23 de diciembre de 1897 y la Tarifa de avalùos correspondiente, respecto de los artículos que se expresan á continuación:

1. Afrecho.
2. Ají, incluso el pimentón.
3. Alcoholes, espíritu de vino, licores, aguardientes con ó sin dulce.
4. Almidón.
5. Artículos manufacturados de mimbre, paja, palma, junco, sauce y toda clase de varillas, raíces ó fibras de árboles ó plantas, incluso canastos y sombreros.
6. Barajas.
7. Baúles, maletas y sacos de viaje.
8. Betún y barniz para calzado.
9. Calzado, con excepción del de goma.
10. Carruajes, carretas, carretones, carretillas y carretitas de mano, armadas ó en piezas, con excepción de las bocinas, ejes, resortes y trompas para carruajes.
11. Cebada.
12. Cecina.
13. Cerveza.
14. Cigarros y cigarrillos.
15. Cola para pegar.
16. Conservas alimenticias.
17. Dulces y toda clase de confites, con excepción de los medicinales.
18. Encurtidos.
19. Escobas, escobillas, con excepción de las para dientes y para uñas.
20. Fideos.
21. Frutas secas en conserva, en jugo ó en alcohol.
22. Harina de trigo.
23. Jamonés.
24. Legumbres frescas y secas.
25. Maiz.
26. Mantequilla.
27. Mesas de billar y sus útiles.
28. Muebles para menajes, armados ó en piezas, barnizados ó en blanco.
29. Papas.
30. Pasto.
31. Pescado seco.
32. Piola ó piolín, cordeles, hilos ó pitas de cáñamo.
33. Sal común, en piedra, en grano ó refinada.
34. Suelas, pieles curtidas y articulos manufacturados de suela ó cuero, con excepción de las correas y correones para máquinas.
35. Tabaco en hoja ó picado.
36. Vinagre.
37. Vinos.

Art. 2º. Autorízase asimismo al Presidente de la República para organizar en Punta Arenas el servicio aduanero que haga efectivo el cumplimiento de la presente ley, y para invertir durante el presente año, en su organización é instalación, hasta la suma de quince mil pesos.

Ley nº 1208, promulgada el 2 de febrero de 1899, incluyendo entre los objetos declarados libres de derechos de internación, la lana en preparación, sucia ó lavada, que se interne por los puertos mayores ó menores de la Cordillera.

[Diario Oficial de 2 de febrero de 1899, nº 6217.]

Artículo único. Inclúyese entre los objetos libres de derechos de internación que enumera el artículo 7 de la ley nº 980, de 23 de diciembre de 1897, la lana en preparación, sucia ó lavada, que se interne por los puertos mayores ó menores de la Cordillera.

Decreto nº 1271 de 21 de junio de 1899, relativo á las mercancías de despacho forzoso.

Se declara: Que las mercaderías llamadas de despacho forzoso, que no hayan sido despachadas para el consumo, son reembarcables con destino al extranjero ó á puertos mayores nacionales, y que corresponde á los Administradores de Aduana permitir dicha operación, debiendo aplicarse por analogía las reglas que la Ordenanza y el Reglamento del ramo establecen para los reembarques de mercaderías depositadas en almacenes de Aduana.

Decreto nº 1561 de 26 de julio de 1899, relativo á las mercancías de despacho forzoso.

Se deroga el decreto supremo de 27 de febrero de 1897 que dispone que se considerarán mercaderías de despacho forzoso las conservas, vinos y licores.

Se deroga el decreto supremo de 28 de agosto de 1896 en la parte que ordena el despacho forzoso de las velas de composición, y se declara que debe considerarse como mercadería de despacho forzoso el arroz, cualquiera que sea su procedencia.

Decreto nº 1688 de 17 de agosto de 1899, relativo á la garantía de las letras de cambio que se giren por derechos de Aduana.

Artículo 1º. Se declara que la fianza, hipoteca ó prenda por valor determinado que deben servir de garantía á las letras de cambio que se giren por derechos de exportación, importación y almacenaje á que se refiere la ley de 4 de julio de 1892 y decretos supremos de 26 de julio y 26 de agosto de 1892 y 11 de enero y 7 de julio de 1893, pueden constituirse también en Londres, calificándose previamente la garantía por el Ministro de Chile en la Gran Bretaña y depositándose la prenda en la Legaciòn ó á su orden en el Banco que el Ministro de Chile designe.

Art. 2º. La prenda que se constituya en Chile debe versar sobre bonos hipotecarios de los establecimientos regidos por la ley de 29 de agosto de 1855, títulos de la deuda pública, vales de tesorería, títulos de las municipalidades de Santiago y Valparaíso á que se refiere la ley de 22 de diciembre de 1891, obligaciones garantidas con fianza, hipoteca ó prenda, pagarés ú obligaciones por compras condicionales de bonos, valores ó metálico, debiendo ser calificada la garantía por el Superintendente de Aduanas y depositada la prenda en la Casa de Moneda ó en un Banco á la orden del Director del Tesoro.

Art. 3º. La prenda que se constituya en Londres debe versar sobre vales de tesorería ó títulos de la deuda pública de Chile.

Decreto nº 2186 de 25 de octubre de 1899, relativo á las mercancías que se embarquen con destino á Puntarenas.

Artículo 1º. Para el embarque de mercaderías nacionales ó nacionalizadas con destino al puerto franco de Puntarenas, se correrán pólizas que consten de cuatro ejemplares, uno de los cuales se entregará al interesado, otro servirá para la formación del registro de la nave, otro será remitido á la Estadística Comercial y el cuarto se destinará al archivo de la respectiva Aduana.

Art. 2º. Las expresadas mercaderías, al ser retornadas directamente de dicho puerto á los demás de la República, serán consideradas libres de direchos de internación.

Art. 3°. Para gozar de esta franquicia deberán los interesados presentar un certificado del Gobernador de la Colonia de Magallanes en que se exprese el primitivo puerto chileno de procedencia de la mercadería, la naturaleza y cantidad de ésta, marca, número y nave que la condujo á Puntarenas.

Art. 4°. El Gobernador de aquel puerto, para expedir estos certificados, exigirá le sea presentada la póliza de embarque de la mercadería, la que confrontará con el registro correspondiente que queda obligado á otorgarle el consignatario de cada nave que conduzca á la Colonia mercaderías de las indicadas; y exigirá además comprobación fehaciente de que la mercadería que se trata de embarcar es la misma á que se refiere la póliza que se lo presente.

Ley nº 1287 de 29 de noviembre de 1899, modificando el régimen aplicable a los artículos de tejido de punto.

Artículo único. Agrégase al artículo 2° de la ley n° 980, de 23 diciembre de 1897, el siguiente inciso:

"Artículos de tejidos de punto á que se refieren las partidas números 1213, 1214, 1230, 1231, 1255, 1317, 1318, 1319, 3528, 3529, 3545, y 3546 de la Tarifa de avalúos de 1896."

La agregación hecha por esta ley regirá por el término de tres años.

Ley nº 1316 de 30 de diciembre de 1899, relativa á los servicios de descarga, movilizacion y despacho.

Artículo 1°. El Presidente de la República dictará anualmente los Aranceles que han de regir en las Aduanas para el pago de los servicios de descarga, movilización y despacho de las mercaderías que se internen por los puertos de la República.

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Decreto nº 10 de 11 de enero de 1900, relativo á los derechos de descarga, movilización y reconocimiento de bultos.

Artículo 1°. Durante el año 1900, la Aduana de Valparaíso cobrará los servicios de descarga y movilización de bultos por unidades de cien kilogramos ó fracción, con arreglo á la siguiente tarifa:

Abarrotes	$0.30
Bultos que pesen tres mil kilos ó más, y que se coloquen directamente en carros del ferrocarril	.20
Mercaderías generales	.70
Mercaderías surtidas	1.00

Art. 2°. Por el reconocimiento de bultos se cobrará la mitad de la tarifa si hay necesidad de abrirlos, y diez centavos por bulto si sólo se trata de reconocer su estado exterior.

Decreto nº 218 de 24 de enero de 1900 modificando el decreto de 24 de marzo de 1897.

Sustitúyese el artículo 5° del decreto de 24 de marzo de 1897, por el siguiente:

"Art. 5°. En caso de formularse reclamos sobre el avalúo ó liquidación de alguna póliza, el pago de los derechos se efectuará con arreglo á la liquidación practicada y antes que se retiren las mercaderías de la aduana.

"Fallado el reclamo con arreglo á la ley, se devolverá la suma á que hubiera lugar."

Decreto nº 611 de 27 de febrero de 1900, relativo al pago de los derechos de internación y almacenaje.

Las fracciones menores de cinco pesos que se adeuden en las aduanas de la República por derechos de internación y almacenaje de las mercaderías, se cobrarán en moneda corriente con el recargo que mensualmente fijará el Ministerio de Hacienda.

TABLA ALFABÉTICA DE LAS MERCANCÍAS COMPRENDIDAS EN ESTE ARANCEL.

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TARIFA DE AVALÚOS QUE DEBERÁ REGIR EN LAS ADUANAS DE LA REPÚBLICA DE CHILE DESDE 1° DE ENERO DEL AÑO DE 1896.

Reglas generales para la aplicación de la Tarifa de Avalúos.

1ª. Las mercaderías á que se refiere esta Tarifa son las comunes y corrientes. Las que sean de calidad notablemente inferior ó superior, ó que vengan en envases de superior calidad á los de uso corriente, se avaluarán de conformidad con lo préscrito por el artículo 69 de la Ordenanza de Aduanas.

2ª. La capacidad de las botellas comunes de que habla la Tarifa está indicada en la escala siguiente:

Ajenjo	desde 75 hasta 100 centílitros
Vermouth	desde 75 hasta 100 centílitros
Aguardiente	desde 60 hasta 75 centílitros
Espíritu de vino	desde 60 hasta 75 centílitros
Ron	desde 60 hasta 75 centílitros
Vinos	desde 60 hasta 75 centílitros
Cerveza	desde 60 hasta 70 centílitros
Ginebra	desde 60 hasta 75 centílitros
Licores dulces	desde 75 hasta 100 centílitros

3ª. Siempre que el avalúo de cualquier tejido se practique por el número de hilos, se contarán éstos en un cuadro de seis milímetros por lado, usando el anteojo llamado *cuentahilos*.

4ª. Cuando el largo, ancho ó superficie de alguna mercadería suba del máximum ó baje del minimum, fijados en esta Tarifa, se procederá para su avalúo, tomando por base el término medio entre sus escalas más próximas; pero si la mercadería tuviere fijado solamente el máximum, la base se tomará sobre éste.

5ª. A toda mercadería que se pida en la póliza con nombre desconocido, el Vista le dará el nombre usual que le corresponda; y si no lo tuviere, dará á conocer la naturaleza del artículo y el uso á que se destina.

6ª. Por peso bruto se entiende el peso del bulto tal como ha sido embalado para su transporte.

Las mercaderías que ordinariamente se transporten sin embalaje, á granel ó en atados, se hallan también comprendidas en esta regla.

7ª. Por peso inclusa la envoltura se entenderá el peso de la mercadería con todos los envases y empaques que la contengan ó envuelvan; excluyendo el barril, barrica, cajón de madera, de lata ó latón, de hierro, con sus cuñas y cubierta de tela que ha servido de embalaje (exterior) para el transporte.

Cuando el peso deba tomarse incluyendo la envoltura, y la mercadería venga suelta, á granel ó en atados, se aumentará el peso neto en un 20 por ciento. Igual aumento se hará en el peso neto de los artículos de metal que vengan dentro de estuches ó cajas-estuches.

8ª. Por peso incluso el envase se entenderá el peso de la mercadería con el envase immediato que la contiene y está adherido á ella, aún cuando haya servido para su transporte.

9ª. El peso se entenderá neto simpre quo no se exprese lo contrario.

10ª. La numeración de los alambres á que se refiere esta Tarifa es la inglesa.

11ª. Cuando una mercadería deba avaluarse por peso bruto y venga en un mismo bulto con otras de diversos avalúos ó derechos, se aumentará en un 25 por ciento el peso de dicha mercadería con todos sus envases y empaques interiores; pero si viene suelta, sin envases ni empaques, se aumentará su peso neto en un 30 por ciento; excluyendo en ambos casos el envase exterior á que se refiere la regla 7ª.

12ª. En todo grupo de dos ó más partidas regidas por un mismo encabezamiento, debe considerarse éste repetido en cada una de ellas, lo cual está indicado por el guión que se encuentra á continuación del número de orden respectivo, como puede verse en las partidas 1, 2, 3, 4, 167, 425, etc.

En las partidas ordenadas por grupos se omiten muchas veces las expresiones "los anteriores" ó "como los anteriores" que se emplean en algunas como referencia á los artículos de la partida precedente, por indicarlo manifiestamente el contexto, el orden de colocación y la escala de los avalúos, como puede verse, por ejemplo, en las partidas 5, 7, 34, 36, etc.

13ª. Las fracciones de centavo que alcancen á cincuenta céntimos, se considerarán como centavos completos; las que no alcancen á ese valor, no se tomarán en cuenta.

14ª. Las muestras de esta Tarifa representan el máximum de la calidad de la mercadería á que se refieren. De consiguiente, para que la mercadería que se avalúa corresponda á una de las muestras, no puede ser de superior calidad á ella.

15ª. Se entenderá por sombreros sin armar y sin adornar, los que no tengan ni forros, ni cintas, ni ribetes, aún cuando estén planchados.

16ª. Corresponde á los Vistas la medida ó peso de las mercaderías que vengan surtidas en un mismo bulto.

17ª. En los casos en que el tipo oficial de una mercadería no corresponda á la clasificación hecha en la partida correspondiente de la Tarifa, el avalúo se fijará tomando en cuenta únicamente esta última.

18ª. Se entenderá por *urdimbre* el conjunto de hilos ó hebras que forman la longitud de un tejido; y por *trama* el de los hilos ó hebras que pasan por la urdimbre transversalmente.

19ª. Las fibras ó materias de que estén formados los tejidos serán consideradas de valor superior ó inferior, según el orden siguiente: seda, lana ó pelo, lino blanqueado, lino crudo, algodón, ramié y úrtica, cáñamo, yute y otras fibras vegetales.

20ª. Cuando en la Tarifa se diga metal ordinario, se entenderá que se refiere á cualquiera otro que no sea oro, plata ó platino.

21ª. La superficie de las lunas y espejos, sean ó no cuadriláteros, se tomará multiplicando el mayor largo por el mayor ancho.

22ª. Los hilos dobles ó pares de hilos que forman la trama, la urdimbre, ó ambas á la vez, de algunos *oxfords* y *osnaburgos*, se contarán como si fuesen hilos sencillos.

23ª. Los Vistas, siempre que les sea posible, procederán á rectificar el peso, tara ó medida de las demás mercaderías, con el objeto de asegurarse de la exacitud de las operaciones.

Artículos prohibidos en la internación, depósito y trasbordo.

[Artículo II de la Ordenanza,]

1º. Los comestibles en estado de descomposición ú otros artículos perjudiciales á la salud.

2º. Las pinturas ó estatuas obscenas y demás objetos que por su naturaleza contribuyan á pervertir la moral y buenas costumbres.

3º. Los animales feroces, los reptiles é insectos ponzoñosos, salvo que el Intendente ó Gobernador local permita su internación en casos especiales.

4º. La pólvora, excepto la de minas, las armas blancas y de fuego y toda clase de pertrechos de guerra, que sólo pueden internarse por el puerto de Valparaíso, con especial permiso del Intendente de la provincia, quien tiene la facultad de concederlo ó negarlo, salvo que el Supremo Gobierno disponga lo contrario.

El trasbordo de armas de todas clases, pertrechos de guerra y pólvora, excepto la de minas, que sólo pueden depositarse en Valparaíso, se permite únicamente cuando los buques que los reciban no tengan que tocar en otros puertos de la República.

MONEDAS DE PLATA.

Por cuanto el Congreso Nacional ha prestado su aprobación al siguiente proyecto de ley:

Artículo único. No podrá introducirse en el territorio de la República moneda de plata de los tipos de cinco, diez y veinte centavos que lleve el cuño nacional y cuya ley sea inferior á novecientos milésimos de fino, bajo pena de comiso.

Esta ley comenzará á regir cuarenta días después de su publicación en el Diario Oficial.

Y por cuanto, oído el Consejo de Estado, lo he aprobado y sancionado; por tanto, ordeno se promulgue y lleve á efecto como ley de la República

Santiago, *3 de enero de 1880.*

Aníbal Pinto.

INTERNACIÓN DE VID EXTRANJERA.

Santiago, *18 de mayo de 1877.*

Vista la nota de la Sociedad Nacional de Agricultura en que da cuenta de haberse desarrollado extensamente en Europa y Estados Unidos la epidemia denominada *Philoxera vastatrix;*

Visto lo informado por el Superintendente de Aduanas y el Director del Instituto Agrícola;

En uso de la facultad que me confiere el artículo 11 de la Ordenanza de Aduanas, decreto:

Prohíbese la internación de vid extranjera.

Tómese razón, comuníquese y publíquese.

Pinto.

DESPACHOS DE ARMAS, MUNICIONES, PERTRECHOS DE GUERRA Y EQUIPOS MILITARES.

SANTIAGO, *31 de diciembre de 1883.*

Vista la nota que precede, decreto.

Las pólizas que se tramiten por la Aduana de Valparaíso, con el objeto de desembarcar armas, municiones y demás pertrechos de guerra y equipo militar, podrán despacharse sin más requisito especial que el Visto Bueno del Intendente General del Ejército y Armada.

Tómese razón, comuníquese y publíquese.

SANTA MARIA.

TARIFA DE AVALÚOS.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d.
	Abalorios, cañutillos, cuentas, chaquiras y mostacillas, peso inclusa la envoltura, como sigue:	*Ps. Cts.*
1	De cristal ó vidrio .... kilogr..	2 20
2	De metal ordinario, sin dorado ni plateado .... íd....	7 00
	Abanicos de madera ordinaria:	
3	País de papel ó de cartón, con avisos .... docena..	56
4	País de papel ó de género de algodón, ordinarios .... íd....	3 00
5	Corrientes .... íd....	5 00
6	País de seda ó con mezcla de otra materia, ordinarios.. íd....	11 00
7	Corrientes ó finos .... íd....	20 00
8	País de plumas, sin distinción de clase .... íd....	40 00
	Abanicos de ébano, coco, jacarandá, hueso, sándalo ú otros semejantes:	
9	País de papel ó de género de algodón .... docena..	16 00
10	País de seda ó con mezcla de otra materia .... íd....	40 00
11	País de encajes de algodón, de lino, de seda ó con mezcla, ordinarios .... docena..	56 00
12	Corrientes .... íd....	112 00
13	De mejor clase que los anteriores. (Vista.)	
14	País de pluma, sin distinción de clase .... docena..	160 00
	Abanicos de carey, marfil ó nácar:	
15	País de papel, de encaje ó de género de seda ó con mezcla, ordinarios .... docena..	128 00
16	Corrientes .... íd....	256 00
17	De mejor clase que los anteriores. (Vista.)	
18	País de plumas, sin distinción de calidad .... docena..	480 00
19	Los llamados de baraja, sin distinción de calidad .... íd....	480 00
20	Abanicos de otras clases. (Vista.)	
21	Abrazaderías para cortinas, de madera y metal ordinario, inclusa la envoltura .... kilogr..	3 00
22	Abrazaderías de hierro ó acero, con ó sin tuercas, para carruajes, peso bruto .... kilogr..	40
	Abrazaderías de otras clases. (Véase Pasamanería.)	
	Abridores para guantes:	
23	De madera .... docena..	8 00
24	De hueso .... íd....	16 00
25	De marfil .... kilogr..	56 00
26	De carey .... íd....	80 00
	Abridores ó cuchillos de hierro ó acero para abrir cajas de lata, peso bruto:	
27	Con puño de la misma materia .... íd....	94
28	Con puño de madera ó hueso .... íd....	1 30
29	Abrochadores ó abotonadores de hierro ó acero, con puño de la misma materia ó de madera, inclusa la envoltura .... íd....	1 30
30	Acanaladores ó cepillos para artesanos, peso bruto .... íd....	2 00
	Aceites, peso bruto, tengan ó no mezcla de otra materia inferior, como sigue:	
31	De ballena ó de lobo, crudo .... íd....	35
32	Purificado .... íd....	60

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d.	
	Aceites, peso bruto, tengan ó no mezcla de otra materia inferior, como sigue—Continúa.	*Ps.*	*Cts.*
33	De esperma, crudo kilogr.		64
34	Purificado íd.	1	12
35	Para máquinas de coser, en envase de vidrio íd.		80
36	En otro envase íd.		60
37	Para máquinas, animal, vegetal ó mineral, impuros íd.		32
38	De coco ó palma íd.		48
39	De colza, linaza, nabo, manteca, maní, patas ó pino íd.		56
40	De nuez íd.		80
41	Gasolina, nafta, parafina, petróleo ó kerosene íd.		10
42	De oliva ú otras sustancias, para comer, en envase de vidrio, kilogr.		56
43	En otro envase íd.		65
	Aceites, incluso el envase, como sigue:		
44	De crotón tiglio íd.	4	00
45	De helecho macho, eterizado íd.	8	00
46	Ó manteca de nuez moscada íd.	6	60
47	De almendras, amapola, bacalao, cáñamo, castor ó palmacristi, clavel ó sésamo, cade ó enebro y laurel íd.	1	00
48	De bacalao, compuesto con hierro ú otras sustancias íd.	2	40
49	De vaselina íd.	2	00
50	Medicinales no denominados íd.	3	20
51	Grasos para la fabricación de jabón íd.	6	80
52	Secante para pintores, en envase de vidrio ó lata íd.	1	30
	Aceite de olor para el cabello (perfumería):		
53	En envase de cristal ó vidrio, inclusa la envoltura íd.	2	00
54	En otros envases, peso bruto íd.	4	00
	Aceiteras para máquinas, inclusa la envoltura:		
55	De lata, con ó sin piezas de bronce ó cobre, ó galvanizadas con cobre ó bronce íd.	1	60
56	De latón de hierro íd.	1	60
57	De bronce ó cobre íd.	3	00
58	De vidrio con boquilla de madera (lubricadores), peso bruto, íd		56
	Aceitunas peso bruto, como sigue:		
59	En aceite íd.		80
60	En aceite, rellenas íd.	1	60
61	En salmuera ó sin ella, en envase de vidrio íd.		56
62	Las anteriores, en envase de greda ó madera íd.		24
63	Al natural íd.		40
64	Acero ó hierro sin labrar, en barras ó planchas, peso bruto íd.		12
65	Acero ó hierro en planchas, agujereado íd.		60
	Acero ó hierro para armado de vestidos, corsés ú otros usos, inclusa la envoltura:		
66	Forrado en papel ó género de algodón íd.	2	00
67	Forrado en género de lino, lana ó seda, ó con mezcla íd.	4	40
68	Acero ó hierro para abrochar el corsé, forrado en papel, en género ó cuero, con ó sin roldanitas ó ganchos, inclusa la envoltura íd.	4	00
69	Acetal íd.	56	00
70	Acetanilido, antifebrina, phenilacetamide íd.	4	00
71	Acetato de alcaloides íd.	72	00
72	de alúmina íd.	8	00
73	de amoniaco, cristalizado íd.	3	00
74	de amoniaco, líquido íd.		80
75	de barita íd.	4	00
76	de bismuto íd.	28	00
77	de cadmio íd.	28	00
78	de cal íd.	2	00
79	de zinc íd.	3	00

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.		Avalúo 18 d.	
			Ps.	*Cts.*
80	Acetato de cobalto, cristalizado	kilogr.	28	00
81	de cobalto, líquido	íd.	14	00
82	de cobre (cardenillo)	íd.	1	30
83	de cobre, cristalizado, puro	íd.	3	00
84	de cobre amoniacal	íd.	9	00
85	de cromo	íd.	12	00
86	de estronciana	íd.	8	00
87	de hierro, líquido	íd.	1	30
88	de hierro, amoniacal	íd.		95
89	de litina	íd.	28	00
90	de magnesia ó manganeso	íd.	6	00
91	de mercurio	íd.	6	60
92	de morfina	íd.	72	00
93	de níquel, cristalizado	íd.	12	00
94	de níquel, líquido	íd.	6	00
95	de plata, cristalizado	íd.	112	00
96	de plomo, llamado azúcar de plomo ó sal de Saturno, peso bruto	íd.		40
97	de plomo, cristalizado, puro	íd.		80
98	de potasa	íd.	2	40
99	de quinina	íd.	72	00
100	de soda	íd.	1	60
101	de urano	íd.	40	00
102	Acetona	íd.	6	60
103	Acetophenon hypnone	íd.	40	00
104	Acíbar	íd.	1	60
105	Acido acético ordinario, peso bruto	íd.		40
106	acético cristalizable y vinagre radical	íd.	3	00
107	alcanfórico	íd.	40	00
108	arsénico	íd.	4	00
109	arsenioso ó arsénico blanco	íd.		64
110	benzoico ó su imitación	íd.	12	00
111	bórico, cristalizado	íd.	1	30
112	bórico, fundido, puro	íd.	6	00
113	bromhídrico	íd.	6	00
114	butírico, concentrado	íd.	6	00
115	butírico, cristalizado	íd.	20	00
	Acido carbólico ó fénico:			
116	Cristalizado, peso bruto	íd.	1	60
117	Líquido ó en polvo, inclusa la envoltura	íd.		65
118	cítrico	íd.	2	00
119	cloro acético, incluso el envase	íd.	3	20
120	crisofánico	íd.	12	00
121	crómico, cristalizado	íd.	8	00
122	crómico, líquido	íd.	4	00
123	fluorhídrico ó fluórico, incluso el envase	íd.	3	00
124	fórmico	íd.	12	00
125	fosfórico, anhidro	íd.	22	00
126	fosfórico, glacial	íd.	6	00
127	fosfórico, líquido	íd.	2	00
128	gálico, cristalizado	íd.	8	00
129	hidrofluosilícico	íd.	2	00
130	láctico, concentrado	íd.	14	00
131	málico	íd.	80	00
132	molíbdico	íd.	12	00
133	muriático ó clorhídrico, peso bruto	íd.		20
	nítrico ó azótico, peso bruto:			
134	En envase de greda	íd.		32
135	En envase de vidrio	íd.		64
136	oléico, impuro, incluso el envase	íd.	1	12
137	oléico, puro	íd.	28	00

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d.	
		Ps.	Cts.
138	Acido ósmico kilogr.	72	00
139	oxálico, puro íd.	6	60
140	oxálico, impuro íd.		80
141	pícrico, cristalizado íd.	4	00
142	pirogálico íd.	32	00
143	piroleñoso ó vinagre de madera, crudo, peso bruto íd.		16
144	prúsico ó hidrociánico íd.	8	00
145	salicílico íd.	8	00
146	silícico íd.	3	00
147	succínico íd.	14	00
	sulfúrico, peso bruto:		
148	En botellas ó frascos íd.		40
149	En envase de greda, hierro, ó de vidrio de mayor capacidad que el de la partida anterior íd.		16
150	sulfuroso, peso bruto íd.		24
151	tánico ó tanino, puro íd.	4	00
152	tartárico ó tártrico íd.	2	00
153	tímico íd.	16	00
154	úrico íd.	56	00
155	valeriánico íd.	28	00
156	yódico íd.	72	00
157	Acidos no especificados. Vista.		
158	Aciones de cuero para estribos, inclusa la envoltura kilogr.	4	00
	Acolchado ó algodón preparado para entreforro de ropa, peso neto ó inclusa la envoltura de papeles:		
159	Sin género íd.		80
160	Con género de algodón íd.	1	60
161	Con género de seda ó mezclado íd.	14	00
162	Aconitina íd.	72	00
	Acónito peso bruto:		
163	En hojas ó raíces íd.	1	30
164	En polvo íd.	2	00
	Acordeones ó armónicas de fuelle, por centímetros de largo:		
165	De cartón ó madera ordinaria, hasta 20 centímetros docena	16	00
166	Hasta 30 íd.	32	00
167	Que pasen de 30 íd.	48	00
168	Acordeones de madera de ebanista, hasta 20 centímetros íd.	32	00
169	Hasta 30 íd.	64	00
170	Que pasen de 30 íd.	96	00
171	Acordeones de madera de ebanista, de otras clases. Vista.		
172	Achicoria molida, peso bruto kilogr.		24
173	Achiote, especia, en pasta ó polvo, inclusa la envoltura íd.	3	00
174	Achiote, especia, líquida, peso bruto íd.		64
175	Adormideras ó amapolas, peso bruto íd.	1	30
	Adornos para ataúdes, inclusa la envoltura:		
176	De cartón ó papel, con ó sin barniz, plateado ó dorado íd.	4	00
177	De lata, con ó sin pintura íd.	1	60
178	De lata y hierro íd.	1	00
179	De zinc, peltre ó plomo, con ó sin plateado ó dorado íd.	3	20
180	De metal blanco, cobre ó bronce, con ó sin plateado ó dorado íd.	8	00
	Adornos de madera, de composición, de pasta de aserrín, de pasta de papel ó de cartón, para muebles ó edificios, peso neto ó inclusa la envoltura:		
181	Sin dorado ni plateado íd.	2	00
182	Con dorado ó plateado íd.	3	00
183	Adornos de zinc para edificios, peso bruto íd.		80
	Adornos para sobremesa, peso bruto:		
184	De vidrio ó cristal ordinario ó corriente íd.		80
185	De mejor clase que los anteriores. Vista.		
186	Adornos ó figuras de alcorza ó almidón para adornar tortas ú otros dulces, inclusa la envoltura kilogr.	8	00

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d.
	Afiladores para cuchillos de mesa, inclusa la envoltura:	*Ps. Cts.*
187	De esmeril con puño de madera .... kilogr..	1 30
188	De hierro ó acero con puño de marfil .... íd....	12 00
189	Con puño de composición .... íd....	4 00
190	Con puño de metal plateado .... íd....	10 00
191	Con puño de la misma materia, de madera, de asta ó de hueso .... íd....	3 00
192	Afiladores como los de la partida anterior, para cuchillos de carnicero, inclusa la envoltura .... íd....	1 30
193	Afrecho, peso bruto .... íd....	06
	Agallas, nuez de agallas, inclusa la envoltura:	
194	Entera .... íd....	1 30
195	Molida ó en polvo .... íd....	1 60
196	Agárico yesca .... íd....	2 00
197	Agaricina .... íd....	72 00
198	Agatina .... íd....	72 00
	Agendas. (*Véase* Libros.)	
	Aguamaniles con ó sin grabados ó dorados ordinarios, peso bruto:	
199	De vidrio vaciado blanco ó de colores, muestra núm. 1, kilogr	40
200	De vidrio ó cristal, cortado ó liso denominado medio cristal, muestra núm. 2 .... kilogr..	65
201	De mejor clase que los anteriores, muestra núm. 3.... íd....	94
202	Finos .... íd....	2 00
203	Aguardiente en botellas ó frascos comunes .... docena..	20 00
204	en otro envase .... litro..	2 00
	Aguardiente que contenga más de cinco por ciento de dulce: se avaluará como Licores dulces.	
205	Aguarrás ó espíritu de trementina, peso bruto .... kilogr..	32
206	Aguas minerales, naturales ó artificiales, llamadas de Apollinaris, Seltz, Victoria, Vichy, y las gaseosas de soda, limonada, jengibre ú otras semejantes á las expresadas, en botellas ó frascos, peso bruto .... kilogr..	20
207	Aguas de azahar, rosa, tilo ó de otras flores ú hojas medicinales, en envase de cobre, loza, lata ó vidrio, incluso el envase, kilogr	80
208	Aguas de brea ó Eleatina, inclusa la envoltura .... kilogr..	80
209	Agua de las Carmelitas, inclusa la envoltura .... íd....	1 60
	Agua fuerte ó ácido nítrico, peso bruto:	
210	En envase de greda .... íd....	32
211	En envase de vidrio .... íd....	64
212	Agua virginal de Chable, incluso el envase .... íd....	1 60
213	Aguas de olor llamadas de Florida, Celestial, Divina, Duquesa, Kananga ú otras semejantes, en botellas, frascos ó frasquitos de su especie (perfumería), inclusa la envoltura .... kilogr..	80
	Aguas de olor llamadas de Colonia, de tocador, de ámbar, lavanda ú otras semejantes (perfumería):	
214	En frascos ó botellas comunes de su especie, inclusa la envoltura .... kilogr..	3 00
215	En otros envases, peso bruto .... íd....	4 00
216	Aguas para limpiar metales, incluso el envase .... íd....	2 00
217	Agujas ó brújulas de bolsillo para demarcar en las minas el rumbo de las vetas, ó para caminantes. Vista.	
218	Agujas ó cánulas para jeringas hipodérmicas. Vista.	
	Agujas para coser ó tejer, inclusa la envoltura:	
219	Para costura, sin distinción de calidad .... kilogr..	6 60
220	Capoteras, para coser velas, para colchoneros, enfardelar, tapiceros ú otras semejantes .... íd....	4 00
221	Para tejer, con ó sin mango, de hierro ó acero .... íd....	6 00
222	Las anteriores, de hueso .... íd....	4 40
223	Las anteriores de madera .... íd....	4 80
224	Para máquinas de coser .... íd....	20 00

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Avaúlo 18 d.	
		Ps.	Cts.
225	Aisladores de cristal ó vidrio para pianos, peso bruto....kilogr..		65
226	Aisladores para telégrafos ó teléfonos, peso bruto ....íd....		56
	Ajedreces, inclusa la envoltura:		
227	De madera..íd....	6	00
228	De bueso ....íd....	14	00
229	De marfil..íd....	56	00
230	Ajenjo en botellas ó frascos comunes..................docena..	20	00
231	En otro envase..................................... litro..	2	00
232	Ají molido y el llamado pimiento ó pimentón, molido, peso bruto ....kilogr..		40
233	Como el anterior, entero ó en vaina, peso bruto........íd....		24
234	Ajos, peso bruto...................................íd....		24
	Ajuares para niños de pecho, compuestos de cinco á diez piezas:		
235	De género de algodón, clase ordinaria...................uno..	6	00
236	Regulares..íd....	12	00
237	De mejor clase que los anteriores. Vista.		
238	De género de lino. Vista.		
	Ajuares compuestos de tres á diez piezas:		
239	De género de lana ó con mezcla ordinaria...............uno..	16	00
240	Regulares..íd....	32	00
241	De mejor clase que los anteriores y los con bordados de seda. Vista.		
	Alamares. (*Véase* Pasamanería.)		
242	Alambiques ó alquitaras de bronce ó cobre, con ó sin piezas de otro metal inferior, peso bruto...................kilogr..	1	60
	Alambre, inclusa la envoltura, como sigue:		
243	De plomo...íd....		56
244	De metal blanco ó de níquel ....íd....	3	00
245	Para trasmisión de corrientes eléctricas, de cobre ó composición, aislado ....kilogr..	3	00
246	Forrado, de todas clases ....íd....	2	00
247	Para modistas ó floristas, de hierro ó acero, forrado en algodón ó papel ....íd....	3	00
248	El anterior, forrado en seda ó en seda con mezcla..íd....	6	60
249	Para instrumentos músicos, de hierro, acero, cobre ó bronce..íd....	3	00
250	En carretes de madera ó de hierro, para encuadernadores ú otros usos, de hierro ó acero..........................íd....		80
251	El anterior de bronce ó cobre ....íd....	2	00
	Alambre, peso bruto, como sigue:		
252	De bronce ó cobre..................................íd....	1	00
253	Con púas, para cercas..............................íd....		20
254	Para tapas de botellas, de hierro ó acero, de todas clases...íd....		65
255	De hierro ó acero, esté ó no galvanizado, estañado ó pintado, hasta el número 14...........................íd....		16
256	Hasta el número 20.................................íd....		32
257	Que pase del número 20 ....íd....		40
	Alambre, tejido. (*Véase* Tela metálica.)		
258	Alas de género encolado, con ó sin cartón, para sombreros, inclusa la envoltura.................................kilogr..	4	00
259	Albayalde ó carbonato de plomo sin purificar, peso bruto..íd....		40
260	Albúmina ....íd....	4	00
261	Albuminatos secos ó líquidos.......................íd....	8	00
	Albums para retratos, inclusa la envoltura:		
262	Con tapas de cartón ó papel........................íd....	1	60
263	De cuero ordinario ó género de algodón ....íd....	2	40
264	De pasta imitando madera, carey ó marfil...........íd....	3	00
265	De genero de seda ó con mezcla ....íd....	4	00
266	De cuero de Rusia ó su imitación ....íd....	6	00

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d.	
	Albums para retratos, inclusa la envoltura—Continúa.	*Ps.*	*Cts.*
267	De carey, nácar ó marfil kilogr..	16	00
268	Como todos los anteriores, con atril. Vista.		
269	Albums de otras clases. Vista.		
270	Alkali volátil ó amoníaco líquido, incluso el envase kilogr..		56
271	Alcaloides no especificados íd....	72	00
272	Alcanfor en pasta íd....	2	00
273	Fluido en frascos, incluso el envase íd....	1	60
	Alcaparras en agua, salmuera ó vinagre, peso bruto:		
274	En envase de greda, lata, loza ó vidrio íd....		56
275	En envase de madera íd....		24
276	Alcaparrosa verde ó sulfato de hierro impuro, peso bruto..íd....		12
277	Alcribis ó toberas de hierro ó acero para fraguas íd....		14
278	Alcohol metílico y amilico, puro íd....	3	00
279	Absoluto íd....	4	00
280	Alcoholatos de frambuesas, chartreuse ú otras semejantes, incluso el envase íd....	6	00
281	No especificados íd....	3	00
282	Aldabas, aldabones y aldabillas de hierro ó acero, peso bruto íd....		56
283	Aldehide íd....	6	00
	Alemanisco. (*Véase* Damasco.)		
	Alfabetos y números, inclusa la envoltura:		
284	De acero ó hierro, para marcar ó grabar kilogr..	2	00
285	De zinc, lata ó latón de hierro, de bronce ó cobre, estén ó no niquelados, para marcar íd....	2	40
286	De papel, estén ó no pintados, barnizados ó bronceados..íd....	8	00
287	De papel dorado ó plateado íd....	28	00
288	Alfeñique, peso bruto íd....		32
289	Alfileres comunes, los de gancho, y los con remate ó cabeza de vidrio, inclusa la envoltura íd....	2	00
290	Alfileres de madera, hierro ó acero, estén ó no galvanizados ó estañados, para lavanderas, inclusa la envoltura íd....	1	30
	Alfileres de caucho, cuerno, hueso, composición ó de carey, para prender el cabello. (*Véase* Horquillas.)		
	Alfombras de tripe de lana, con fondo de cáñamo, yute ú otra materia vegetal:		
291	Rizado, llamado común, con costura kilogr..	2	00
292	Rizado, llamado de Bruselas, con costura íd....	3	20
293	Afelpado, común, con costura íd....	3	60
294	Afelpado, llamado de Bruselas, con costura íd....	4	40
295	Rizado, pisos ó tapetes para delantera de camas ó sofaes.íd....	3	00
296	Afelpado, como las anteriores íd....	4	80
297	Alfombras de lana, de una sola pieza, sin costura. Vista.		
298	Alfombras de cuero para iglesia kilogr..	12	00
299	Alfombras de cuero para delantera de camas ó sofaes íd....	6	60
	Alfombras para iglesias, con ó sin bordados ó flecos de otra materia que no sea seda:		
300	De terciopelo de algodón kilogr..	8	00
301	De terciopelo de lana ó con mezcla de cualquiera materia vegetal kilogr..	6	60
302	De tripe de lana rizado, con fondo de cáñamo, yute ú otra materia vegetal kilogr..	3	20
303	De tripe de lana afelpado, con fondo como las anteriores, kilogr	6	00
304	Alfombras de otras clases. Vista.		
	Algalias ó sondas, inclusa la envoltura:		
305	De goma kilogr..	16	00
306	De metal ordinarido, con ó sin plateado ó niquelado..íd....	12	00
307	De plata íd....	200	00

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d.	
		Ps.	*Cts.*
308	Algodón con pepitas, peso bruto ....kilogr..		40
309	Algodón sin pepitas, peso bruto ....íd....		80
	Algodón ó acolchado preparado para entreforro de ropa, peso neto ó inclusa la envoltura de papel:		
310	Sin género ....kilogr..		80
311	Con género de algodón..........íd....	1	60
312	Con género de seda ó mezclado ....íd....	14	00
	Algodón para heridas, inclusa la envoltura:		
313	Sin preparación medicinal..........íd....	2	00
314	Antiséptico ó con preparación medicinal ....íd....	4	00
315	Algodón pólvora, incluso el envase..........íd....	12	00
316	Alhajas ó joyería de oro, plata ó platino, no especificadas. Vista.		
317	Alhajas ó joyería falsa. Vista.		
	Alhucema ó espliego, peso bruto:		
318	Entera..........kilogr..	1	30
319	Molida ....íd....	2	00
320	Alicates de hierro ó acero, inclusa la envoltura ....íd....	4	00
321	Alimento para criaturas, de Liebig, Savory y Moore, Nestlé y otros semejantes, en envase de lata ó vidrio, peso bruto.kilogr..		80
322	Alizarina en pasta ó seca, inclusa la envoltura..........íd....	8	00
323	Almanaques de papel llamados exfoliadores, sueltos ó pegados en cartón, inclusa la envoltura..........kilogr..	2	00
	Almas y casquetes con ó sin armado de alambre, para sombreros de mujer, niña ó niño, inclusa la envoltura:		
324	De crin, de esterilla ó linón de algodón..........kilogr..	6	00
325	De seda ó con mezcla inferior ....íd....	16	00
326	Almas y casquetes de corcho, con ó sin género pegado de algodón, ó de seda con ó sin mezcla de algodón, para sombreros de hombre ó ñino, inclusa la envoltura..........kilogr..	14	00
327	Almas y casquetes de borra de lana, y las de lana acartonadas para sombreros de hombre ó niño, inclusa la envoltura..kilogr..	14	00
	Almendras amargas ó dulces, peso bruto:		
328	Con cáscara..........íd....		65
329	Sin cáscara ....íd....	1	00
330	Confitadas ....íd....	1	30
331	Almidón, peso bruto..........íd....		32
	Almireces ó morteros, peso bruto:		
332	De hierro ó acero, estén ó no estañados ó galvanizados.íd....		40
333	De bronce ó cobre..........íd....	1	60
334	De madera..........íd....		56
335	De vidrio ....íd....		40
336	De loza ó composición ....íd....		24
337	De mármol ....íd....		48
338	Almizcle..........íd....	160	00
	Almohadas, almohadones y cojines en género de algodón ó lino, inclusa la envoltura:		
339	Rellenos de lana ó crin..........kilogr..	1	30
340	Rellenos de pluma..........íd....	6	00
341	Rellenos de pluma en género de seda ó con mezcla....íd....	20	00
342	Almohadas, almohadones y cojines de goma..........íd....	12	00
343	Almohadillas para doradores, inclusa la envoltura..........íd....	3	00
344	Almohazas ó rascaderas para caballos, peso bruto..........íd....		56
345	Aloes..........íd....	1	60
346	Aloína, aloesina ....íd....	16	00
347	Alpacas y las llamadas alpacones, ú otros géneros semejantes de lana con mezcla de algodón ó de otra materia vegetal, lisas, labradas, arrasadas, asargadas ó caladas ....kilogr..	5	00
348	Alpiste, peso bruto ....íd....		20
	Alquitrán:		
349	Común ó brea, peso bruto ....íd....		14

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partido.	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d.	
		Ps.	*Cts.*
	Alquitrán—Continúa.		
350	Líquido de Guyot ú otros fabricantes, en frascos, incluso el envase ... kilogr.		80
351	Vegetal purificado para la medicina, en envase de lata ó vidrio, incluso el envase ... kilogr.		65
	Altea en hojas, flores ó raíces, peso bruto:		
352	Entera ... íd.	1	30
353	Molida ó en polvo ... íd.	2	00
354	Alterativo del doctor Jayne, incluso el envase ... íd.	1	60
355	Altos ó tenores de cilindro ó pistón ... uno.	24	00
	Alumbre:		
356	Ó sulfato de alúmina y potasa, entero, peso bruto ... kilogr.		12
357	De otras clases no especificadas ... íd.		65
358	Alúmina ... íd.	6	00
	Aluminio:		
359	Metálico ... íd.	40	00
360	De otras clases no especificadas, para usos medicinales ... íd.	6	00
361	Alumnol ... íd.	20	00
362	Amalgama para tapar dientes, inclusa la envolutura de papeles, kilogr.	160	00
363	Amapolas ó adormideras, peso bruto ... kilogr.	1	30
	Amargo ó bitter (liquido estomacal), peso bruto:		
364	En envase de greda, loza ó vidrio ... íd.		80
365	En otros envases ... íd.	1	00
366	Amarillo del rey, peso bruto ... íd.		80
367	Amatista, piedra preciosa. Vista.		
	Ambar:		
368	Amarillo ó succino ... kilogr.	1	60
369	Gris ... gramo.	3	00
370	Amianto ó asbesto entero ó en polvo, peso bruto ... kilogr.		14
371	Amigdalina ... íd.	72	00
372	Amilena ... íd.	24	00
373	Amilenhidrato ... íd.	20	00
374	Amoníaco líquido ó álcali volátil, incluso el envase ... íd.		56
375	Ampolletas de todas clases y tamaños, inclusa la envoltura ... íd.	1	30
376	Anacahuita, peso bruto ... íd.	1	60
	Anafes, con ó sin piezas de metal ordinario, loza, porcelana ó madera, peso bruto:		
377	De lata ... kilogr.	2	00
378	De latón de hierro ... íd.	2	00
379	Como los de las dos partidas anteriores, niquelados ... íd.	3	00
380	De bronce ó cobre ... íd.	4	80
381	De bronce ó cobre niquelados ó plateados ... íd.	8	00
382	De hierro ... íd.		56
	Anascote, peso neto ó incluso los papeles de la envoltura:		
383	De lana con mezcla de algodón ... íd.	4	00
384	De lana ... íd.	6	00
	Anchoas en envase de greda, loza, lata ó vidrio, peso bruto:		
385	En aceite ... kilogr.		80
386	En agua, secas, ahumadas ó en salmuera ... íd.		56
387	Como las anteriores, en otros envases ... íd.		40
388	Anclas y anclotes de hierro ó acero ... íd.		24
	Angarillas y licoreras para mesa, con frascos que tengan ó no piezas de metal ordinario, inclusa la envoltura:		
389	De metal británico ó peltre, con frascos de cristal, vidrio, loza ó porcelana ... kilogr.	2	40
390	Como las anteriores, sin frascos ... íd.	5	00
391	De metal británico, peltre, plomo, zinc, bronce, cobre ú otros metales semejantes, plateadas, con frascos de vidrio ó cristal, loza ó porcelana ... kilogr.	4	00
392	Como las anteriores, sin frascos ... íd.	8	00

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d.
	Angarillas y licoreras para mesa, etc.—Continúa.	
393	De metal blanco, níquel, plata alemana ú otros semejantes, con frascos de cristal, vidrio, loza ó porcelana, hasta la clase regular .... kilogr..	*Ps. Cts.* 4 00
394	Como las anteriores, sin frascos .... íd....	8 00
395	Como las anteriores, plateadas, con frascos .... íd....	8 00
396	Como las anteriores, sin frascos .... íd....	16 00
397	De metal blanco plateado, finas, con ó sin monograma, con frascos .... kilogr..	20 00
398	Como las anteriores, sin frascos .... íd....	40 00
399	De alambre de hierro ó acero, estén ó no estañadas ó galvanizadas, con frascos de vidrio .... kilogr..	1 20
400	Como las anteriores, sin frascos .... íd....	2 40
401	De hierro, madera, pasta de papel ó composición, tengan ó no piezas de metal ordinario, con frascos de vidrio, peso bruto .... kilogr..	56
402	Como las anteriores, con frascos de vidrio ó cristal cortado denominado medio cristal, peso bruto ... kilogr..	80
403	De madera forrada en lata niquelada ó plateada, con frascos de vidrio, peso bruto .... kilogr..	1 30
404	Como las anteriores, con frascos de vidrio ó cristal cortado denominado medio cristal, peso bruto ..... kilogr..	1 60
	Angélica, peso bruto:	
405	Raíz entera .... íd....	1 30
406	Machacada ó en polvo .... íd....	2 00
407	Semilla .... íd....	1 30
408	Anilina y sus imitaciones, inclusa la envoltura .... íd....	8 00
	Anillos, con ó sin piezas de goma para niños de pecho, inclusa la envoltura:	
409	De goma elástica ó caucho .... kilogr..	6 00
410	De hueso .... íd....	6 60
411	De marfil .... íd....	56 00
	Anillos, para servilletas, inclusa la envoltura:	
412	De hueso .... kilogr..	6 60
413	De madera ó pasta .... íd....	5 00
414	De marfil .... íd....	56 00
415	De metal británico, peltre, plomo, zinc, bronce, cobre ó de otro metal ordinario .... kilogr..	5 00
416	Como los anteriores, plateados .... íd....	8 00
417	De metal blanco, niquel, plata alemana ú otros semejantes, hasta la clase regular .... kilogr..	8 00
418	Como los anteriores, plateados .... íd....	16 00
419	Finos, con ó sin monograma .... íd....	40 00
420	De plata, con ó sin dorado, peso neto .... íd....	200 00
421	Animales vivos no especificados. Vista.	
	Anís:	
422	Común, peso bruto .... kilogr..	65
423	Estrellado, inclusa la envoltura .... íd....	1 30
	Anisete, licor dulce:	
424	En botellas ó frascos comunes .... docena..	32 00
425	En otros envases .... litro..	4 40
	Annato:	
426	En pasta ó polvo, inclusa la envoltura .... kilogr..	3 00
427	Liquido ó colorante para queso ó manteca, peso bruto .íd....	64
428	Anteojos ó gafas de rejilla de alambre .... docena..	3 00
429	Anteojos ó gafas con platillas y armadura de metal ordinario, sin estuche .... docena..	3 20
430	Con estuche .... íd....	6 60
431	Anteojos ó gafas con patillas y armadura de oro, plata ó platino. Vista.	

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d.	
		Ps.	Cts.
432	Anteojos llamados lentes para dos ojos, con armadura como los anteriores. Vista.		
433	Anteojos lentes para dos ojos, con armadura de hierro ó acero, hueso, caucho, composición ó metal ordinario, con ó sin piezas de otra materia, sin estuche ..... docena	8	00
434	Con estuche ..... íd	12	00
435	Anteojos lentes para dos ojos, con armadura de carey, con ó sin piezas de otra materia, con ó sin estuche ..... docena	24	00
436	Anteojos lentes para un ojo. Vista.		
437	Anteojos para azufrar viñas, con armadura de metal ordinario y piezas de cuero ..... docena	1	30
	Anteojos para teatro, llamados gemelos ó de marina:		
438	Con armadura de latón con ó sin niquelado, pintado ó esmaltado ..... uno	8	00
439	Con armadura de latón forrado en cuero ..... íd	12	00
440	De nácar, carey ó marfil, clase común ..... íd	24	00
441	Finos. Vista.		
442	Con armadura de aluminio forrada ó no en cuero. Vista.		
443	Anteojos de larga vista, ordinarios ..... uno	14	00
444	Regulares ..... íd	24	00
445	Finos. Vista.		
446	Antifebrina ..... kilogr	4	00
447	Antimoniato de potasa ..... íd	12	00
	Antimonio:		
448	Diaforético ..... íd	3	00
449	Metálico ..... íd	1	00
450	Antipirina ..... íd	72	00
451	Anzuelos, inclusa la envoltura ..... íd	2	00
452	Añil ó índigo, peso bruto ..... íd	6	60
	Aparadores de madera con cubierta de madera ó mármol, puertas de madera ó vidrio, con ó sin espejos, estén ó no pintados, barnizados ó encerados:		
453	De roble ó de nogal ordinario americano, de una puerta ..... uno	100	00
454	De una puerta, con incrustaciones ó tallados ..... íd	200	00
455	De dos ó tres puertas ..... íd	190	00
456	Con incrustaciones ó tallados ..... íd	400	00
457	De caoba, cedro, jacarandá, nogal corriente ó fino, rosa, sándalo ú otras maderas semejantes, sólidos ó enchapados, de una puerta ..... uno	140	00
458	De una puerta, con incrustaciones ó tallados ..... íd	300	00
459	De dos ó tres puertas ..... íd	220	00
460	Con incrustaciones ó tallados ..... íd	440	00
461	Como los de las partidas anteriores, de más de tres puertas. Vista.		
462	Desarmados: se avaluarán á los mismos precios que los armados en su clase correspondiente. Vista.		
463	Aparatos para preparar bebidas gaseosas, llamados gasógenos, de vidrio, loza ó porcelana, estén ó no forrados en mimbre ó alambre, peso bruto ..... kilogr	1	30
464	Aparatos de doblar, para hojalateros ..... uno	32	00
465	Aparatos de alambrar, para hojalateros ..... íd	20	00
466	Aparatos telefónicos ..... íd	40	00
467	Aparatos telegráficos Morse ..... íd	80	00
468	Aparatos para sofocar incendios. Vista.		
469	Apiol ..... kilogr	40	00
470	Apiolina ..... íd	72	00
471	Apomorfina ..... íd	72	00
472	Arados comunes, y los llamados cultivadores, armados ó en piezas, ya vengan éstas separadas ó conjuntamente, y las piezas sueltas de los mismos, peso bruto ..... kilogr		40

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d.	
		Ps.	*Cts.*
	Arandelas con ó sin grabados ó dorados ordinarios, peso bruto:		
473	De vidrio vaciado, blanco ó de colores ... kilogr.		40
474	De vidrio ó cristal cortado ó liso denominado medio cristal, muestra núm. 4 ... kilogr.		65
475	De mejor clase que las anteriores, muestra núm. 5 ... íd.		94
476	Finas ... íd.	2	00
477	Araroba, chrysarobin ... íd.	12	00
478	Arcos para contrabajo violoncelo, con ó sin guarnición de metal ordinario, la clase ordinaria y la regular ... docena.	24	00
479	Finos ... íd.	48	00
480	Con guarniciones de oro, plata ó platino. Vista.		
481	Arcos para violín, con ó sin guarnición de metal ordinario, la clase ordinaria y la regular ... docena.	8	00
482	Finos ... íd.	16	00
483	Con guarniciones de oro, plata ó platino. Vista.		
	Arenques en envase de greda, loza, lata ó vidrio, peso bruto:		
484	En aceite ... kilogr.		80
485	En agua, secos, ahumados ó en salmuera ... íd.		56
486	Como los de la partida anterior, en otros envases ... íd.		40
487	Areómetros ó pesalíquidos ... docena.	8	00
	Argollas, peso bruto, como sigue:		
488	De bronce ó cobre ... kilogr.	1	60
489	Las anteriores, niqueladas ... íd.	2	40
490	De madera para cortinas ... íd.	1	00
	Argollas, inclusa la envoltura:		
491	De bronce ó cobre, plateadas ... íd.	4	00
492	Para portallaves ó llaveros de hierro ó acero, estén ó no bronceadas, galvanizadas ó estañadas ... kilogr.	4	00
493	Las anteriores, niqueladas ó plateadas ... íd.	8	00
	Argollas para cortinas, riendas, cabezadas ú otros usos, tengan ó no tornillo fijo ó suelto, inclusa la envoltura:		
494	De hierro ó acero, estén ó no bronceadas, galvanizadas ó estañadas ... kilogr.		56
495	Las anteriores, niqueladas ó plateadas ... íd.		80
496	De metal blanco, niquel, plata alemana ó otros semejantes, kilogr ...	8	00
497	Las anteriores, plateadas ... kilogr.	16	00
498	De peltre, metal británico ó plomo ... íd.	5	00
499	Las anteriores, plateadas ... íd.	8	00
500	Arietes hidráulicos ó bombas de aire, peso bruto ... íd.		65
501	Aristol ... íd.	80	00
	Armaduras ó guarniciones para lentes ó anteojos:		
502	De carey, peso inclusa la envoltura ... íd.	80	00
503	De oro ó platino ... íd.	1,400	00
504	De plata ... íd.	200	00
505	Armaduras de otras clases. Vista.		
	Armazones ó cascos de madera, con ó sin piezas de metal ordinario:		
506	Para enjalmas ... kilogr.	1	00
507	Para sillas de montar ... íd.	2	00
508	Armazones de hierro ó acero, con ó sin piezas madera, para máquinas de coser, peso bruto ... kilogr.		65
509	Armazones de hierro ó acero, con ó sin piezas de cobre ó bronce, para sastrerías, peso bruto ... kilogr.		65
510	Armellas ó aldabas de hierro ó acero, peso bruto ... íd.		56
	Armónicas de boca, de madera, de metal, ó de madera y metal, con ó sin estuches:		
511	Hasta 12 notas ... docena.	1	30
512	Hasta 24 notas ... íd.	3	90
513	Que pasen de 24 notas ... íd.	6	00
514	Como todas las anteriores, con una ó más campanillas: se aumentará un 50 por ciento en su clase correspondiente. Vista.		

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d.	
		Ps.	*Cts.*
515	Armoniflautas ... una.	56	00
	Armonios. (*Véase* Organos armónicos.)		
	Arneses ó jaeces para un caballo:		
516	Clase ordinaria ... uno.	72	00
517	Regulares ... íd.	130	00
518	De mejor clase que los anteriores ... íd.	240	00
	Arnica en hojas, flores ó raíces, peso bruto:		
519	Entera ... kilogr.	1	30
520	Molida ó en polvo ... íd.	2	00
	Arnica en tintura. (*Véase* Tinturas no especificadas.)		
521	Aromas para componer vinos y licores, incluso el envase ... íd.	6	00
	Aros, flejes ó zunchos, nuevos ó usados, peso bruto:		
522	De madera ó de hierro, estén ó no estañados ó galvanizados, kilogr.		12
523	De acero ... kilogr.		12
524	Arpas. Vista.		
525	Arpillera de cáñamo ó yute, lisa ó asargada, para sacos, peso bruto ... kilogr.		40
526	Alquitranada ó embreada, peso bruto ... íd.		40
527	Arpones de hierro ó acero, peso bruto ... íd.		40
528	Arrow-root, peso bruto ... íd.		80
	Arroz, peso bruto:		
529	En grano ... íd.		14
530	Molido ... íd.		40
	Arseniato:		
531	De amoníaco ... íd.	6	60
532	De antimonio ... íd.	12	00
533	De barita ... íd.	6	60
534	De cobre ... íd.	6	00
535	De hierro ... íd.	6	00
536	De plata ... íd.	80	00
537	De potasa, purificado ... íd.	2	00
538	De potasa ó bi-arseniato de potasa para las artes ... íd.		56
539	De quinina ú otros alcaloides ... íd.	40	00
540	De soda, purificado ... íd.	2	00
541	Ordinario ... íd.		56
	Arsénico:		
542	Amarillo, oropimente ... íd.		56
543	Blanco ... íd.		64
544	Metálico ... íd.	1	00
545	Rojo ... íd.		65
	Arsenito:		
546	De cobre ... íd.	4	00
547	De hierro ... íd.	8	00
548	De potasa, purificado ... íd.	2	00
549	Ordinario ... íd.	1	00
550	De soda, purificado ... íd.	2	00
551	Ordinario ... íd.	1	00
	Arvejas, peso bruto:		
552	Secas ... íd.		20
553	En agua, salmuera ó vinagre, en envase de greda, lata, loza ó vidrio ... kilogr.		56
554	Las anteriores, en envase de madera ... íd.		24
	Asafétida inclusa la envoltura:		
555	Entera ... íd.	1	30
556	En polvo ... íd.	2	00
557	Asaprol ... íd.	28	00
	Asas para puertas ó baúles, peso bruto:		
558	De hierro ó acero, estén ó no pintadas, barnizadas, bronceadas, estañadas ó galvanizadas ... kilogr.		56
559	Las anteriores, niqueladas ... íd.		80

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d.
	Asas para puertas ó baúles peso bruto—Continúa.	*Ps. Cts.*
560	De bronce ó cobre, con ó sin piezas de otra materia...kilogr..	1 60
561	Las anteriores, niqueladas...íd....	2 40
	Asas para puertas ó baúles, inclusa la envoltura:	
562	De bronce ó cobre, plateadas...íd....	4 00
563	De metal británico, peltre ó plomo...íd....	5 00
564	Las anteriores, plateadas ó doradas...íd....	8 00
565	De metal blanco, níquel, plata alemana ú otros semejantes...kilogr..	8 00
566	Las anteriores, plateadas...íd....	16 00
	Asas para ataúdes. (*Véase* Adornos.)	
567	Asbesto ó amianto, entero ó en polvo, peso bruto...íd....	14
568	Asbesto ó composición de asbesto y cemento para tapar calderos, peso bruto...kilogr..	24
	Aseguradores ó grapas para afianzar alambres, peso bruto:	
569	De hierro ó acero, estén ó no galvanizados, estañados ó pintados...kilogr..	24
570	De alambre de hierro ó acero...íd....	32
571	Asentadores para navajas de barba, inclusa la envoltura...íd....	6 60
	Asientos para fuentes, botellas ú otros usos, inclusa la envoltura:	
572	De pasta de papel, composición ó madera, charolados ó pintados, con ó sin dorados...kilogr..	4 00
573	De lata ó laton de hierro, sin charolado, pintado ni dorado, kilogr...	1 60
574	Los anteriores, niquelados, charolados ó pintados, con ó sin dorados...kilogr..	2 40
575	De bronce ó cobre...íd....	3 00
576	Los anteriores, niquelados...íd....	4 00
577	Los anteriores, plateados...íd....	6 00
578	De metal británico, peltre ó plomo...íd....	5 00
579	Los anteriores, niquelados...íd....	6 00
580	Los anteriores, plateados...íd....	8 00
581	De metal blanco, níquel, plata alemana ú otros semejantes...kilogr..	8 00
582	Los anteriores, plateados, hasta la clase regular...íd....	16 00
583	Finos, y los con monograma...íd....	40 00
584	De plata, con ó sin dorado, peso neto...íd....	200 00
585	De esterilla de paja ó junco para fuentes...íd....	3 20
586	De hule para fuentes...íd....	2 40
587	De madera para fuentes...íd....	4 00
	Asientos, bancos ó taburetes para escritorio, que pasen de 45 centímetros de alto:	
588	De madera blanca, todo de madera...docena..	16 00
589	Con asiento de junco...íd....	20 00
590	Con espiga ó tornillo de hierro y asiento de madera.íd....	32 00
591	Los anteriores, con asiento de junco...íd....	48 00
592	De madera de roble ó de nogal ordinario americano, con asiento de madera...docena..	20 00
593	Con asiento de junco...íd....	32 00
594	Con espiga ó tornillo de hierro y asiento de madera.íd....	65 00
595	Los anteriores, con asiento de junco...íd....	80 00
596	De madera de haya ú otras semejantes, llamados de Viena ó sus imitaciones, con asiento de madera...docena..	32 00
597	Con asiento de junco...íd....	48 00
598	Con espiga ó tornillo de hierro y asiento de madera.íd....	65 00
599	Los anteriores, con asiento de junco...íd....	80 00
	Asientos ó bancos para piano, con ó sin tornillo:	
600	De madera de haya ú otras semejantes, llamados de Viena ó sus imitaciones, y los de nogal ordinario, con asiento de junco...docena..	80 00
601	Los anteriores, con asiento tapizado...íd....	192 00

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d.	
		Ps.	Cts.
	Asientos ó bancos para piano, con ó sin tornillo—Continúa.		
602	De caoba, cedro, jacarandá, nogal corriente ó fino, rosa, sándalo ú otras maderas semejantes, sólidos ó enchapados, con asiento de junco docena	128	00
603	Los anteriores, con asiento tapizado, clase ordinaria y regular docena	256	00
604	Los anteriores, finos íd	320	00
605	Asta de ciervo en raspadura, inclusa la envoltura kilogr		80
	Ataúdes ó cajas fúnebras, armados ó desarmados, con ó sin pintura ó barnitz, peso bruto:		
606	De madera blanca, sin adornos de metal plateado ni tapiz, kilogr		80
607	Con adornos de metal plateado, con ó sin tapiz kilogr	1	00
608	De caoba, cedro, jacarandá, nogal rosa, sándalo ú otras maderas semejantes, sólidos ó enchapados, con ó sin adornos de metal, con ó sin tapiz, tengan ó no cubiertas de cristal ó vidrio kilogr	1	60
609	De hierro ó acero, ó de latón de hierro, con ó sin adornos de metal, con ó sin tapiz, tengan ó no cubierta de cristal ó vidrio kilogr		65
	Atíncar, bórax ó borato de soda ordinario, peso bruto:		
610	Entero íd		56
611	En polvo íd		65
612	Avellanas, peso bruto íd		28
	Avena, peso bruto:		
613	En grano íd		12
614	Majada ó cortada íd		20
	Avisos y catálogos de fábricas, peso bruto:		
615	En cartón, lata ó latón de hierro íd		65
616	En papel, sueltos ó en cuadernos ó libros, con ó sin pasta kilogr	1	30
617	Como los de las dos partidas anteriores, con estampas de colores kilogr	2	00
618	Como los de las tres partidas anteriores, con marco ordinario de madera ó cartón, que esté ó no pintado, barnizado ó bronceado kilogr	1	00
	Avisos, etiquetas, rótulos ó viñetas de papel para paquetes de té, cajas de cigarros ú otros usos, inclusa la envoltura:		
619	Con ó sin lustre, muestra núm. 6 kilogr	6	00
620	Con dorado bronceado ó plateado, muestra núm. 7 íd	12	00
	Azadones de hierro ó acero, peso bruto:		
621	Sin mango íd		56
622	Con mango íd		65
623	Azafrán, incluso el envase íd	56	00
624	Azafrán, artificial, incluso el envase íd	40	00
625	Azahares artificiales para novias, inclusa la envoltura íd	20	00
	Azapicos de hierro ó acero, peso bruto:		
626	Sin mango íd		56
627	Con mango íd		65
628	Azarcón ó minio, peso bruto íd		40
629	Azogue ó mercurio liquido, peso bruto íd	3	00
	Azúcar:		
630	Refinada de cualquiera procedencia, entera ó molida, húmeda ó seca kilogr		30
631	Blanca, granulada ó molida, como la Rosa Emilia íd		20
632	Granulada del primer producto ó mascabado íd		12
633	Impura (chancaca ó concreto) íd		8
634	Cande, inclusa la envoltura íd		56
635	De leche, entera ó en polvo, inclusa la envoltura íd	1	60
636	De plomo, acetato de plomo ó sal de Saturno, peso bruto kilogr		40

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d.
	Azúcar—Continúa.	*Ps. Cts.*
637	Tostada ó quemada llamada caramelo, para dar color á los liquidos, peso bruto ... kilogr.	1 00
	Azucareros, peso bruto, como sigue:	
638	De vidrio vaciado, blancos ó de colores, con ó sin grabados ó dorados ordinarios, tengan ó no piezas de metal ordinario, muestra núm. 8 ... kilogr.	40
639	Como los anteriores, de vidrio ó cristal cortado ó liso denominado medio cristal, muestra núm. 9 ... kilogr.	65
640	De mejor clase que los anteriores, muestra num. 10 ... íd.	94
641	Finos ... íd.	2 00
642	De loza ó arcilla, con ó sin piezas de metal ordinario, clase ordinaria, muestra núm. 11 ... kilogr.	24
643	Clase regular, muestra núm. 12 ... íd.	56
644	Finos, superiores á la muestra núm. 12 ... íd.	1 00
645	De porcelana blanca, con ó sin piezas de metal ordinario ... kilogr.	56
646	Los anteriores, pintados, dorados, esmaltados ó decorados, hasta la clase regular, sin monograma ... kilogr.	1 00
647	Superiores á los anteriores, hasta la clase fina, y los con monograma ... kilogr.	1 60
648	Los anteriores, de clase superfina. Vista.	
649	De lata, zinc, latón de hierro ó hierro batido, con ó sin loza ó porcelana; estén ó no estañados, galvanizados, esmaltados ó bronceados; tengan ó no piezas de otra materia ... kilogr.	94
650	Los anteriores, niquelados ... íd.	1 30
651	Los anteriores, con plateado ó dorado, inclusa la envoltura ... kilogr.	3 00
652	De bronce ó cobre, tengan ó no piezas de otra materia ... íd.	1 60
653	Los anteriores, niquelados ... íd.	2 40
654	Los anteriores, plateados ó dorados, inclusa la envoltura ... íd.	4 00
	Azucareros, inclusa la envoltura como sigue:	
655	De metal británico, peltre ó plomo, tengan ó no piezas de otra materia ... kilogr.	5 00
656	Los anteriores, niquelados ... íd.	6 00
657	Los anteriores, plateados ó dorados ... íd.	8 00
658	De metal blanco, níquel, plata alemana ú otros semejantes, tengan ó no piezas de otra materia ... kilogr.	8 00
659	Los anteriores, plateados ó dorados, hasta la clase corriente ... kilogr.	16 00
660	De mejor clase que los anteriores, y los con monograma ... kilogr.	40 00
661	De plata, con ó sin dorado, peso neto ... íd.	200 00
	Azuelas de hierro ó acero, peso bruto:	
662	Sin mango ... íd.	56
663	Con mango ... íd.	65
	Azufre:	
664	Entero ó molido, peso bruto ... íd.	10
665	Dorado ó sulfuro amarillo de antimonio ... íd.	3 00
666	Azufrines ó mechas para azufrar, peso bruto ... íd.	40
	Azul para lavanderas, peso bruto:	
667	De Prusia, ordinario, muestra núm. 13 ... íd.	10
668	De mejor clase, y el ultramarino en polvo ó en bolitas ... íd.	40
669	De Prusia ó ultramarino, fino, inclusa la envoltura ... íd.	6 60
	Azulejos ó ladrillos vidriados, blancos ó de colores, peso bruto:	
670	Hasta 13 milímetros de grueso ... kilogr.	32
671	Que pasen de 13 milímetros ... íd.	14
672	De cartón ó papel comprimido, imitando los anteriores ... íd.	50
673	Bacalao seco, ahumado ó en salmuera, peso bruto ... íd.	40

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d.
	Bacinicas y las llamadas chatas, peso bruto, como sigue:	*Ps. Cts.*
674	De loza ó arcilla, clase ordinaria, muestra núm. 14 ..kilogr..	24
675	Clase regular, muestra núm. 15 ....íd....	56
676	Finas, superiores á la muestra núm. 15.......íd....	1 00
677	De porcelana blanca ....íd....	56
678	Las anteriores, pintadas, doradas, esmaltadas, ó decoradas, hasta la clase regular ....kilogr..	1 00
679	Superiores á las anteriores, hasta la clase fina, y las con monograma ....kilogr..	1 60
680	Superiores á las anteriores. Vista.	
681	De zinc, lata, latón de hierro ó hierro batido, con ó sin porcelana; estén ó no pintadas, estañadas ó galvanizadas, esmaltadas ó bronceadas; tengan ó no piezas de otra materia ....kilogr..	94
682	Las anteriores, niqueladas.......íd....	1 30
	Bacinicas y las llamadas chatas con ó sin porcelena; estén ó no pintadas, estañadas ó galvanizadas, esmaltadas ó bronceadas; tengan ó no piezas de otra materia; inclusa la envoltura, como sigue:	
683	De metal británico, peltre ó plomo.......kilogr..	5 00
684	Las anteriores, niqueladas ....íd....	6 00
685	Las anteriores, con plateado ó dorado.......íd....	8 00
686	De metal blanco, níquel, plata alemana ú otras semejantes ....kilogr..	8 00
687	Las anteriores, plateadas ó doradas, hasta la clase corriente.......kilogr..	16 00
688	De caucho ó goma.......íd....	8 00
689	De plata, con ó sin dorado, peso neto ....íd....	200 00
690	Badanas, cuero curtido de carnero ú oveja, inclusa la envoltura, muestra núm. 16 ....kilogr..	12 00
691	Bajadores de cuero para caballos, inclusa la envoltura ....íd....	8 00
692	Bajos de cilindro ó de pistones ....uno..	40 00
	Balanzas llamadas de péndola, para botica, en cajas de mármol madera ó metal, ó de madera con cubierta de mármol, con platillos sueltos:	
693	Para pesar hasta 5 kilogramos ....una..	20 00
694	Hasta 10 kilogramos.......íd....	32 00
695	Hasta 25 kilogramos.......íd....	56 00
696	Hasta 50 kilogramos.......íd....	94 00
697	De columna de mármol, metal, cristal ó porcelana, para botica.......una..	65 00
698	Como las anteriores, de precisión, para operaciones quimicas ó ensayes. Vista.	
699	Balanzas para pesar oro, en cajas de madera, cuyas tazas tengan de 7 á 15 centímetros de diámetro ....una..	8 00
	Balanzas de colgar, ordinarias, con balancín de hierro, peso bruto:	
700	Con tazas de lata ó de latón de hierro ....kilogr..	1 30
701	Con tazas de cobre ó bronce.......íd....	2 00
	Balanzas de colgar llamadas de resorte, inclusa la envoltura:	
702	De bronce ó cobre, con un platillo de lata ó de latón de hierro ....kilogr..	3 20
703	Las anteriores, con platillo de bronce ó cobre.....íd....	4 00
704	De hierro ó acero, con platillo de lata ó de latón de hierro.íd....	2 00
705	Las anteriores, con platillo de bronce ó cobre ....íd....	3 20
	Balanzas de colgar, forma de esfera de reloj ó de cañuto, tengan ó no piezas de metal ordinario, inclusa la envoltura:	
706	De bronce ó cobre ....kilogr..	5 00
707	De hierro ó acero ....íd....	3 00

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d.
	Balanzas de colgar, etc.—Continúa.	
708	Las para mostrador, montadas sobre un aparato de hierro .... kilogr..	*Ps. Cts.* 1 30
709	Balanzas de mostrador, con ó sin romana, con una sola taza, peso bruto .... kilogr..	56
710	Las con plataforma, llamadas Unión, peso bruto ...... íd....	80
711	Balanzas ó romanas de plataforma, sin distinción de clase, peso bruto .... kilogr..	56
712	Balanzas ó romanas de forma antigua llamadas de pilón, peso bruto .... kilogr..	40
	Baldes, peso bruto, como sigue:	
713	De hierro ó acero para sacar metales de las minas .... íd....	40
714	De zinc, lata ó latón de hierro, con ó sin loza ó porcelena; estén ó no pintados, esmaltados ó bronceados; tengan ó no piezas de otra materia .... kilogr..	94
715	De hierro galvanizado ó estañado .... íd....	30
716	De madera blanca, con zunchos de madera ó de metal ordinario, estén ó no pintados ó barnizados .... kilogr..	40
717	Los anteriores, de madera de roble .... íd....	56
718	De cartón ó pasta de papel .... íd....	1 00
719	De caucho ó gutapercha, inclusa la envoltura .... íd....	8 00
	Baldosas ó ladrillos para pavimentos, peso bruto, como sigue:	
720	De arcilla ó tierra cocida, hasta 13 milímetros de grueso, sin mosaico ni pintura .... kilogr..	24
721	Las anteriores, con mosaico ó pintura .... íd....	48
722	Que pasen de 13 milímetros de grueso, sin mosaico ni pintura .... kilogr..	08
723	Las anteriores, con mosaico ó pintura .... íd....	20
724	De cemento, hasta 13 milímetros de grueso, sin mosaico ni pintura .... kilogr..	08
725	Las anteriores, con mosaico ó pintura .... íd....	20
726	Que pasen de 13 milímetros de grueso, sin mosaico ni pintura .... kilogr..	06
727	Las anteriores, con mosaico ó pintura .... íd....	10
728	Ó azulejos vidriados, hasta 13 milímetros de grueso .... íd....	32
729	Que pasen de 13 milímetros de grueso .... íd....	14
730	De jaspe ó mármol, estén ó no pulimentadas .... íd....	12
731	De pizarra .... íd....	06
732	De escoria .... íd....	04
	Bálsamos, incluso el envase, como sigue:	
733	Del Canadá .... íd....	4 80
734	De copaiba .... íd....	3 20
735	De la Meca .... íd....	14 00
736	Del Perú .... íd....	12 00
737	De Tolú .... íd....	4 00
738	Tranquilo .... íd....	3 20
739	De otras clases .... íd....	6 00
	Bancos:	
740	De madera blanca para carpinteros, peso bruto .... íd....	56
	Ó asientos para escritorio ó piano. (*Véase* Asientos.)	
	Bandas, fajas ó cinturas abdominales, elásticas ó no, con ó sin piezas de otra materia, inclusa la envoltura:	
741	De algodón ó con mezcla de otra fibra vegetal .... kilogr..	16 00
742	De lino .... íd....	20 00
743	De lana ó con mezcla de otra materia que no sea seda . íd....	22 00
744	De seda ó con mezcla de otra materia .... íd....	56 00
745	De goma .... íd....	20 00
746	Bandas ó elásticos para papeles, con ó sin piezas de otra materia, inclusa la envoltura .... kilogr..	12 00

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d. *Ps. Cts.*
	Bandejas, inclusa la envoltura, como sigue:	
747	De pasta de papel ó composición, charoladas ó pintadas, con ó sin dorados kilogr.	4 00
748	De lata ó latón de hierro, sin charolado, pintado ni dorado kilogr.	1 60
749	Las anteriores, niqueladas, charoladas ó pintadas, con ó sin dorado kilogr.	2 40
750	De bronce ó cobre íd.	3 00
751	Las anteriores, niqueladas íd.	4 00
752	Las anteriores, plateadas íd.	6 00
753	De metal británico, peltre ó plomo íd.	5 00
754	Las anteriores, niqueladas íd.	6 00
755	Las anteriores, plateadas íd.	8 00
756	De metal blanco, níquel, plata alemana ú otros semejantes kilogr.	8 00
757	Las anteriores, plateadas, clase ordinaria y regular íd.	16 00
758	Las anteriores, finas, y las con monograma íd.	40 00
759	De plata, con ó sin dorado, peso neto íd.	200 00
760	De madera íd.	1 30
761	Con piezas de metal ordinario, esté ó no niquelado íd.	3 00
762	Con piezas de metal plateado íd.	4 00
763	Bandolina para el cabello (perfumería), inclusa la envoltura íd.	94
764	Bandolinas ó mandolinas (instrumento músico de cuerdas), hasta la clase regular una.	12 00
765	De mejor clase que las anteriores íd.	20 00
766	Bandurrias (instrumento músico de cuerdas), hasta la clase regular una.	12 00
767	De mejor clase que las anteriores íd.	20 00
	Banquillos ó escañuelos para los pies, como sigue:	
768	De madera de roble, haya, nogal ordinario ú otras maderas semejantes, con ó sin junquillo uno.	3 00
769	Los anteriores, tapizados íd.	6 00
770	De madera de caoba, cedro, jacarandá, nogal corriente ó fino, rosa, sándalo ó de otras maderas semejantes, con ó sin junquillo uno.	8 00
771	Los anteriores, tapizados íd.	16 00
772	Baños de lluvia: de lata, latón de hierro ó zinc, estén ó no pintados, estañados ó galvanizados, compuestos de varias piezas, peso bruto kilogr.	1 60
773	Baños ó tinas de lata, latón de hierro ó zinc, estén ó no pintados, estañados ó galvanizados, peso bruto kilogr.	94
774	Baños de mármol, peso bruto íd.	14
775	Baquetas con ó sin sacatrapos, para armas de fuego, inclusa la envoltura kilogr.	1 60
776	Barajas de toda pinta y calidad, inclusa la envoltura íd.	5 00
	Barandas para billares, como sigue:	
777	De madera, con goma íd.	2 00
778	Sin goma íd.	1 00
	Barbas, peso inclusa la envoltura, como sigue:	
779	De ballena, en bruto íd.	1 30
780	Labrada ó pulimentada íd.	24 00
781	Como la anterior, con roldanitas, con ó sin forro, para corsés kilogr.	14 00
782	De cuerno, hueso, goma ó caucho, labrada ó pulimentada kilogr.	5 00
783	Como la anterior, con roldanitas, con ó sin forro, para corsés kilogr.	8 00
784	De acero ó hierro, forrada en papel ó género de algodón, para armado de vestidos, corsés ú otros usos kilogr.	2 00
785	Las mismas forradas en género de lino, lana, seda ó con mezcla kilogr.	4 40

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d.
	Barbas, peso inclusa la envoltura, como sigue—Continúa.	
		Ps. Cts.
786	De acero ó hierro forradas en badana, género de algodón ó papel, para abrochar el corsé .... kilogr..	4 00
	Barége, peso neto, como sigue:	
787	De lana y algodón .... íd....	6 60
788	De lana .... íd....	8 80
789	De lana y seda .... íd....	20 00
790	Barita pura ú óxido de bario .... íd....	3 20
	Barita hidratada ó sulfato de barita:	
791	Ordinaria, para la industria, peso bruto .... íd....	12
792	Purificada, peso neto .... íd....	1 60
793	Barítonos de cilindro ó de pistón .... uno..	32 00
794	Barniz ordinario para buques, peso bruto .... kilogr..	32
795	Copal, y el para carruajes ó muebles, en botellas ó latas, peso bruto .... kilogr....	1 30
796	En frasquitos, para carruajes, muebles ú otros usos, incluso el envase .... kilogr..	3 20
797	Llamado de ámbar, para fotografía, incluso el envase ... íd....	4 00
798	Ó preparación para barnizar interiormente barriles, peso bruto .... kilogr..	1 00
799	Barómetros (instrumento de física). Vista.	
800	Barómetros en pieza de adorno para sobremesa ó para colgar. Vista.	
	Barras ó cilindros para cortar pernos, peso bruto:	
801	De bronze ó cobre .... kilogr..	1 00
802	De composición .... íd....	94
803	Barras de hierro ó acero, peso bruto .... íd....	12
	Barrenas de todas clases y tamaños para artesanos, inclusa la envoltura:	
804	Con mango .... kilogr..	3 00
805	Sin mango .... íd....	2 00
806	Ó taladros para perforar rocas, peso bruto .... íd....	65
	Barriles, cuarterolas, pipas ó toneles armados ó desarmados, con ó sin fondos ó tapas, peso bruto:	
807	Nuevos .... kilogr..	56
808	Usados .... íd....	24
809	Barriletes de hierro ó acero para artesanos, peso bruto .... íd....	56
	Barrilitos, peso bruto, como sigue:	
810	De madera, hasta 12 litros de capacidad .... íd....	56
811	De vidrio, con ó sin llave, para líquidos .... íd....	40
	Bastidores de madera, coma sigue:	
812	De madera blanca, para bordar .... íd....	80
813	De madera de ebanista, para bordar .... íd....	1 60
814	De madera blanca con tela preparada para pintar ..... íd....	2 00
	Bastones para hombre, coma sigue:	
815	De madera, junco ó caña, ó de hierro forrados en cuero, con ó sin puño de hueso, piedra ó metal ordinario, clase ordinaria .... docena..	8 00
816	Regulares .... íd....	16 00
817	Finos .... íd....	32 00
818	De madera, junco ó caña, con puño de marfil, nácar ó carey .... docena..	128 00
819	De ballena .... íd....	160 00
820	Con estoque: se avaluarán conforme á los anteriores en su clase correspondiente, con aumento de 50 por ciento. Vista.	
821	Con puño de oro, plata ó platino, ó con piedras finas. Vista.	

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d. Ps. Cts.
822	Bastones para niño: se avaluarán conforme á los anteriores en su clase correspondiente, con rebaja de 50 por ciento. Vista.	
	Batas para hombre, mujer ó niño, con ó sin adornos, como sigue:	
823	De género de algodón, sin adornos de lino, lana ó seda, sin encajes ó blondas ó plumas, clase ordinaria ó regular.........kilogr..	6 00
824	Con adornos de lino ó de lana ó con mezcla de otra materia que no sea seda, clase ordinaria ó regular.....kilogr..	12 00
825	Con adornos de seda ó con mezcla de otra materia, clase ordinaria ó regular.........kilogr..	16 00
826	De clase fina, y las con bordados, plumas, encajes ó blondas de seda ó de lino finos. Vista.	
827	De género de algodón con mezcla de lana ó de lana con mezcla de algodón, sin adornos de seda ó con mezcla, clase ordinaria ó regular.........kilogr..	12 00
828	Con adornos de seda ó con mezcla de otra materia, clase ordinaria ó regular.........kilogr..	20 00
829	De clase fina, y las con bordados, plumas, encajes ó blondas de seda ó lino finos. Vista.	
830	De género de lana, sin adornos de seda ó con mezcla, clase ordinaria ó regular.........kilogr..	16 00
831	Con adornos de seda ó con mezcla de otra materia, clase ordinaria ó regular.........kilogr..	24 00
832	De clase fina, y las con bordados, plumas, encajes ó blondas de seda ó lino finos. Vista.	
833	De género de lino como brin, ú otros semejantes, sin adornos de seda ó con mezcla, clase ordinaria ó regular....kilogr..	8 00
834	Con adornos de seda ó con mezcla de otra materia, clase ordinaria ó regular.........kilogr..	16 00
835	De clase fina, y las con bordados, plumas, encajes ó blondas de seda ó de lino finos. Vista.	
836	De género de lino como bretañas ú otros semejantes. Vista.	
837	De género, terciopelo ó felpa de seda con mezcla de otra materia; de género de algodón y seda, ó de género de lana y seda, sin bordados, encajes ó blondas de seda ó de lino finos, clase ordinaria ó regular......kilogr..	32 00
838	De clase fina.........íd....	56 00
839	Con bordados, plumas, encajes ó blondas de seda ó de lino finos. Vista.	
840	De género, terciopelo ó felpa de seda, sin bordados, plumas, encajes ó blondas de seda ó de lino finos, clase ordinaria ó regular.........kilogr..	60 00
841	De clase fina.........íd....	100 00
842	Con bordados, plumas, encajes ó blondas de seda ó de lino finos. Vista.	
843	Bateas de hierro para el uso de las minas, peso bruto....kilogr..	24
844	Baticolas de suela ó cuero, inclusa la envoltura.........íd....	6 00
845	Batidores de alambre de hierro, estén ó no estañados ó galvanizados, tengan ó no mango de madera ú otra materia, inclusa la envoltura.........kilogr..	3 00
	Batista ú olán de algodón, lisa, que exceda de 40 hilos de trama y urdimbre:	
846	Blanca.........íd....	3 00
847	Pintada ó teñida.........íd....	4 80
848	Batista de lino, lisa blanca.........íd....	7 20
849	Pintada ó teñida.........íd....	8 80

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d.	
		Ps.	Cts.
850	Batista como las de las dos partidas anteriores, con mezcla de algodón ú otras fibras vegetales ....kilogr..	6	00
	Baúles y maletas, como sigue:		
851	De madera ordinaria, con ó sin forro de papel ....íd....		56
852	Forrados en lata, cuero de carnero ó lona ....íd....		65
853	Forrados en cuero de caballo, chancho ó su imitación, kilogr		80
854	De madera de alcanfor ó su imitación ....kilogr..		80
855	Los anteriores, forrados en cuero ....íd....	1	30
856	De cartón, forrados en cuero de carnero ó en lona ....íd....	1	60
857	Forrados en cuero de caballo, chancho ó su imitación, kilogr	3	20
858	De cuero de vaca, caballo ó chancho, ó de suela....kilogr..	5	00
859	De lata ó de latón de hierro, peso bruto ....íd....	1	00
860	Bayas de arrayán ....íd....	1	00
861	De enebro, laurel, saúco ú otras semejantes ....íd....		40
862	Bayetas de lana llamadas de pellón, fajuelas ó bayetillas, de cien hilos ó dos frisas, peso bruto ....kilogr..	3	60
863	Bayetas de lana con mezcla de algodón, peso bruto ....íd....	2	80
	Beatilla, género diáfano de algodón, con ó sin venas arrasadas:		
864	Blanca ....kilogr..	3	20
865	Pintada ó teñida ....íd....	4	80
866	Becerros blancos ó teñidos, peso con ó sin envoltura ....íd....	4	80
867	Bencina, incluso el envase ....íd....	1	00
868	Benjuí ó sahumerio común, y el almendrado, peso, con ó sin envoltura ....kilogr..	3	20
869	Benzoato de cafeina, cocaina ú otros alcaloides ....íd....	40	00
870	De otras clases ....íd....	16	00
871	Benzonaftol ....íd....	12	00
872	Benzosol ....íd....	72	00
	Berbiquíes, con ó sin mechas, inclusa la envoltura:		
873	De madera blanca ....íd....	1	00
874	De madera de boj, nogal ú otras semejantes ....íd....	1	60
875	Bermellón ordinario, peso bruto ....íd....	1	00
876	En paquetitos, inclusa la envoltura ....íd....	5	00
877	Betol ....íd....	24	00
	Betún para calzado, peso bruto:		
878	En pasta, en cajitas de lata ó madera ....íd....		40
879	Líquido, en tarros de barro ....íd....		24
880	Líquido para charolar calzado ....íd....		80
881	Ó crema, blanco ó de color, para dar lustre al calzado.íd....	2	00
882	Betún ó agua de cobre ó bronce para carruajes ó arneses, peso bruto ....kilogr..		32
883	Bicarbonato de potasa ....íd....	1	00
884	De soda, peso bruto ....íd....		24
885	Bicicletas. Vista.		
	Bicloruro de mercurio. (*Véase* Sublimado corrosivo.)		
886	Bicromato de amoniaco ....íd....	3	20
887	De potasa rojo ....íd....		94
888	De soda ....íd....		80
889	Bicheros de hierro ó acero, sin mango, estén ó no galvanizados ó estañados, peso bruto ....kilogr..		40
	Bidets con ó sin taza, como sigue:		
890	De madera blanca ....uno..	6	60
891	De madera de jacarandá, caoba, nogal ú otras semejantes, uno	14	00
892	De latón de hierro, con ó sin piezas de hierro, peso bruto.kilogr..	1	00
	Bieldos. (*Véase* Horquetas.)		
893	Bigornias de hierro ó acero ....íd....		40
	Bigoteras para botas, inclusa la envoltura:		
894	De becerro ....íd....	9	40
895	De cuero de caballo, ó de vaca, charoladas ó sin charol.id....	12	00

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d.
		Ps. Cts.
896	Billares, con ó sin útiles, que no excedan de cuatro bolas, 12 tacos, un taquero, una regla del juego, un cepillo, un canasto con bolitas y palitos de madera, un taco largo, un diablo y un apuntador ó tanteador, con pizarras ó piedras correspondientes, peso bruto .... kilogr..	90
897	Los anteriores, sin pizarras ó piedras, peso bruto .... íd....	1 40
898	Billetes para bancos, bonos y letras hipotecarias, sueltos ó empastados, inclusos los papeles de la envoltura .... kilogr..	40 00
	Bisagras, alcayatas y goznes, peso bruto, como sigue:	
899	De hierro ó acero, estén ó no galvanizadas ó estañadas .... íd....	40
900	Niqueladas .... íd....	80
901	Pintadas ó galvanizadas con bronce ó cobre .... íd....	56
902	De bronce ó cobre .... íd....	1 60
903	Las anteriores, niqueladas .... íd....	2 40
904	Bismuto metálico y sus preparaciones no especificadas .... íd....	14 00
905	Bisulfato de potasa .... íd....	65
906	De quinina .... íd....	40 00
907	De sosa .... íd....	1 60
908	Bisulfito de cal, sólido ó líquido, peso bruto .... íd....	40
909	De sosa .... íd....	80
910	Bitoques de hueso, goma, caucho ó gutapercha, para jeringas, inclusa la envoltura .... kilogr..	6 00
	Bitter. (*Véase* Amargo.)	
	Bizcochos. (*Véase* Galletas.)	
911	Blanco de plata en polvo, ordinario, peso bruto .... íd....	40
912	De plata ó de zinc, en conos .... íd....	1 30
	Blondas. (*Véase* Encajes.)	
	Blusas ó sacos para hombre, como sigue:	
913	De casimir, paño ó de otros géneros semejantes de lana, ordinarias .... una..	9 40
914	Regulares .... íd....	16 00
915	Finas .... íd....	32 00
916	De casimir, paño ú otros géneros semejantes de lana con mezcla de algodón, ordinarias .... una..	5 00
917	Regulares .... íd....	8 00
918	Finas .... íd....	16 00
919	De brin ó dril de lino ó con mezcla de otra fibra vegetal, ordinarias .... una..	3 00
920	Regulares .... íd....	4 00
921	Finas .... íd....	8 00
922	De brin, dril ú otros géneros de algodón, ordinarias ó regulares.	2 00
923	Finas .... una..	4 00
924	De alpaca de lana y algodón, ordinarias .... íd....	3 00
925	Regulares .... íd....	4 00
926	Finas .... íd....	8 00
	Blusas ó sacos para niños, que no pasen de 35 centímetros de ancho en la espalda, como sigue:	
927	De casimir, paño ú otros géneros semejantes de lana, ordinarias .... una..	6 60
928	Regulares .... íd....	12 00
929	Finas .... íd....	20 00
930	De casimir, paño ú otros géneros semejantes de lana con mezcla de algodón, ordinarias .... una..	4 00
931	Regulares .... íd....	6 60
932	Finas .... íd....	14 00
933	De brin ó dril de lino ó con mezcla de otra fibra vegetal, ordinarias .... una..	2 00
934	Regulares .... íd....	3 00
935	Finas .... íd....	6 00
936	De brin, dril ú otros géneros de algodón, ordinarias ó regulares .... una..	1 60
937	Finas .... íd....	3 20

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d.
	Blusas ó sacos para niños, etc.—Continúa.	*Ps. Cts.*
938	De alpaca de lana y algodón, ordinarias ... una	2 00
939	Regulares ... íd	3 00
940	Finas ... íd	6 00
941	Blusas ó sacos de género de seda cruda, para hombre ó niño ... kilogr	45 00
	Bocados. (*Véase* Frenos.)	
	Bocallaves, inclusa la envoltura, como sigue:	
942	De bronce ó cobre ... íd	2 00
943	Las anteriores, niqueladas ... íd	3 20
944	De concha de perla ... íd	14 00
945	De madera, caucho, composición, pasta, hueso, suela, cuero ó carton ... kilogr	6 60
946	De zinc, lata ó latón, con ó sin pintura ó niquelado ... íd	3 00
947	Bocinas para buques. Vista.	
948	Bocinas de hierro ó acero para carretas, carretones ó carruajes, peso bruto ... kilogr	40
949	Bol de Armenia ... íd	56
950	Bolas de marfil ó su imitación, pára billar ... íd	50 00
951	De Marte, Molsheim ó Nancy (tartrato de potasa y hierro ... kilogr	1 60
	Bolitas, peso bruto, como sigue:	
952	De piedra ... íd	24
953	De composición, loza, mármol, porcelana ó vidrio ... íd	65
954	Bolo de Armenia del Dr. Albert, inclusa la envoltura ... íd	24 00
	Bolsas para empaquetar, inclusa la envoltura:	
955	De papel ó cartón, con impresión ó sin ella ... íd	65
956	Las anteriores, con imitación del plateado ó dorado ordinario ... kilogr	1 60
957	De papel llamado pergamino ... íd	1 20
958	Bolsas ó fundas de papel para sombreros, inclusa la envoltura ... kilogr	1 30
959	Bolsitas de punto de seda para dinero ... íd	80 00
	Bolsones para niños de escuela, con alma de cartón, con ó sin filetes de metal:	
960	De género barnizado ... docena	14 00
961	De hule ... íd	8 00
962	Bolsones de yute, de cáñamo, ó de ambas materias ... kilogr	80
	Bombas, peso bruto, como sigue:	
963	De hierro ó acero, comunes, para pozos, sueltas ó sobre tabla ... kilogr	48
964	De aire ó arietes hidráulicos ... íd	65
965	Á vapor para regar campos ó desaguar minas ... íd	65
966	Centrifugas ... íd	65
967	De hierro ó acero para trasegar ... íd	80
968	De bronce ó cobre para trasegar ... íd	3 20
969	De incendio y sus útiles. Vista.	
970	De lata ó de latón de hierro para barriles, inclusa la envoltura ... kilogr	1 60
971	De bronce ó cobre para barriles, inclusa la envoltura ... íd	3 20
	Bombillas, peso inclusa la envoltura:	
972	De lata ... íd	1 60
973	De bronce ó composición, plateadas ... íd	6 60
974	De metal blanco plateado ... íd	16 00
	Bombines para jardin, inclusa la envoltura:	
975	De bronce ó cobre ... íd	3 20
976	De lata, zinc ó latón de hierro ... íd	1 60
977	Bombos ... uno	32 00

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d.
	Boquillas para cigarros ó cigarrillos, como sigue:	
		Ps. Cts.
978	De madera, caucho, goma ó composición, con ó sin punta de vidrio, tengan ó no piezas de metal ordinario ..... kilogr..	12 00
979	De ámbar ó su imitación, sin estuches ..... íd....	300 00
980	De espuma de mar ó su imitación, lisas ó con figuras, sin estuches ..... kilogr..	200 00
	Borato:	
981	De amoníaco ..... íd....	8 00
982	De barita ..... íd....	12 00
983	De cal ..... íd....	6 00
984	De cobre ..... íd....	12 00
985	De cocaína ú otros alcaloides ..... íd...	72 00
986	De manganeso ..... íd....	1 00
987	De plata ..... íd....	200 00
988	De plomo ..... íd....	12 00
989	De potasa ..... íd....	4 00
990	De soda, refinado, fundido, puro ..... íd....	4 00
	Bórax ó borato de soda ordinario, peso bruto:	
991	Entero ..... íd....	56
992	En polvo ..... íd....	65
993	Bórax fundido ..... íd....	4 00
	Borlas. (*Véase* Pasamanería.)	
994	Borocitrato de magnesia ..... íd....	3 20
995	Botas de becerro ó cuero charolado, cuyas cañas no excedan de 45 centímetros de alto, para hombre, clase ordinaria ó regular, docena	160 00
996	Finas ..... docena..	320 00
997	Que excedan de 45 centímetros de alto, clase ordinaria ó regular ..... docena..	320 00
998	Finas ..... íd....	640 00
	Botas, medias botas y botines para mujer, que pasen de 22 centímetros de largo, medidos en la plantilla:	
999	De género de seda, con ó sin mezcla de algodón, clase ordinaria ó regular ..... docena..	112 00
1000	Finas ..... íd....	160 00
1001	De cuero, de cuero con género, y los de cualquiera otra materia que no sea seda, clase ordinaria ó regular ... docena..	56 00
1002	Finas ..... íd....	100 00
	Botas, medias botas y botines para niños, que pasen de 15 y no excedan de 22 centímetros de largo, medidos en la plantilla:	
1003	De género de seda, con ó sin mezcla de algodón, clase ordinaria ó regular ..... docena..	65 00
1004	Finas ..... íd....	112 00
1005	De cuero, de cuero con género, y los de cualquiera otra materia que no sea seda, clase ordinaria ó regular... docena..	32 00
1006	Finas ..... íd....	65 00
	Botas, medias botas y botines para niños, que no pasen de 15 centímetros de largo, medidos en la plantilla:	
1007	De género de seda, con ó sin mezcla de algodón, clase ordinaria ó regular ..... docena..	40 00
1008	Finas ..... íd....	80 00
1009	De cuero, de cuero con género, y los de cualquiera otra materia que no sea seda, clase ordinaria ó regular ... docena..	16 00
1010	Finas ..... íd....	32 00
	Botas, y botines-polainas sin plantilla, inclusa la envoltura:	
1011	De cuero de ante ó gamuza ó sus imitaciones ..... kilogr..	8 00
1012	De cuero charolado ..... íd....	8 50
1013	De cuero de chancho ó sus imitaciones ..... íd....	7 20
1014	De cuero becerro ..... íd....	7 20

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.		Avalúo 18 d.	
			Ps.	*Cts.*
	Botas, y botines-polainas sin plantilla, etc.—Continúa.			
1015	De lona, con ó sin piezas de cuero	kilogr.	4	00
1016	De goma ó de tela impermeable	íd.	6	00
1017	De paño ó de otro género de lana ó con mezcla	íd.	9	00
1018	De género de algodón, cáñamo ó yute	íd.	3	00
1019	De lino ó con mezcla de otra fibra vegetal	íd.	4	00
1020	De punto de lana, con ó sin piezas de cuero	íd.	10	00
	Botellas para envase de licores ú otras bebidas, peso bruto:			
1021	De barro	íd.		12
1022	De vidrio	íd.		12
1023	De vidrio con tapón de vidrio, loza ó porcelana, y alambre	kilogr.		24
1024	Botellas de barro para agua, con platillo y vaso ó sin ellos, peso bruto	kilogr.		32
	Botellas de cristal ó vidrio, peso bruto, como sigue:			
1025	De vidrio ordinario llamado de Bohemia, muestra núm. 17	kilogr.		24
1026	De vidrio vaciado blanco ó de colores, con ó sin grabados ó dorados ordinarios, muestra núm. 18	kilogr.		40
1027	De vidrio ó cristal cortado ó liso denominado medio cristal, muestra núm. 19	kilogr.		65
1028	De mejor clase que las anteriores, muestra num. 20	kilogr.		94
1029	Finas	íd.	2	00
1030	Botes armados ó desarmados. Vista.			
	Botines de cuero, con ó sin género, para hombre:			
1031	Clase ordinaria ó regular	docena	96	00
1032	Finos	íd.	192	00
	Botiquines homeopáticos de medicamentos en tubitos ó frasquitos de vidrio pequeños, desde 30 hasta 70 milímetros de alto, y desde 8 hasta 22 milímetros de diámetro, medidos en el exterior:			
1033	Hasta 24 medicamentos	uno	6	60
1034	Hasta 46	íd.	12	00
1035	Hasta 72	íd.	20	00
1036	Hasta 100	íd.	32	00
1037	Hasta 180	íd.	48	00
1038	Botiquines con medicamentos alopáticos, para uso doméstico. Vista.			
	Botones sin pie, inclusa la envoltura, como sigue:			
1039	De loza, porcelana ó vidrio, para camisas, pantalones ó calzoncillos	kilogr.		70
1040	Para calzado, chalecos, levitas ó adorno de vestidos	kilogr.	2	20
1041	De cartón ó papel comprimido (papier mâché), de barba de ballena, caucho, cuerno, hueso, tierra cocida ó metal, para pantalones, calzoncillos, levitas ó chalecos, ó para vestidos	kilogr.	2	60
1042	De corozo ó de madera barnizada para chalecos, levitas ó adorno de vestidos	kilogr.	5	00
1043	Tejidos ó forrados en género, para trajes ó vestidos	íd.	5	20
1044	De marfil ó nácar	íd.	12	00
1045	De madera blanca para forrar	íd.	1	40
1046	Forrados en género de algodón ó lino, para camisas ó calzoncillos	kilogr.	8	80
1047	Forrados en cuero, para muebles	íd.	3	60
	Botones con pie, inclusa la envoltura, como sigue:			
1048	De loza, porcelana ó vidrio, para calzado, chalecos, levitas ó adorno de vestidos	kilogr.	2	20
1049	De corozo ó de madera barnizada, para chalecos, levitas ó adorno de vestidos	kilogr.	5	00

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d.
	Botones sin pie, inclusa la envoltura, como sigue—Continúa.	*Ps. Cts.*
1050	De marfil ó nácar ... kilogr.	12 00
1051	De pasta de papel ó de composición, y los de hierro ó acero pulimentado ó barnizado, para calzado ... kilogr.	2 40
1052	De acero, hierro pulimentado, latón blanco ó amarillo, hueso, cuerno ó metal, para adorno de vestidos .. kilogr.	5 00
1053	De metal blanco ó amarillo para militares ... íd.	6 00
1054	Los anteriores, con dorado ó plateado ... íd.	18 00
	Botones colleras para cuellos, pecheras ó puños de camisa, inclusa la envoltura:	
1055	De loza, porcelana ó vidrio, con ó sin piezas de metal ordinario ... kilogr.	3 00
1056	De hierro ó acero ... íd.	3 20
1057	De caucho, corozo, cuerno, hueso ó metal ordinario no especificado, con ó sin plateado ó dorado, tengan ó no piezas de otra materia ... kilogr.	10 00
1058	De marfil ó nácar, con ó sin piezas de metal ordinario . íd.	16 00
1059	Botones para campanillas eléctricas, inclusa la envoltura ... kilogr.	6 60
1060	Boyas de hierros con su cadena y aparato de colocación. Vista.	
1061	Bragueros para enfermos ... kilogr.	11 00
	Bramante, género especial para sábanas:	
1062	De lino, blanco ó crudo ... íd.	3 20
1063	El anterior, con mezcla de cualquiera otra fibra vegetal ... kilogr.	2 80
1064	De algodón, blanco, liso ... íd.	1 50
	Brandy:	
1065	En frascos ó botellas comunes (aguardiente) ... docena.	20 00
1066	En otro envase ... litro.	2 00
	Braseros, peso bruto, como sigue:	
1067	De bronce ó cobre ... kilogr.	1 60
1068	De hierro colado, con pies ... íd.	20
1069	De hierro ó acero batido ... íd.	56
1070	Brea preparada para buques, peso bruto ... íd.	14
1071	Para asfalto, peso bruto ... íd.	04
	Bretañas, holandas é irlandas de lino, lisas:	
1072	Blancas ... íd.	7 20
1073	Pintadas ó teñidas ... íd.	8 80
1074	Blancas, pintadas ó teñidas, con mezcla de cualquiera otra fibra vegetal ... kilogr.	6 00
1075	Brillantes ... gramo.	300 00
1076	Brillantina para el cabello, inclusa la envoltura (perfumería), kilogr ...	3 20
	Brillantinas de algodón, con venas, labradas, adamascadas ó asargadas:	
1077	Blancas ... kilogr.	2 40
1078	Pintadas ó teñidas ... íd.	3 00
1079	Blancas, pintadas ó teñidas, caladas ... íd.	4 00
	Brines ó driles de lino, cáñamo ó yute ó con mezcla de cualquiera otra fibra vegetal, blancos ó crudos, según las siguientes muestras:	
1080	No superiores á la muestra num. 21 ... kilogr.	1 70
1081	Semejantes al tipo de la muestra núm. 22 ... íd.	2 40
1082	Semejantes al tipo de la muestra núm. 23 ... íd.	3 20
1083	De mejor clase que los anteriores. Vista.	
1084	Brines ó driles de algodón para trajes, muestra núm. 24 ... íd.	1 80
	Briscados, cañutillos, escarchados, hilados, hojuelas y lentejuelas, inclusos los papeles de la envoltura:	
1085	De plata, con dorado, ó sin él ... kilogr.	200 00
1086	De bronce ó cobre dorado ó plateado ... íd.	20 00
	Brocados, peso neto, como sigue:	
1087	De seda con hilos de plata, con ó sin dorado ... íd.	130 00
1088	De seda con hilos de metal ordinario, dorado ó plateado . íd.	56 00

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d.	
		Ps.	*Cts.*
	Brocados, peso neto, como sigue—Continúa.		
1089	De seda ... kilogr..	56	00
1090	De seda con mezcla de cualquiera fibra vegetal ... íd....	24	00
	Brocas de hierro ó acero, peso bruto:		
1091	Para cerrajeros ... íd....		65
1092	Para zapateros (clavos) ... íd....		56
	Brocatel:		
1093	De seda ... íd....	56	00
1094	De seda con mezcla de cualquier fibra vegetal ... íd....	24	00
	Brochas, inclusa la envoltura, como sigue:		
1095	Para jabonar la barba ... íd...	8	00
1096	Para prensa de cartas ... íd....	9	00
1097	Para artesanos ... íd....	4	00
1098	Para alquitranar ó embrear (escoperos) ... íd....	2	00
	Broches de metal, ordinarios, inclusa la envoltura:		
1099	Para papeles ... íd....	4	00
1100	Para pantalones ... íd....	3	00
1101	Para guantes ... íd....	8	00
1102	Para calzado ... íd....	2	00
1103	Para vestidos (crochetes de alambre) ... íd....	2	00
1104	Como los anteriores, cosidos sobre género de algodón .. íd....	4	40
1105	Como los anteriores, cosidos sobre género de seda ó con mezcla de otra materia ... kilogr..	40	00
1106	Bromo ... íd....	6	00
1107	Bromoformo ... íd....	16	00
1108	Bromopirina ... íd....	24	00
	Bromuro:		
1109	De bismuto ... íd....	24	00
1110	De cadmio ... íd....	14	00
1111	De litio ... íd....	20	00
1112	De mercurio ... íd....	20	00
1113	De plata ... íd....	80	00
1114	De quinina ú otros alcaloides ... íd....	40	00
1115	De otras clases no especificadas ... íd....	8	00
	Bronce, inclusa la envoltura, como sigue:		
1116	En polvo (purpurina) ... íd....	4	00
1117	Líquido ó preparación para broncear ... íd....	6	00
1118	Manufacturado en artículos no especificados, tengan ó no piezas de otra materia ... kilogr..	3	00
1119	Los anteriores, niquelados ... íd....	4	00
1120	Los anteriores, dorados ó plateados ... íd....	6	00
1121	En hojas ó planchas, peso bruto ... íd....		80
1122	Brucina ... íd....	72	00
1123	Brújulas de bolsillo para demarcar en las minas el rumbo de las vetas, ó para caminantes. Vista.		
	Bruzas para caballos, inclusa la envoltura:		
1124	De crin ó cerda, clase ordinaria ó regular ... kilogr..	3	00
1125	De crin ó cerda, finas ... íd....	6	00
1126	De vegetal ... íd....	1	30
1127	Bujías Reynald, inclusa la envoltura ... íd....	16	00
	Para el alumbrado. (*Véase* Velas.)		
1128	Buriles de hierro ó acero, inclusa la envoltura ... íd....	3	00
1129	Butilcloral, incluso el envase ... íd....	24	00
1130	Caballetes de madera para pintores, peso bruto ... íd....		80
1131	Caballetes, canales, recipientes, cornisas ó molduras de hierro estañados ó galvanizados, peso bruto ... kilogr..		24
	Cabello ó pelo humano, inclusa la envoltura:		
1132	Sin preparación ... íd....	32	00
1133	Con preparación ... íd....	72	00

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d.
	Cabezadas:	
1134	De cuero con sus riendas, para caballos, inclusa la envoltura, kilogr	*Ps. Cts.* 8 00
1135	De otras clases. Vista.	
1136	Cabillas para embarcaciones, peso bruto kilogr	40
1137	Cable:	
	De alambre, peso bruto íd	80
1138	De asbestos para empaquetadura de máquinas, peso bruto, kilogr	1 30
1139	Cabo ó cosmético para el cabello, inclusa la envoltura kilogr	4 00
	Cacao, peso bruto, come sigue:	
1140	Entero, con ó sin cáscara ó en rama íd	40
1141	Los anteriores, en polvo íd	1 20
1142	En leche, esté ó no peptonizado íd	1 30
	Cacerolas, peso bruto, como sigue:	
1143	De hierro colado, estén ó no estañadas ó galvanizadas íd	32
1144	Con loza ó porcelana íd	56
1145	De hierro batido, de lata ó de latón de hierro, estén ó no estañadas ó galvanizadas, con ó sin esmaltado de loza ó porcelana kilogr	94
1146	De bronce ó cobre íd	1 60
	Cachemiras y merinos de lana, como sigue:	
1147	Hasta 12 hebras cruzadas íd	6 60
1148	Hasta 20 hebras íd	10 00
1149	Que pasen de 20 hebras íd	14 00
1150	Cachemiras y merinos de lana con mezcla de algodón íd	6 00
	Cadenas de hierro, por milímetros de diámetro medidos en el metal del eslabón, peso bruto, como sigue:	
1151	Que pasen de 13 milímetros, para anclas ú otros usos, kilogr	16
1152	Que bajen de 13 milímetros, de hierro ó acero, para cuartas, de carretas, arados ú otros usos kilogr	20
	Cadenas para bombas de pozos, y las delgadas para balanzas, picaportes, lámparas, atar perros, asegurar puertas, ú otros usos, peso bruto, como sigue:	
1153	De hierro ó acero kilogr	56
1154	Las anteriores, estañadas ó galvanizadas íd	65
1155	Las anteriores, niqueladas íd	80
	Cadenas, inclusa la envoltura, como sigue:	
1156	De bronce ó cobre íd	1 60
1157	De hierro ó acero para relojes de bolsillo ó portallaves íd	4 00
1158	Las anteriores, niqueladas íd	6 00
1159	De metal ordinario, doradas ó plateadas, para relojes de bolsillo kilogr	8 00
1160	De seda ó con mezcla de otra materia, con piezas de metal ordinario kilogr	24 00
1161	De plata, con ó sin dorado, peso neto íd	200 00
1162	De oro, peso neto íd	1,400 00
1163	Cadmio metálico íd	12 00
1164	Café íd	1 60
1165	Cafeína íd	30 00
	Cafeteras, peso inclusa la envoltura, como sigue:	
1166	De bronce ó cobre, tengan ó no piezas de otra meteria íd	3 00
1167	Las anteriores, niqueladas íd	4 00
1168	Las anteriores, con plateado ó dorado íd	6 00
1169	De metal británico, peltre ó plomo, tengan ó no piezas de otro materia kilogr	5 00
1170	Las anteriores, niqueladas íd	6 00
1171	Las anteriores, plateadas, ó doradas íd	8 00

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d. *Ps. Cts.*
	Cafeteras, peso inclusa la envoltura, como sigue—Continúa.	
1172	De metal blanco, níquel, plata alemana ú otros semejantes, kilogr	8 00
1173	Las anteriores, plateadas ó doradas, hasta la clase corriente kilogr	16 00
1174	De mejor clase que las anteriores, y las con monograma kilogr	40 00
1175	De plata, con ó sin dorado, peso neto íd	200 00
1176	De lata ó de latón de hierro, con ó sin loza ó porcelana; estén ó no pintadas, esmaltadas ó bronceadas; tengan ó no piezas de otra materia; peso bruto kilogr	94
1177	Las anteriores, niqueladas, peso bruto íd	1 30
1178	Las anteriores, con plateado ó dorado, inclusa la envoltura kilogr	3 00
	Cafeteras, de loza ó porcelana: se avaluarán como los Azucareros en su clase correspondiente.	
	Cajas de música, con cilindro de metal, por centímetros de largo, como sigue:	
1179	Hasta 8 centímetros docena	16 00
1180	Hasta 12 centímetros íd	32 00
1181	Hasta 15 centímetros íd	65 00
1182	Hasta 20 centímetros íd	128 00
1183	Hasta 30 centímetros una	16 00
1184	Hasta 40 centímetros íd	32 00
1185	Hasta 50 centímetros íd	56 00
1186	Hasta 60 centímetros íd	104 00
1187	Que pasen de 60, y las con figuras ú objetos de movimiento. Vista.	
1188	Cajas, de guerra una	16 00
1189	Cajas, de cartón ó madera para violín ó guitarra íd	3 00
1190	Como las anteriores, para violoncelo íd	14 00
	Cajas, estuches ó sombrereras, como sigue:	
1191	De cartón docena	6 00
1192	Forradas en cuero de carnero ó en género íd	40 00
1193	De cuero de vaca, caballo, chancho, suela ó sus imitaciones docena	96 00
	Cajas, peso bruto, como sigue:	
1194	De lata ó de latón de hierro, armadas ó desarmardas, estén ó no pintadas, esmaltadas ó bronceadas kilogr	94
1195	De cartón íd	1 60
1196	Bronceadas, doradas ó plateadas íd	4 00
1197	De madera blanca torneadas, para botica íd	56
1198	De viruta para botica íd	1 00
1199	De madera, armadas ó desarmadas para cigarros íd	56
1200	De hierro ó acero para guardar dinero íd	65
1201	Pequeñas, para guardar moneda sencilla íd	1 00
1202	Con herramientas, para artesanos íd	1 00
	Cajas, peso inclusa la envoltura, como sigue:	
1203	De cartón, madera, zinc ó pasta de papel con ó sin plumeritos, para tocador, hasta la clase regular kilogr	2 40
1204	Finas. Vista.	
1205	De loza, porcelana, vidrio ó cristal, con ó sin plumeritos, para tocador, hasta la clase regular kilogr	3 20
1206	Finas. Vista.	
1207	De madera de la China, estén ó no barnizadas, charoladas ó doradas, para té kilogr	2 40
1208	De madera de la China, ó de pasta de papel, estén ó no barnizadas, charoladas ó doradas, para mantos ú otros usos, kilogr	2 00
	Cajas ó estuches para alhajas, ó boquillas. (*Véase* Estuches.)	
	Para rapé. (*Véase* Tabaqueras.)	

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d.	
		Ps.	*Cts.*
1209	Cajones de madera blanca armados ó desarmados para envase de licores ú otros usos, peso bruto — kilogr.		12
1210	Cal común, viva ó apagada — quintal.	1	30
1211	Pura ú óxido de calcio — kilogr.		80
1212	Sódica — íd.	1	30
	Calamita. (*Véase* Estoraque.)		
	Calcetines para hombre, como sigue:		
1213	De algodón ó de algodón con frisa de lana, ordinarios, muestra núm. 25 — docena.	1	50
1214	Regulares, muestra núm. 26 — íd.	3	00
1215	De mejor clase que los anteriores, muestra núm. 27 — íd.	6	00
1216	Finos — íd.	12	00
1217	De algodón llamados de lino de Escocia ó de Persia, ordinarios, muestra num. 28 — docena.	6	00
1218	Regulares, muestra núm. 29 — íd.	8	00
1219	De mejor clase que los anteriores, muestra núm. 30 — íd.	12	00
1220	Finos — íd.	14	00
1221	De lana ó con mezcla de algodón, ordinarios, muestra núm. 31 — docena.	4	00
1222	Regulares, muestra núm. 32 — íd.	6	60
1223	De mejor clase que los anteriores, muestra núm. 33 — íd.	12	00
1224	Finos — íd.	20	00
1225	De lino ó con mezcla de otra fibra vegetal, ordinarios, muestra núm. 34 — docena.	8	00
1226	Regulares, muestra núm. 35 — íd.	14	00
1227	Finos — íd.	20	00
1228	De seda para hombre ó niño — kilogr.	80	00
1229	De seda con mezcla de otra materia — íd.	56	00
	Calcetines para niños, como sigue:		
1230	De algodón ó de algodón con frisa de lana, ordinarios, muestra núm. 36 — docena.	1	20
1231	Regulares, muestra núm. 37 — íd.	2	00
1232	De mejor clase que los anteriores, muestra núm. 38 — íd.	4	00
1233	Finos — íd.	6	60
1234	De algodón llamados de lino de Escocia ó de Persia, ordinarios, muestra núm. 39 — docena.	3	00
1235	Regulares, muestra núm. 40 — íd.	4	00
1236	De mejor clase que los anteriores, muestra núm. 41 — íd.	6	00
1237	Finos — íd.	8	00
1238	De lana ó con mezcla de algodón, ordinarios, muestra núm. 42 — docena.	3	00
1239	Regulares, muestra núm. 43 — íd.	4	00
1240	De mejor clase que los anteriores, muestra núm. 44 — íd.	6	60
1241	Finos — íd.	9	40
1242	De lino ó mezcla de otra fibra vegetal, ordinarios, muestra núm. 45 — docena.	6	00
1243	Regulares, muestra núm. 46 — íd.	8	00
1244	Finos — íd.	14	00
1245	Calcomanias, inclusa la envoltura — kilogr.	6	00
1246	Calderas generadoras de vapor, peso bruto — íd.		65
	Calendarios. (*Véase* Almanaques.)		
	Calentadores estañados ó galvanizados para baños, peso bruto, como sigue:		
1247	De bronce ó cobre — kilogr.	1	60
1248	De lata ó de latón de hierro — íd.		94
	Calentadores con depósito para aceite ó espíritu de vino: se avaluarán como los anafes.		
1249	Calentadores de otras clases. Vista.		
1250	Cálices y copones. Vista.		
1251	Calomelano llamado mercurio dulce, incluso el envase — kilogr.	4	80

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d.
	Calzadores, inclusa la envoltura, como sigue:	*Ps. Cts.*
1252	De cuerno ó hueso ... kilogr..	4 00
1253	De metal ordinario ... íd....	3 00
1254	Los anteriores, niquelados ... íd....	4 00
	Calzoncillos para hombre, como sigue:	
1255	De género ó de punto de algodón, ó de algodón con frisa de lana, ordinarios, muestra núm. 47 ... docena..	8 00
1256	Regulares, muestra núm. 48 ... íd....	12 00
1257	De mejor clase que los anteriores, muestra núm. 49 . íd....	20 00
1258	Finos ... íd....	24 00
1259	De género de lino ó con mezcla de otra fibra vegetal, hasta la clase regular, inclusa la envoltura, muestra núm. 50 ... kilogr..	5 00
1260	Finos, inclusa la envoltura ... íd....	10 00
1261	De franela de lana de punto, de lana ó con mezcla de algodón, ordinarios, muestra núm. 51 ... docena..	16 00
1262	Regulares, muestra núm. 52 ... íd....	24 00
1263	De mejor clase que los anteriores, muestra núm. 53 . íd....	40 00
1264	Finos ... íd....	65 00
1265	De seda ... kilogr..	72 00
1266	De seda con mezcla de otra materia ... íd....	40 00
1267	De punto de algodón para baños, inclusa la envoltura . íd....	4 00
	Calzones para mujer, de género de algodón, como sigue:	
1268	Sin bordados, hasta la clase regular ... docena..	12 00
1269	Finos ... íd....	20 00
1270	Con bordados, hasta la clase regular ... íd....	16 00
1271	Finos ... íd....	40 00
	Callampas ú hongos, peso bruto:	
1272	Secas ... kilogr..	1 60
1273	En agua ... íd....	56
1274	En aceite ... íd....	80
	Camarones, peso bruto, como sigue:	
1275	En agua ... íd....	56
1276	Secos ... íd....	1 30
1277	Camas de madera para ruedas, peso bruto ... íd....	56
1278	Cambios de hierro ó acero y las piezas sueltas para los mismos, para ferrocarriles ... kilogr..	12
	Cambray género liso, como sigue:	
1279	De algodón, blanco, que pase de 40 hilos de trama y urdimbre ... kilogr..	3 00
1280	El anterior, pintado, hasta 40 hilos ... íd....	3 00
1281	El anterior, que pase de 40 hilos ... íd....	4 80
1282	De lino, blanco ... íd....	7 20
1283	Pintado ... íd....	8 80
1284	Blanco ó pintado, con mezcla de cualquiera otra fibra vegetal ... kilogr..	6 00
	Camelias género liso de un color:	
1285	De lana, hasta 35 hilos de trama y urdimbre ... íd....	6 60
1286	Que pase de 35 hilos ... íd....	12 00
1287	De lana con mezcla de algodón ... íd....	6 00
	Camisas blancas ó de colores, con ó sin cuellos ó puños, para hombre:	
1288	De algodón, hasta 40 hebras de trama y urdimbre, contadas en la pechera ... docena..	16 00
1289	Que pasen de 40 hebras ... íd....	24 00
1290	De algodón con pechera ú otras piezas de género de lino ó con mezcla de cualquiera otra fibra vegetal, hasta 40 hebras de trama y urdimbre, contadas en la pechera ... docena..	20 00
1291	Hasta 50 hebras ... íd....	32 00
1292	Hasta 60 hebras ... íd....	48 00
1293	Que pasen de 60 hebras ... íd....	65 00

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d.	
	Camisas blancas ó de colores, etc.—Continúa.		
		Ps.	*Cts.*
1294	De lino, ó con mezcla de cualquiera otra fibra vegetal, clase ordinaria .... docena..	65	00
1295	Regulares .... íd....	96	00
1296	Finas .... íd....	160	00
	Camisas para mujer, como sigue:		
1297	De algodón, sin bordados, hasta la clase regular ...... íd....	16	00
1298	Finas .... íd....	24	00
1299	De algodón, con bordados, hasta la clase regular ...... íd....	24	00
1300	Finas .... íd....	56	00
1301	De lino ó con mezcla de cualquiera otra fibra vegetal, sin bordados, hasta la clase regular .... docena..	65	00
1302	Finas .... íd....	96	00
1303	Las anteriores, con bordados, hasta la clase regular ... íd....	96	00
1304	Finas .... íd....	160	00
	Camisas varias, como sigue:		
1305	De bayeta, franela ó punto de lana ó con mezcla de cualquiera otra materia vegetal, para hombre ó mujer, clase ordinaria, muestra núm. 54 .... docena..	16	00
1306	Regulares, muestra núm. 55 .... íd....	24	00
1307	De mejor clase que las anteriores, muestra núm. 56 . íd....	40	00
1308	Finas .... íd....	65	00
1309	De punto ó género de seda .... kilogr..	65	00
1310	Las anteriores, con mezcla de otra materia ...... íd....	40	00
1311	Para niño, de género de algodón, de género de algodón con piezas de género de lino, ó de lino, hasta 33 centimetros de circunferencia en el cuello: se avaluarán conforme á las para hombre en su clase correspondiente, con rebaja de 50 por ciento. Vista.		
	Camisas:		
1312	De piqué de algodón, y las de género de algodón ó de lino con bordados, para hombre ó niño. Vista.		
1313	De listado ó rayadillo de algodón .... kilogr..	2	40
1314	De franela de algodón ó de género de algodón afranelado .... kilogr..	3	50
1315	Ó paños para formar sombreros, cuyo peso de cada uno no exceda de 40 gramos .... kilogr..	48	00
1316	Que pase de 40 gramos .... íd....	24	00
	Camisetas ó camisas para hombre ó mujer:		
1317	De punto de algodón, ordinarias, muestra núm. 57 .. docena..	5	00
1318	Regulares, muestra núm. 58 .... íd....	10	00
1319	De mejor clase que las anteriores, muestra núm. 59 . íd....	16	00
1320	Finas .... íd....	24	00
1321	De punto de algodón con frisa de algodón ó de lana, ordinarias, muestra núm. 60 .... docena..	8	00
1322	Regulares, muestra núm. 61 .... íd....	12	00
1323	Finas .... íd....	20	00
1324	De punto de algodón llamadas de lino de Escocia ó de Persia, hasta la clase regular, muestra núm. 62 ...... docena..	16	00
1325	Finas .... íd....	32	00
1326	De franela de lana, de punto de lana ó con mezcla de algodón, ordinarias, muestra núm. 63 .... docena..	16	00
1327	Regulares, muestra núm. 64 .... íd....	24	00
1328	De mejor clase que las anteriores, muestra núm. 65 . íd....	40	00
1329	Finas .... íd....	65	00
1330	De seda .... kilogr..	72	00
1331	De seda con mezcla de otra materia .... íd....	40	00
1332	Camisolas. Vista.		
1333	Camotes .... kilogr..		8

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d.	
		Ps.	*Cts.*
	Campanas, peso bruto, como sigue:		
1334	De hierro colado ... kilogr.		32
1335	De hierro batido ó acero ... íd.		56
1336	De bronce, cobre ó composición ... íd.	1	60
	Campanillas, como sigue:		
1337	Eléctricas para teléfonos. Vista.		
1338	Para colocar en el interior de las casas. Vista.		
1339	Cencerros, para bestias, de hierro ó acero, peso bruto ... kilogr.		56
1340	Los anteriores, de bronce, cobre ó composición, peso bruto ... kilogr.	1	60
1341	De metal ordinario, estén ó no niquelados, ó plateados, para sobremesa, iuclusa la envoltura ... kilogr.	3	20
1342	Como los anteriores, llamados timbres, para escritorio ó sombremesa, inclusa la envoltura ... kilogr.	6	00
1343	De metal ordinario, con resorte, para colgar en el interior de las casas, con ó sin útiles correspondientes, inclusa la envoltura ... kilogr.	3	00
	Canales de hierro. (*Véase* Caballetes.)		
	De zinc. (*Véase* Zinc.)		
	Canapés. (*Véase* Sofás.)		
	Canastas, peso bruto, como sigue:		
1344	De junquillo ó de mimbre para ropa ... íd.	1	20
1345	De mimbre, paja, junco, caña ú otros semejantes, sin adornos ni forros, para colegiales ú otros usos ... kilogr.	3	00
1346	Como los anteriores, con forro de algodón, lana ó lata ... kilogr.	3	20
1347	Canastillos de alambre, tengan ó no piezas de loza, porcelana, vidrio ó cristal, inclusa la envoltura ... kilogr.	2	00
	Canastillos de otras clases: se avaluarán como los Azucareros en su clase correspondiente.		
	Candados, inclusa la envoltura, como sigue:		
1348	De bronce ó cobre con letras alfabéticas ... kilogr.	14	00
1349	Los anteriores niquelados ... íd.	20	00
1350	De bronce ó cobre hasta 40 milímetros de ancho ... íd.	8	00
1351	Los anteriores, niquelados ... íd.	14	00
1352	De bronce ó cobre que pasen de 40 milímetros de ancho ... íd.	3	00
1353	Los anteriores, niquelados ... íd.	4	00
1354	De hierro, acero ó latón de hierro, estén ó no pintados, estañados, ó galvanizados, con ó sin piezas de bronce, ordinarios, muestra núm. 66 ... kilogr.		94
1355	Regulares, muestra núm. 67 ... íd.	1	90
1356	Finos ... íd.	4	00
1357	De hierro ó acero, con cerrojo, estén ó no pintados, estañados ó galvanizados, con ó sin piezas de bronce para puertas de almacenes, hasta la clase regular ... kilogr.	2	00
1358	Finos ... íd.	3	20
1359	De hierro, acero ó latón de hierro, niquelados: se avaluarán como los anteriores en su clase correspondiente, con aumento de 50 por ciento. Vista.		
	Candelabros de pie ó de colgar, inclusa la envoltura:		
1360	De bronce ó cobre ... kilogr.	3	00
1361	Los anteriores, niquelados, dorados, plateados ó barnizados ... kilogr.	4	80
	Candeleros, inclusa la envoltura, como sigue:		
1362	De bronce ó cobre ... íd.	3	00
1363	Los anteriores, niquelados, dorados, plateados ó barnizados ... kilogr.	4	80
1364	De metal británico, peltre ó plomo, tengan ó no piezas de otra materia ... kilogr.	5	00
1365	Los anteriores, niquelados ... íd.	6	00
1366	Los anteriores, dorados ó plateados ... íd.	8	00

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d.
	Candeleros, inclusa la envoltura, como sigue—Continúa.	
		Ps. Cts.
1367	De metal blanco, níquel, plata alemana ú otros semejantes, tengan ó no piezas de otra materia kilogr..	8 00
1368	Los anteriores, dorados ó plateados, hasta la clase corriente kilogr..	16 00
1369	De mejor clase que los anteriores, y los con monograma kilogr..	40 00
	Candeleros, peso bruto, como sigue:	
1370	De hierro ó acero, estén ó no pintados, barnizados, estañados ó galvanizados kilogr..	94
1371	Los anteriores, niquelados íd....	1 30
1372	De vidrio vaciado, blanco ó de colores, con ó sin grabados ó dorados ordinarios, muestra núm. 68 kilogr..	40
1373	De vidrio ó cristal cortado ó liso denominado medio cristal, blanco ó de colores con ó sin grabados ó dorados ordinarios, muestra núm. 69 kilogr..	65
1374	De mejor clase que los anteriores, muestra núm. 70 íd....	94
1375	Finos íd....	2 00
1376	De loza ó greda, clase ordinaria, no superiores á la muestra núm. 71 kilogr..	24
1377	Los anteriores, no superiores á la muestra núm. 72 íd....	56
1378	Finos, superiores á la muestra núm. 72 íd....	1 00
1379	De porcelana blanca íd....	56
1380	Pintados, dorados, esmaltados ó decorados, hasta la clase regular kilogr..	1 00
1381	Superiores á los anteriores, y los con monograma, hasta la clase fina kilogr..	1 60
1382	De clase superfina. Vista.	
1383	Candeleros de plata, con ó sin dorado kilogr..	200 00
1384	Candelillas de goma elástica ú otra sustancia no metálica para la exploración de las vias urinarias, inclusa la envoltura.. kilogr..	16 00
	Candilejas para piano, inclusa la envoltura:	
1385	De bronce ó cobre íd....	6 00
1386	Las anteriores, niqueladas íd....	8 00
1387	Las anteriores, plateadas íd....	12 00
	Canela y canelón, peso bruto:	
1388	Enteros íd....	1 60
1389	Molidos íd....	2 00
1390	Cantáridas enteras ó en polvo, inclusa la envoltura íd....	8 00
1391	Cañafístula íd....	56
	Cañamazo, género para bordar, con ó sin goma, inclusa la envoltura:	
1392	De algodón, cáñamo ó yute kilogr..	3 00
1393	De lino ó con mezcla de otra fibra vegetal íd....	4 00
1394	Cáñamo en bruto, peso bruto íd....	20
	Cañas y medias cañas para botas y botines, inclusa la envoltura:	
1395	De becerro kilogr..	10 00
1396	De cuero de caballo ó de vaca, charoladas ó sin charol íd....	12 00
1397	De chagri ó marroquí íd....	16 00
	Cañas de Guayaquil. (*Vease* Madera.)	
	Cañones ó caños, peso bruto, como sigue:	
1398	De hierro ó acero para chimeneas, estufas, etc., delgados íd....	48
1399	Gruesos íd....	24
1400	Los anteriores, estañados ó galvanizados íd....	32
1401	De hierro colado íd....	16
1402	De plomo íd....	24
1403	De composición íd....	24
1404	De bronce ó cobre, con aleación de zinc ó hierro, para calderos kilogr..	1 00
1405	Solo ó sobre hierro, para escaleras, catres ú tros usos íd....	1 60
1406	Para escopetas ú otras armas semejantes. Vista.	

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d.	
	Cañones ó caños, peso bruto, como sigue—Continúa.	*Ps.*	*Cts.*
1407	De greda vidriada .... kilogr.		08
1408	Ó mangueras de algodón, cáñamo, lino ó yute, con ó sin piezas de metal ordinario .... kilogr.	2	50
	Cañutillo, inclusos los papeles de la envoltura:		
1409	De plata, con dorado ó sin él .... íd.	200	00
1410	De bronce ó cobre, dorado ó plateado .... íd.	20	00
1411	Capachos de hierro ó acero para molinos, peso bruto .... íd.		65
	Caparazones para caballos, inclusa la envoltura:		
1412	De lana ó con mezcla de cualquiera fibra vegetal .... íd.	2	00
1413	De algodón, cáñamo ó yute .... íd.	1	00
	Capas y paletóes para mujer ó niña:		
1414	De alpaca de lana y algodón hasta la clase regular .... una.	6	60
1415	Finas .... íd.	14	00
1416	De alpaca de lana y seda hasta la clase regular .... íd.	14	00
1417	Finas .... íd.	28	00
1418	De casimir, paño, ó de cualquier otro género de lana, clase ordinaria .... una.	16	00
1419	Regulares .... íd.	28	00
1420	Finas .... íd.	56	00
1421	De casimir, de paño ó de cualquier otro género de lana con mezcla de algodón ú otra fibra vegetal, clase ordinaria . una.	8	00
1422	Regulares .... íd.	16	00
1423	Finas .... íd.	32	00
1424	De terciopelo, felpa ú otros géneros de seda ó con mezcla de algodón, hasta la clase regular .... una.	72	00
1425	Finas .... íd.	100	00
1426	Con bordados ó con encajes de lino ó de seda. Vista.		
	Capas y paletóes de goma ó de género impermeable, para la lluvia. (*Véase* Sobretodos.)		
1427	De casimir ó paño de lana, para hombre. Vista.		
	Capotes de paño de lana para militares:		
1428	Ordinarios .... uno.	24	00
1429	Regulares .... íd.	40	00
1430	Finos .... íd.	72	00
	Cápsulas y perlas medicinales, inclusa la envoltura:		
1431	De sulfato de quinina ú otros alcaloides, en cajitas ó frasquitos .... kilogr.	20	00
1432	Las anteriores, en frasco ó latas, para vender al peso, kilogr	32	00
1433	Medicinales no especificadas, en cajitas ó frasquitos .. kilogr.	6	00
1434	Las anteriores, en frascos ó latas, para vendar al peso, kilogr	8	00
1435	De gelatina, vacías, para medicamentos, peso neto .. kilogr.	8	00
	Cápsulas y perlas medicinales, peso bruto, como sigue:		
1436	De metal con monograma ó nombre, para tapas de botellas, kilogr	1	60
1437	Las anteriores, sin monograma ni nombre .... kilogr.		94
1438	De hojas de maiz para tapas de botellas .... íd.	6	00
1439	De porcelana blanca para ensayes .... íd.		56
1440	De lata para frascos de botica .... íd.	1	30
1441	Las anteriores, con dorado ó plateado .... íd.	3	00
	Capuchas de goma ó género impermeable:		
1442	De algodón .... íd.	7	00
1443	De lana .... íd.	12	00
1444	De seda .... íd.	20	00
1445	Capuchas de encerado .... íd.	1	20
	Carabinas, como sigue:		
1446	De fulminante, ordinarias .... una.	6	60
1447	De mejor clase que las anteriores. Vista.		
1448	De repetición, Winchester ú otros sistemas .... una.	32	00
1449	De salón hasta clase regular .... íd.	14	00

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d.	
		Ps.	Cts.
1450	Caramelo líquido para dar color á los licores, peso bruto . . kilogr. .	1	00
	Caramillos ú octavines, como sigue:		
1451	De madera de boj, ordinarios . . . . docena . .	8	00
1452	Como los anteriores, hasta 5 llaves . . . . uno . .	4	00
1453	De madera de ébano ó granadillo, hasta 5 llaves . . . . . íd	8	00
1454	Del sistema Boehm . . . . íd	32	00
1455	Caravanas ó zarcillos (joyería). Vista.		
1456	Carbón de piedra, el llamado cok, y el aprensado de patente, tonelada	20	00
1457	Carbón de madera, entero . . . . quintal . .	6	60
	Carbón animal, en polvo:		
1458	En envase de vidrio, incluso el envase . . . . kilogr . .		56
1459	En envase de madera ó de género, peso bruto . . . . íd		24
1460	Carbón vegetal llamado de Belloc ú otros semejantes, en frascos, incluso el envase . . . . kilogr . .	2	00
1461	Carbón vegetal, en polvo, en envase de madera ó género, peso bruto . . . . kilogr . .		24
1462	Carbonato de amoniaco, peso bruto . . . . íd		32
1463	De barita, natural . . . . íd		24
1464	De barita, purificado . . . . íd	1	60
1465	De bismuto . . . . íd	14	00
1466	De cadmio . . . . íd	12	00
1467	De cal preparado ó precipitado, peso bruto . . . . íd		24
1468	De cinc . . . . íd	1	60
1469	De cobre para la industria . . . . íd	2	50
1470	De cobre, purificado . . . . íd	4	00
1471	De creosota . . . . íd	40	00
1472	De estronciana . . . . íd	2	50
1473	De guayacol . . . . íd	72	00
1474	De hierro . . . . íd	1	00
1475	De litina . . . . íd	12	00
1476	De manganeso . . . . íd	4	00
1477	De magnesia, en polvo, peso bruto . . . . íd		56
1478	De magnesia, cristalizado . . . . íd	2	50
1479	De plomo, purificado . . . . íd	2	00
1480	De plomo, sin purificar, ó albayalde, peso bruto . . . . . . íd		40
1481	De potasa, impuro, peso bruto . . . . íd		32
1482	De potasa, purificado . . . . íd	3	00
1483	De soda, cristalizado (cristal de soda), peso bruto . . . . íd		04
1484	De soda, calcinado (ceniza de soda), peso bruto . . . . . . íd		06
1485	De soda, medicinal, ó bicarbonato, peso bruto . . . . íd		24
1486	Carboncillo para dibujar, inclusa la envoltura . . . . íd	1	60
	Carboneras, peso bruto, como sigue:		
1487	De hierro ó acero . . . . íd		56
1488	De lata ó de latón de hierro, estén ó no pintadas, barnizadas, estañadas ó galvanizadas . . . . kilogr . .		94
1489	De bronce ó cobre . . . . íd	1	60
	Cardamomo:		
1490	Entero . . . . íd	6	60
1491	En polvo . . . . íd	10	00
1492	Cardenillo ó acetato de cobre . . . . íd	1	30
	Caretas y máscaras, inclusa la envoltura:		
1493	De cartón . . . . íd	4	00
1494	De cera ó composición . . . . íd	8	00
1495	De seda ó con mezcla de otra materia . . . . íd	24	00
1496	De alambre . . . . íd	6	00
	Carey, manufacturado, inclusa la envoltura:		
1497	Sin incrustaciones, calados ni grabados . . . . íd	80	00
1498	Con incrustaciones, calados ó grabados . . . . íd	112	00
1499	Carmín, inclusa la envoltura . . . . íd	32	00
1500	Carminativo, bálsamo, incluso el envase . . . . íd	6	00

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos	Avalúo 18 d.
		Ps. Cts.
	Carne:	
1501	Salada de vaca ó de puerco, peso bruto .... kilogr.	32
1502	Peptonizada, en pasta ó líquida, peso bruto .... íd.	3 00
1503	Carneros vivos .... uno	14 00
1504	Carnes en conserva, peso bruto .... kilogr.	1 30
1505	Carpas de lona, de género de algodón, cáñamo, yute, ó con mezcla de estas mismas materias, estén ó no embreadas ó alquitranadas .... kilogr.	1 60
	Carpetas, sobremesas ó tapetes, como sigue:	
1506	De género de lana ó con mezcla de otra materia que no sea seda, de un color ó con dibujos estampados .... kilogr.	6 60
1507	Las anteriores, con bordados .... íd.	10 00
1508	De damasco ó reps de lana ó con mezcla de otra materia que no sea seda .... kilogr.	8 00
1509	De lino ó con mezcla de cualquiera otra fibra vegetal .. íd.	8 00
1510	De género de algodón ó con mezcla de otra materia que no sea seda .... kilogr.	4 50
1511	De felpilla de algodón .... íd.	6 00
1512	De cáñamo ó yute ó con mezcla de otra materia vegetal . íd.	3 60
1513	De género de seda, con ó sin bordados .... íd.	80 00
1514	Las anteriores, con mezcla de otra materia .... íd.	40 00
	Carpetas para escritorio. (*Véase* Cartapacios.)	
1515	Carretas y carretones. Vista.	
	Carretillas de mano para trabajadores:	
1516	De hierro, con una rueda y cajón del mismo metal .... una	16 00
1517	De dos ruedas y sin cajón .... íd.	12 00
1518	De madera, con una rueda .... íd.	8 00
	Carretillas para trasladar bultos, peso bruto:	
1519	De madera, con dos ruedas y con mangos .... kilogr.	56
1520	De cuatro á seis ruedas, sin mangos, llamadas zorras .. íd.	80
1521	Carrilleras ó fiadores de cuero, inclusa la envoltura .... íd.	12 00
	Carros, vagones y vagonetas de hierro ó acero:	
1522	Para ferrocarriles portátiles, peso bruto .... íd.	56
1523	Para ferrocarriles á vapor. Vista.	
1524	Para transporte de bultos. Vista.	
1525	Carruajes. Vista.	
	Cartapacios ó papeleras para escritorio, inclusa la envoltura:	
1526	De cuero ó de hule, tengan ó no cartón, hasta la clase regular .... kilogr.	3 00
1527	Finos .... íd.	6 60
1528	De papel secante, tengan ó no cartón .... íd.	1 30
1529	Cartas y planos geográficos y topográficos. Vista.	
	Carteras, como sigue:	
1530	De cartón ó papel, de hule ó telas semejantes, sin útiles .... docena	2 00
1531	Con útiles .... íd.	4 00
1532	De cuero ordinario, sin útiles .... íd.	10 00
1533	Con útiles .... íd.	20 00
1534	De cuero fino, sin útiles .... íd.	32 00
1535	Con útiles .... íd.	64 00
	Cartón, inclusa la envoltura, como sigue:	
1536	Ordinario, y el mismo cortado para encuadernadores, muestra núm. 73 .... kilogr.	24
1537	Regular, y el cortado para boletos, muestra núm. 74 .... kilogr.	56
1538	Fino .... íd.	1 00
1539	Perforado para bordar .... íd.	2 00
1540	Aceitado, y el de género con goma para prensa de cartas .... kilogr.	3 00

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d.	
		Ps.	*Cts.*
	Cartón, peso bruto, como sigue:		
1541	Ordinario, muestra núm. 75, esté ó no alquitranado ó embreado ..... kilogr.		20
1542	De asbesto para techos ..... íd.		56
1543	Para empaquetadura de máquinas ..... íd.		56
	Cartucheras inclusa la envoltura:		
1544	De cuero ..... íd.	6	60
1545	De tela ..... íd.	3	00
	Cartuchos para armas de fuego, peso bruto:		
1546	De cartón, vacíos, con ó sin sus tacos correspondientes ..... íd.	1	20
1547	Cargados con munición ..... íd.		80
1548	De metal ordinario, vacíos, con ó sin sus tacos correspondientes ..... kilogr.	3	00
1549	Cargados con munición ..... íd.	2	00
1550	Cargados con munición ó bala, llamados fulminantes ..... íd.	2	40
1551	Cargados con bala ..... íd.	1	60
1552	Casas de hierro ó madera. Vista.		
1553	Cascabeles de metal ordinario, peso bruto ..... kilogr.	1	60
	Cáscaras de cacao, peso bruto:		
1554	Enteras ..... íd.		14
1555	En polvo ..... íd.		40
	Cascarilla, peso bruto, como sigue:		
1556	Entera ..... íd.	1	30
1557	En polvo ..... íd.	1	60
	Cascos para sillas de montar. (*Véase* Armazones.)		
	Casimires de lana para trajes, cheviot, diagonal, sarga, borlón ú otros tejidos análogos, como sigue:		
1558	De lana ó borra de lana con mezcla de algodón ú otra fibra vegetal, tengan ó no dibujos estampados: de medio ancho, desde 60 hasta 75 centímetros, clase ordinaria, muestra núm. 76 ..... metro.		60
1559	Regulares, muestra núm. 77 ..... íd.	1	00
1560	Finos ..... íd.	1	60
1561	De doble ancho, ordinarios ..... íd.	1	20
1562	Regulares ..... íd.	2	00
1563	Finos ..... íd.	3	20
1564	De lana ó de lana con pequeña mezcla en el dibujo de cualquiera otra materia: de medio ancho, clase ordinaria, muestra núm. 78 ..... metro.	1	20
1565	Regulares, muestra núm. 79 ..... íd.	2	40
1566	Finos ..... íd.	4	00
1567	De doble ancho, ordinarios ..... íd.	2	40
1568	Regulares ..... íd.	4	80
1569	Finos ..... íd.	8	00
1570	Casinetes ú otros géneros análogos de lana con mezcla de algodón, para trajes, muestra núm. 80, seis décimos de centavo por cada centímetro de ancho.		
	Casinetes de mejor clase que los anteriores: se avaluarán como los casimires en su clase correspondiente.		
	Casquetes. (*Véase* Almas.)		
	Casquillos para paraguas. (*Véase* Regatones.)		
1571	Castañas con cáscara ó sin ella, peso bruto ..... kilogr.		20
1572	Castóreos secos ó en polvo ..... íd.	72	00
1573	Cataplasmas medicinales, inclusa la envoltura ..... íd.	5	00
	Catecú, inclusa la envoltura:		
1574	Goma entera ..... íd.	1	30
1575	En polvo ..... íd.	2	00
1576	Catecú ó tierra japónica, inclusa la envoltura ..... íd.		56

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d. Ps. Cts.
	Catres y cunas, peso bruto en cajones, como sigue:	
1577	De hierro, tengan ó no perillas ó una ó dos varillas de bronce .... kilogr.	24
1578	Con adornos ó piezas de bronce .... íd.	40
1579	Con la cabecera ó los pies de bronce .... íd.	65
1580	De bronce, con ó sin piezas de hierro .... íd.	1 00
1581	Los de las partidas anteriores, niquelados: se avaluarán con un aumento de 50 por ciento en su clase correspondiente. Vista.	
1582	Catres y cunas como los de las partidas anteriores, que vengan en otros envases; que tengan diversos avalúos y formen el contenido de un mismo bulto; que estén incompletos; ó que siendo completos, vengan parte de sus piezas en cajones y parte en fardos: se avaluarán en su clase correspondiente, aumentando el peso neto en un 60 por ciento. Vista.	
	Catres de madera, por centímetros de ancho, medidos en la cabecera, como sigue:	
1583	De roble ó nogal ordinario americano, hasta 115 centímetros .... uno.	64 00
1584	Los anteriores, con incrustaciones ó tallados .. íd.	100 00
1585	Que pasen de 115 centímetros .... íd.	94 00
1586	Los anteriores, con incrustaciones ó tallados .. íd.	130 00
1587	De caoba, cedro, jacarandá, nogal corriente ó fino, rosa, sándalo ú otras maderas semejantes, sólidos ó enchapados, hasta 115 centímetros .... uno.	94 00
1588	Los anteriores, con incrustaciones ó tallados .. íd.	188 00
1589	Que pasen de 115 centímetros .... íd.	130 00
1590	Los anteriores, con incrustaciones ó tallados .. íd.	260 00
1591	Caucho en planchas .... kilogr.	10 00
1592	Caviar (huevos de pescado), peso bruto .... íd.	1 30
	Cebada, peso bruto, como sigue:	
1593	Común .... íd.	12
1594	Perlada .... íd.	24
1595	Cebadilla ó eléboro blanco en polvo .... íd.	1 30
	Cedazos de alambre de hierro, acero, cobre ó bronce. (*Véase* Harneros.)	
1596	Ó tamices de tejido de crin ó cerda .... kilogr.	3 00
1597	Ó tamices de tejido de seda .... íd.	6 00
1598	Celosías de hierro ó acero ó de latón de hierro para ventanas, peso bruto .... kilogr.	94
1599	Cemento romano, de Portland y otros semejantes, peso bruto, kilogr	04
1600	Ceniza de soda ó carbonato de soda calcinado, peso bruto . kilogr.	06
1601	Centeno común, peso bruto .... íd.	14
1602	Cepillos para uso personal, para la mesa, ropa, cabeza y sombreros, clase ordinaria .... docena.	6 00
1603	Regulares .... íd.	10 00
1604	Finos .... íd.	20 00
1605	Los anteriores, con carey, nácar ó marfil. Vista.	
	Cepillos, inclusa la envoltura, como sigue:	
1606	Para dientes ó para uñas .... kilogr.	10 00
1607	Para calzado .... íd.	1 60
1608	Para limpiar joyas .... íd.	8 00
1609	Para limpiar pisos, puertas ó ventanas, de vegetal .... íd.	94
1610	Los anteriores, de cerda ó crin ó con mezcla de vegetal, kilogr	1 60
1611	De alambre de hierro, con crin, cerdas ó vegetal, para limpiar botellas .... kilogr.	1 70
1612	De hierro para limpiar caños ó tubos, peso bruto .... íd.	56
1613	Herramientas para carpintero ú otro oficio, peso bruto .. íd.	2 00
	Para caballos. (*Véase* Bruzas.)	

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d.
		Ps. Cts.
1614	Cepos de hierro ó acero para anclas ... kilogr..	24
	Cera, peso bruto, como sigue:	
1615	Animal, con ó sin mezcla ... íd....	2 00
1616	Vegetal ó mineral ... íd....	80
1617	Cerdas para brochas ú otros usos, inclusa la envoltura ... íd....	12 00
	De otras clases. (*Véase* Crín.)	
1618	Cerdos vivos. Vista.	
	Cerezas, peso bruto:	
1619	Secas ... kilogr..	40
1620	En agua, aguardiente, en su jugo ó en almíbar ... íd....	80
1621	Confitadas ... íd....	1 30
1622	Cerilla para encender luz, inclusa la envoltura ... íd....	2 00
1623	Cerote para zapateros, inclusa la envoltura ... íd....	1 00
	Cerraduras, con ó sin piezas de bronce ó cobre, inclusa la envoltura, como sigue:	
1624	De hierro, francesas ó sus imitaciones, con tirador ... íd....	1 30
1625	Sin tirador ... íd....	2 00
1626	De hierro, francesas ó sus imitaciones, llamadas de golpe, con tirador ... kilogr..	1 60
1627	Sin tirador ... íd....	2 40
1628	De hierro, francesas ó sus imitaciones, llamadas de bomba, con tirador ... kilogr..	3 00
1629	Sin tirador ... íd....	4 00
1630	De hierro batido ó colado, inglesas, norteamericanas ó sus imitaciones, con tirador, muestra núm. 81 ... kilogr..	80
1631	Sin tirador ... íd....	1 00
1632	De hierro ó de latón de hierro para baúles, maletas, cajas ó cajones, muestra núm. 82 ... kilogr..	1 00
1633	Las anteriores, muestra núm. 83 ... íd....	2 00
1634	Superiores á la muestra núm. 83 ... íd....	3 20
1635	De hierro, con campanilla de hierro ó bronce, para baúles, maletas, cajas ó cajones ... kilogr..	6 00
	Cerraduras de bronce ó cobre, inclusa la envoltura:	
1636	Para puertas, con ó sin piezas de otro metal ordinario . íd....	3 00
1637	Para baúles, maletas, cajas ó cajones, con ó sin piezas de otro metal ordinario, muestra núm. 84 ... kilogr..	3 00
1638	Superiores á la muestra núm. 84 ... íd....	4 80
1639	De bronce, con companilla de hierro ó bronce, para baúles, maletas, cajas ó cajones ... kilogr..	8 00
1640	Como todas las anteriores, niqueladas: se avaluarán en su clase correspondiente con aumento de 50 por ciento. Vista.	
1641	Como todas las anteriores, doradas ó plateadas. Vista.	
	Cerrojos con ó sin piezas de metal ordinario, peso bruto:	
1642	De hierro ó acero ... kilogr..	56
1643	De bronce ... íd....	1 60
1644	Cerveza en botellas comunes ... docena..	8 00
1645	En otro envase ... litro..	56
	Cestos. (*Véase* Canastos.)	
1646	Cianuro de bario ... kilogr..	16 00
1647	De zinc ... íd....	12 00
1648	De cobre ... íd....	12 00
1649	De hierro ... íd....	12 00
1650	De mercurio ... íd....	14 00
1651	De oro ... gramo..	3 00
1652	De plata ... kilogr..	80 00
1653	De potasa, amarillo (ferrocianuro) ... íd....	1 60
1654	De potasa, rojo (ferrocianuro) ... íd....	3 20
1655	De potasio y sodio. Vista.	
	Cidras. (*Véase* Frutas.)	

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d.	
		Ps.	Cts.
	Cigarreras, como sigue:		
1656	De paja del Perú ó sus imitaciones. Vista.		
1657	De cartón, papel, hule ó tela.......docena..	2	00
1658	De cuero ordinario.......íd....	8	00
1659	De cuero fino.......íd....	32	00
1660	De carey, nácar ó marfil. Vista.		
1661	De metal ordinario. Vista.		
1662	De plata, con ó sin dorado.......kilogr..	200	00
	Cigarrillos, cualquiera que sea su envoltura:		
1663	De tabaco habano.......íd....	9	00
1664	De tabaco de otras clases.......íd....	9	00
1665	Cigarrillos, medicinales, no de tabaco, inclusa la envoltura.íd....	10	00
1666	Cigarros puros.......íd....	20	00
1667	Cinabrio, inclusa la envoltura.......íd....	5	00
1668	Cinc en barra.......íd....		24
1669	Cinc en planchas ó en hojas, peso bruto.......íd....		32
	Cinc manufacturado, peso bruto:		
1670	En canales, caños, caballetes ó recipientes, para edificios.íd....		48
1671	En cornisas, molduras ú otros adornos, para edificios. íd....		80
1672	En piezas no especificadas.......íd....		94
1673	Zinc, cianuro.......íd....	12	00
1674	Zinc, en granalla.......íd....	1	00
1675	Zinc, puro, destilado.......íd....	14	00
1676	Zinc-hemol.......íd....	16	00
1677	Cinceles de hierro ó acero, peso bruto.......íd....		80
	Cinchas y sobrecinchas, inclusa la envoltura:		
1678	De algodón ó con mezcla de cualquiera otra fibra vegetal.íd....	6	00
1679	De cáñamo, lino ó yute, ó con mezcla de otra fibra vegetal.íd....	4	80
1680	De lana ó con mezcla de otra materia que no sea seda.íd....	8	80
	Cintas, inclusa la envoltura, como sigue:		
1681	De algodón, de un solo color, para ribete de colchones.íd....	3	20
1682	Las anteriores, de lana.......íd....	4	80
1683	De algodón para ribete de mantas, tirantes de pantalones, presilla de calzado, vestidos ú otros usos no especificados.......kilogr..	4	80
1684	De terciopelo de algodón.......íd....	8	00
1685	De lino ó con mezcla de cualquiera otra fibra vegetal, para presilla de calzado, vestidos ú otros usos.......kilogr..	6	00
1686	De lana ó con mezcla de cualquiera otra materia que no sea seda.......kilogr..	8	00
1687	De terciopelo de seda ó con mezcla de cualquiera otra materia, y las con listas ó venas de las mismas materias.......kilogr..	40	00
1688	De cuero para muebles.......íd....	12	00
	Cintas de seda, como sigue:		
1689	De crespón, gasa, tul, velillo ú otros tejidos transparentes.......kilogr..	112	00
1690	Las anteriores, de seda con mezcla de otra materia.íd.....	80	00
1691	De gro, moaré, raso, tafetán, y las llamadas listonería de papelillo.......kilogr..	68	00
1692	Las anteriores, de seda con mezcla de otra materia.íd....	40	00
1693	Cintas de cáñamo ó yute, ordinarias, para resorte de muebles.íd....	1	00
	Cinturas. (*Véase* Bandas.)		
	Cinturones para mujer ó niño, inclusa la envoltura:		
1694	De cuero, ordinarios.......íd....	8	00
1695	Regulares.......íd....	10	00
1696	Finos.......íd....	14	00
1697	De algodón ó con mezcla de calquiera otra fibra vegetal.íd....	6	00
1698	De lino ó con mezcla de cualquiera otra fibra vegetal..íd....	10	00
1699	De lana ó con mezcla de otra materia que no sea seda.íd....	12	00
1700	De seda con mezcla de otra materia.......íd....	24	00
1701	De seda.......íd....	48	00

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d.
	Cinturones, para militares, inclusa la envoltura:	*Ps. Cts.*
1702	De cuero, ordinarios ... kilogr.	8 00
1703	Regulares ... íd.	16 00
1704	Finos ... íd.	28 00
1705	De seda ó con mezcla de otra materia ... íd.	32 00
1706	De otras clases. Vista.	
1707	Ciruelas secas, peso bruto ... kilogr.	80
1708	Cítaras hasta la clase regular ... una.	20 00
1709	Finas. Vista.	
1710	Citrato de amoniaco ... kilogr.	6 00
1711	De bismuto ... íd.	16 00
1712	De cal ... íd.	6 00
1713	De hierro ... íd.	6 00
1714	De hierro amoniacal ... íd.	6 00
1715	De hierro y magnesia ... íd.	6 60
1716	De hierro y manganeso ... íd.	6 60
1717	De hierro y potasa ... íd.	6 60
1718	De hierro y estricnina ... íd.	24 00
1719	De hierro y quinina ... íd.	24 00
1720	De litina ... íd.	12 00
1721	De magnesia y de potasa, en polvo ó granular, en frasquitos, inclusa la envoltura ... kilogr.	1 60
1722	En latas ó frascos, inclusa la envoltura ... íd.	1 60
1723	De manganeso ... íd.	6 00
1724	Clarín de seda para cedazos ú otros usos ... íd.	94 00
1725	Con ribetes de algodón, especial para molinos ... íd.	56 00
1726	Clarines de guerra ... uno.	6 00
1727	De armonía, de pistón ó cilindros ... íd.	20 00
	Clarinetes y requintos, como sigue:	
1728	De madera de boj ... íd.	16 00
1729	De madera de ébano ó granadillo ... íd.	24 00
1730	Finos, con llaves de plata ... íd.	56 00
1731	Clavicordios de pistones ... íd.	20 00
	Clavijas para instrumentos músicos, inclusa la envoltura:	
1732	De madera, con ó sin incrustaciones ... kilogr.	12 00
1733	De metal, con ó sin mango de marfil ... íd.	16 00
	Clavo de olor especia, peso bruto:	
1734	Entero ... íd.	1 30
1735	Molido ... íd.	2 00
	Clavos de hierro ó acero, peso bruto:	
1736	Hasta 25 milímetros de largo, estén ó no estañados ó galvanizados ... kilogr.	56
1737	Que excedan de 25 milímetros, esquinados, estén ó no galvanizados ó estañados, con ó sin golillas ... kilogr.	14
1738	Estoperoles ó remaches, estén ó no estañados ó galvanizados, con ó sin golillas ... kilogr.	40
1739	Para herraduras, estén ó no estañados ó galvanizados ... íd.	56
1740	Puntillas para molduras ... íd.	56
1741	Para clavetear el calzado ... íd.	56
1742	Brocas para zapateros ... íd.	56
1743	Para tapiceros, de hierro, de acero ó de alambre de hierro con cabeza de bronce ó cobre ... kilogr.	1 60
1744	Los anteriores, niquelados ... íd.	2 40
1745	De hierro, acero ó alambre de hierro con cabeza de bronce, para otros usos ... kilogr.	94
1746	De alambre de hierro de todos tamaños ... íd.	24
1747	Puntillas de alambre de hierro, estén ó no pintadas ó barnizadas ... kilogr.	56
1748	Estoperoles ó remaches de bronce, cobre ó composición, con ó sin golillas, peso bruto ... kilogr.	1 00
1749	Clavos ó puntillas de bronce ó cobre, peso bruto ... íd.	1 60
1750	Clavos de zinc, peso bruto ... íd.	40

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d.	
		Ps.	*Cts.*
1751	Clavos de cobre ó de composición para forro de buques, peso bruto .... kilogr..	1	00
1752	Clavos de bronce, cobre ó composición, que bajen de 25 milímetros, peso bruto .... kilogr..	1	60
1753	Los anteriores, niquelados, peso bruto .... íd....	2	40
1754	Clisés para imprenta, peso bruto .... íd....	3	00
1755	Cloral hidratado .... íd....	6	00
1756	Amid .... íd....	20	00
1757	Clorato de barita .... íd....	3	00
1758	De estronciana .... íd....	8	00
1759	De potasa, peso bruto .... íd....	1	00
1760	De soda .... íd....	2	00
1761	Clorhidrato de quinina ó de otros alcaloides .... íd....	40	00
	De amoniaco ó de hierro. (*Véase* Hidroclorato.)		
	Clorodina, inclusa la envoltura:		
1762	En frasquitos .... íd....	14	00
1763	En otros envases .... íd....	9	40
1764	Cloroformo, incluso el envase .... íd....	4	00
1765	Cloruro de antimonio, concreto .... íd....	2	00
1766	De antimonio, líquido .... íd....	1	50
1767	De azufre .... íd....	4	00
1768	De bario .... íd....		90
1769	De bismuto .... íd....	14	00
1770	De cadmio .... íd....	14	00
1771	De cal, peso bruto .... íd....		16
1772	De zinc, fundido ó destilado .... íd....	3	00
1773	De zinc, liquido .... íd....		24
1774	De cobalto, cristalizado .... íd....	6	00
1775	De estaño .... íd....	1	30
1776	De étilo .... íd....	24	00
1777	De hierro amoniacal .... íd....	3	00
1778	De hierro (per) .... íd....	2	00
1779	De magnesia, purificado .... íd....	2	00
1780	De magnesia para la industria, peso bruto .... íd....		12
1781	De níquel, cristalizado .... íd....	8	00
1782	De oro y amonio .... gramo..	1	30
1783	De oro y sodio .... íd....	1	30
1784	De oro puro .... íd....	1	60
1785	De plata .... kilogr..	130	00
1786	De platino .... gramo..		56
1787	De plomo .... kilogr..	2	00
1788	De potasio .... íd....	1	20
1789	De sodio, cristalizado, puro .... íd....	1	00
1790	De sodio, en botellas, desinfectante ó licor de Labarraque, incluso el envase .... kilogr..		56
1791	Coaltar de Lebeuf en frascos, inclusa la envoltura .... íd....		80
1792	Cobalto metálico, crudo .... íd....	40	00
	Cobertores. (*Véase* Mantas para viaje.)		
	Cobre manufacturado, no especificado: se avaluará como el bronce manufacturado en su clase correspondiente.		
1793	Cobre en hojas ó planchas para forro de buques, peso bruto, kilogr		80
1794	Cobre ó bronce en hojas ó planchas, para otros usos, peso bruto, kilogr		80
1795	Cobre ó bronce en hojas ó planchas perforadas, peso bruto, kilogr	1	20
1796	Cobre ó bronce viejo en piezas inutilizadas ó arrancado del forro de buques .... kilogr..		56
1797	Coca en hojas, inclusa la envoltura .... íd....	1	30
1798	Cocaína .... íd....	72	00

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d.
	Cocinas económicas ó fogones, peso bruto:	
		Ps. Cts.
1799	De hierro ó acero, tengan ó no piezas de bronce ó cobre, con ó sin sus útiles correspondientes ..... kilogr.	32
1800	Las anteriores, niqueladas ..... íd.	48
1801	De hierro ó acero, pequeñas, tengan ó no piezas de lata ó de latón de hierro para usarlas con parafina ó aceite ..... kilogr.	1 00
1802	Las anteriores, niqueladas ..... íd.	1 50
	Cocó ó choleta para forro de ropa:	
1803	De algodón ..... íd.	2 00
1804	De lino ó con mezcla de otras fibras vegetales ..... íd.	3 00
	Cocos:	
1805	Llamados de Panamá ..... íd.	14
1806	Molidos, secos, peso bruto ..... íd.	65
	Cochecitos de mimbre ó de madera para niños:	
1807	Sin resortes ni toldo ..... uno.	12 00
1808	Sin resortes, con toldo ..... íd.	16 00
1809	Con resortes, con ó sin toldo, ordinarios ..... íd.	16 00
1810	Regulares ..... íd.	24 00
1811	Finos. Vista.	
1812	Coches. Vista.	
1813	Cochinilla, peso bruto ..... kilogr.	4 00
	Cocktaileras inclusa la envoltura, como sigue:	
1814	De metal ordinario, estén ó no niqueladas ..... íd.	6 60
1815	De metal ordinario, plateadas ..... íd.	16 00
1816	Codeína ..... íd.	72 00
	Codos, crucas, curvas, uniones, tees, y demás útiles complementarios para unir cañerías, peso bruto:	
1817	De hierro batido ó acero ..... kilogr.	24
1818	Galvanizados ó estañados ..... íd.	32
1819	De hierro colado, estén ó no estañados ó galvanizados ..... íd.	16
1820	De composición ..... íd.	24
1821	De bronce ó cobre ..... íd.	1 00
1822	De plomo ..... íd.	24
	Cognac:	
1823	En frascos ó botellas comunes (aguardiente) ..... docena.	20 00
1824	En otro envase ..... litro.	2 00
	Cohetes:	
1825	De la China y fuegos artificiales, peso bruto ..... kilogr.	94
1826	De papel con confites, peso bruto ..... íd.	1 30
	Cojines. (*Véase* Almohadas.)	
1827	Cojinetes de hierro ó acero para ferrocarriles, peso bruto ..... íd.	32
	Cok. (*Véase* Carbón.)	
	Cola:	
1828	Común, peso bruto ..... íd.	56
1829	De boca, inclusa la envoltura ..... íd.	80
1830	Para clarificar vinos, inclusa la envoltura ..... íd.	1 60
1831	De pescado ó itiocola (colapez), inclusa la envoltura ..... íd.	12 00
	Coladeras, inclusa la envoltura:	
1832	De tejido de alambre de hierro, tengan ó no piezas de otra materia ..... kilogr.	6 00
1833	Las anteriores, niqueladas ..... íd.	8 00
1834	Las anterieres, plateadas ..... íd.	16 00
1835	Coladeras, de lata ó de latón de hierro, con ó sin loza ó porcelana; estén ó no pintadas, esmaltadas, ó bronceadas; tengan ó no piezas de otra meteria; peso bruto ..... kilogr.	94
1836	Las anteriores, niqueladas, peso bruto ..... íd.	1 30
	Colcótar:	
1837	Ordinario ..... íd.	40
1838	Lavado ..... íd.	80

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d.
	Colchas ó sobrecamas, inclusa la envoltura:	*Ps. Cts.*
1839	De punto de algodón, con ó sin flecos de lana ... kilogr..	2 00
1840	De algodón llamadas de piqué ... íd....	3 00
1841	De género de algodón acolchadas con algodón ... íd....	1 60
1842	De damasco de algodón ... íd....	4 80
1843	De damasco de algodón con mezcla de lana ú otra fibra vegetal ... kilogr..	6 00
1844	De lana ó con mezcla de otra materia que no sea seda..íd....	8 00
1845	De género de lana ó con mezcla de otra materia que no sea seda, acolchadas con algodón ... kilogr..	3 20
1846	Colchas, sobrecamas ó edredones de género de seda ó con mezcla, tengan ó no forro de otra materia inferior, acolchadas con algodón ... kilogr..	14 00
1847	Colchas, ó sobrecamas de género de algodón, acolchadas con plumas ... kilogr..	6 60
1848	Colchas, ó sobrecamas de género de lana ó con mezcla de otra materia que no sea seda, acolchadas con plumas ... kilogr..	9 40
1849	Colchas, ó sobrecamas de género de seda ó con mezcla, acolchadas, con plumas ... kilogr..	20 00
1850	Colchas, ó sobrecamas de género de seda, con ó sin bordados, kilogr ...	80 00
1851	Colchas, ó sobrecamas de género de seda, con mezcla de otra materia, con ó sin bordados ... kilogr..	40 00
1852	Colchones de género de algodón ó lino, acolchados con lana ó crin ... kilogr..	1 30
1853	Colchones de resortes de alambre de hierro con piezas de madera, tapizados con género de algodón ó de otra materia vegetal.uno..	28 00
1854	Colchones de tejido de alambre ó de ganchos de hierro ó acero, estén ó no galvanizados ó estañados, tengan ó no piezas de madera ó hierro, peso bruto ... kilogr..	50
1855	Coleros ú ollas de hierro colado compuestas de dos piezas, para cocer cola, estén ó no estañadas ó galvanizados, peso bruto, kilogr ...	32
	Colodión:	
1856	Cantaridado ... kilogr..	8 00
1857	Para fotografia ... íd....	4 00
1858	Medicinal ... íd....	4 00
	Colombo, peso bruto:	
1859	Raíz entera ... íd....	1 30
1860	Raíz en polvo ... íd....	2 00
	Coloquíntidas:	
1861	Enteras ... íd....	3 00
1862	En polvo ... íd....	4 00
1863	Color ó composición para dar color á la cerveza, peso bruto.íd....	40
	Colorante para quesos ó manteca. *Véase* Annato.	
	Collares:	
1864	De cuero charolado, para caballos ... uno..	8 00
1865	De cuero sin charol, para caballos ... íd....	6 00
1866	De cuero, ordinarios, para mulas ... íd....	3 00
1867	De cuero, con ó sin piezas de metal ordinario, para perros, inclusa la envoltura ... kilogr..	5 00
1868	De metal ordinario para perros, inclusa la envoltura...íd....	4 00
1869	De ámbar ... íd....	60 00
1870	De oro, plata ó metal ordinario. Vista.	
	Colleras. *Véase* en Botones.	
1871	Combos ó mandarrias de hierro ó acero, peso bruto ... kilogr..	32
1872	Cominos, peso bruto ... íd....	56
	Cómodas de madera de roble ó de nogal ordinario americano, con cubierta de madera ó de mármol, estén ó no pintadas, enceradas ó barnizadas:	
1873	Sin incrustaciones ni tallados, ni espejo ... una..	64 00
1874	Con espejo ... íd....	100 00

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d.
	Cómodas de madera de roble ó de nogal ordinario americano, etc.—Continúa.	*Ps. Cts.*
1875	Con incrustaciones ó tallados, sin espejo ... una	130 00
1876	Con espejo ... íd	200 00
	Cómodas de madera de caoba, cedro, jacarandá, nogal corriente ó fino, rosa, sándalo ú otras maderas semejantes, sólidas ó enchapadas, con cubierta de madera ó de mármol, estén ó no barnizadas ó enceradas:	
1877	Sin incrustaciones ni tallados, ni espejo ... una	100 00
1878	Con espejo ... íd	160 00
1879	Con incrustaciones ó tallados, sin espejo ... íd	200 00
1880	Con espejo ... íd	320 00
	Compases para artesanos, con ó sin piezas de metal ordinario, inclusa la envoltura:	
1881	De hierro ó acero ... kilogr	2 00
1882	De bronce ó cobre ... íd	3 20
1883	De madera ... íd	1 30
1884	Compases de bitácora. Vista.	
1885	Compases de metal ordinario para el estudio de las matemáticas. Vista.	
	Composiciones, peso bruto, como sigue:	
1886	Para dar color á la cerveza ... kilogr	40
1887	Líquida para clarificar licores ... íd	2 00
1888	De asbesto y cemento para tapar calderos ... íd	24
1889	Para rodillos de imprenta ... íd	2 00
	Compoteras. Se avaluarán como los azucareros en su clase correspondiente.	
1890	Comunes y orinales de hierro colado, con loza ó porcelana, peso bruto ... kilogr	56
1891	Comunes de hierro colado, con recipiente del mismo metal ó de loza ó porcelana, con émbolo ó sin él, con ó sin piezas de bronce ó cobre, peso bruto ... kilogr	65
1892	Comunes de loza ó porcelana, peso bruto ... íd	56
	Condurango, peso bruto:	
1893	Corteza entera ... íd	1 30
1894	Corteza en polvo ... íd	2 00
	Confites, peso bruto, como sigue:	
1895	No medicinales ... íd	1 30
1896	Medicinales para vender al peso ... íd	2 00
1897	En cajitas ó frascos ... íd	3 20
1898	Conformadores para sombrereros: aparatos para tomar la medida de la cabeza ... uno	60 00
	Congeladoras. (*Véase* Heladeras.)	
	Conservas, peso bruto, como sigue:	
1899	De carne ... kilogr	1 30
1900	De frutas, en almíbar, agua, aguardiente ó en su jugo ... íd	80
1901	De legumbres ú hortalizas, en agua, vinagre, salmuera ó salsa, en cajas, tarros ó frascos ... kilogr	56
1902	En barriles ... íd	24
1903	De legumbres ú hortalizas, en aceite, en cualquier envase ... íd	80
1904	De pescado ó mariscos, ahumados, en agua, salmuera, vinagre ó salsa ... kilogr	50
1905	En aceite ... íd	60
	Conservas, medicinales. (*Véase* Electuario.)	
	Conserveras de vidrio ó cristal. (*Véase* Frascos.)	
	Consolas. (*Véase* Rinconeras.)	
1906	Contrabajos de cuerda ... uno	56 00
1907	De cilindros ó pistones ... íd	40 00
1908	Contrairritante de Jayne, peso bruto ... kilogr	1 30
1909	Contraltos de cilindros ó pistones ... uno	20 00

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d.
	Contrapesos para lámparas de colgar, peso bruto:	*Ps. Cts.*
1910	De hierro ó acero.......kilogr..	32
1911	Los anteriores, con chapa de bronce ó cobre.......íd....	65
1912	De bronce ó cobre.......íd....	1 60
1913	Los anteriores, niquelados.......íd....	2 40
	Coñac. (*Véase* Cognac.)	
1914	Copaibato de hierro.......íd....	24 00
1915	De soda.......íd....	20 00
1916	Copal entero, inclusa la envoltura.......íd....	1 30
	Copas de cristal ó vidrio, blancas ó de colores, con ó sin grabados ó dorados ordinarios, peso bruto:	
1917	De vidrio vaciado, muestra núm. 85.......kilogr..	40
1918	De vidrio ó cristal cortado ó liso denominado medio cristal, muestra núm. 86.......kilogr..	65
1919	De mejor clase que las anteriores, muestra núm. 87..íd....	94
1920	Finas.......íd....	2 00
	Copas de vidrio de Bohemia cuando vengan solas. (*Véase* Cristalería.)	
	Copas, inclusa la envoltura, como sigue:	
1921	De metal blanco, niquel, plata alemana ú otros semejantes, tengan ó no piezas de otra materia.......kilogr..	8 00
1922	Las anteriores, plateadas ó doradas, hasta la clase corriente.......kilogr..	16 00
1923	De mejor clase que las anteriores, y las con monograma, kilogr.......	40 00
1924	Para bocados, de metal blanco, niquel, plata alemana ú otros semejantes, tengan ó no piezas de otra materia....kilogr..	8 00
1925	Para bocados, de metal ordinario, plateadas, tengan ó no piezas de otra materia.......kilogr..	16 00
1926	De madera de cuasia.......íd....	6 00
1927	Probetas graduadas de cristal ó vidrio.......íd....	2 40
1928	De plata, con ó sin dorado, peso neto.......íd....	200 00
1929	Copelas para ensayes, peso bruto.......íd....	56
1930	Copones y cálices. Vista.	
1931	Copra, peso bruto.......kilogr..	24
1932	Coral labrado ó sin labrar. Vista.	
1933	Coralina ó musgo de Córcega.......kilogr..	65
	Corbatas de seda ó con mezcla de otra materia:	
1934	Angostas, ordinarias.......docena..	1 60
1935	Regulares.......íd....	3 00
1936	Finas.......íd....	6 00
1937	Cortas, de nudo, ordinarias.......íd....	2 00
1938	Regulares.......íd....	4 00
1939	Finas.......íd....	8 00
1940	Largas, ordinarias.......íd....	5 00
1941	Regulares.......íd....	10 00
1942	Finas.......íd....	20 00
	Corbatas de algodón, como sigue:	
1943	Angostas, hasta la clase regular.......íd....	1 60
1944	Finas.......íd....	3 20
1945	Cortas, de nudo, hasta la clase regular.......íd....	3 00
1946	Finas.......íd....	6 00
1947	Largas, hasta la clase regular.......íd....	3 20
1948	Finas.......íd....	6 60
	Corchetes. (*Véase* Broches.)	
1949	Corcho en plancha.......kilogr..	24
1950	Corcho en tapones, peso bruto.......íd....	1 30
	Corcho en tapones, inclusa la envoltura:	
1951	Con piezas de metal ordinario, estén ó no niquelados..íd....	3 20
1952	Los anteriores, plateados.......íd....	4 80
1953	Con piezas de loza, porcelana, madera ó vidrio.......íd....	2 40

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d.	
		Ps.	Cts.
	Cordel meollar, merlín, piola ó piolín de cáñamo, esparto ó yute, hasta 21 milímetros de circunferencia, peso bruto:		
1954	Sin alquitranar .... kilogr..	1	00
1955	Alquitranado .... íd....		80
	Cordones, galones y galoncillos elásticos, inclusa la envoltura, como sigue:		
1956	De algodón con goma .... kilogr..	12	00
1957	De lana con goma .... íd....	16	00
1958	De seda con goma ó con mezcla de otra materia .... íd....	24	00
	Cordones de seda con punta de metal. (*Véase* Pasadores.)		
	Cordones y cordoncillos de otras clases. (*Véase* Pasamanería.)		
1959	Coridalina .... kilogr..	72	00
1960	Cornetas de cilindro ó de pistón .... una..	20	00
1961	Para diligencias ó correos .... id....	3	00
1962	Cornezuelo de centeno .... kilogr..	3	20
	Cornisas para cortinas de ventanas, inclusa la envoltura:		
1963	De bronce ó cobre .... íd....	6	00
1964	De madera .... íd....	2	00
	Cornisas para edificios, peso bruto:		
1965	De hierro galvanizado ó estañado .... íd....		24
1966	De zinc .... íd....		80
	Coronas, cruces ú otros adornos fúnebres, inclusa la envoltura:		
1967	De abalorios, cuentas, cañutillos, chaquiras ó mostacillas de cristal, vidrio ó metal, engarzadas en alambre .... kilogr..	2	00
1968	Con flores de porcelana ú otros adornos de cristal ó vidrio, y las de metal ordinario esmaltado, con flores de porcelana .... kilogr..	3	00
1969	De siempreviva, con alma de paja ú otra materia semejante .... íd..	1	00
1970	De flores artificiales .... íd..	8	00
1971	Coronas de azahares, con ó sin ramos, guirnaldas, pulseras ú otros adornos de la misma materia, para novias .... kilogr..	20	00
	Corpiños, con ó sin barbas, para niños:		
1972	De género de algodón ó lino, hasta la clase regular .... docena..	12	00
1973	Finos .... íd....	20	00
1974	De género de seda ó con mezcla de otra materia. Vista.		
	Correas para sábanas de baño ó atados, inclusa la envoltura:		
1975	De cuero .... kilogr..	6	60
1976	De cuero con asa de metal ordinario, con ó sin niquelado .... kilogr..	14	00
	Correas para máquinas, peso bruto:		
1977	De suela .... íd....	6	00
1978	De lona, con ó sin encerado ó pintado .... íd....	4	00
1979	De goma .... íd....	3	00
1980	De cuero para máquinas de coser .... íd....	7	20
1981	Correderas para buques (instrumento náutico). Vista.		
1982	Correones de cuero para ligar correas de máquinas .... kilogr..	6	00
	Corsés de género de algodón ó con mezcla de otra materia que no sea lana ni seda, para mujer ó niña:		
1983	De clase ordinaria, muestra núm. 88 .... docena..	15	00
1984	Regulares, muestra núm. 89 .... íd....	30	00
1985	Finos .... íd....	80	00
1986	Corsés de otras clases. Vista.		
1987	Cortadores ó tenazas de hierro ó acero para cortar caños, peso bruto .... kilogr..	1	30
1988	Cortaplumas de una ó dos hojas, ordinarios .... docena..	2	00
1989	Regulares .... íd....	4	00
1990	Finos .... íd....	9	00
1991	Cortaplumas de tres á cinco hojas, ordinarios .... íd....	4	00
1992	Regulares .... íd....	8	00
1993	Finos .... íd....	16	00

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d.	
		Ps.	*Cts.*
1994	Cortaplumas de más de cinco hojas, ordinarios ... docena	6	60
1995	Regulares ... íd	14	00
1996	Finos ... íd	40	00
	Cortes para calzado, estén ó no aparados, inclusa la envoltura:		
1997	De becerro ó cuero charolado ... kilogr.	14	00
1998	De otros cueros ... íd	24	00
1999	De género de algodón ó con mezcla de otra materia que no sea lana ni seda ... kilogr.	6	60
2000	De lana ó con mezcla de otra materia que no sea seda ... íd	14	00
2001	De seda ó con mezcla de otra materia inferior ... íd	80	00
	Cortezas medicinales no especificadas, peso bruto:		
2002	Enteras ... íd	1	30
2003	En polvo ... íd	2	00
	Cortinas, con ó sin adornos de cualquiera materia que no sea lana ni seda, inclusa la envoltura:		
2004	De gasa, linón, muselina, punto ó tul, ó de cualquiera otro género de algodón, llanas ó bordadas con trencillas de la misma materia, ordinarias ... kilogr.	6	00
2005	Regulares ... íd	12	00
2006	Finas ... íd	20	00
2007	De género de cáñamo ó yute ... íd	4	00
2008	De lana, hasta la clase regular ... íd	12	00
2009	Finas ... íd	20	00
	Cortinas, inclusa la envoltura:		
2010	De lana con mezcla de seda, hasta la clase regular ... íd	16	00
2011	Finas ... íd	32	00
2012	De género de seda ... íd	72	00
2013	Con mezcla de cualquiera otra materia inferior ... íd	32	00
2014	Cosmético ó cabo para el cabello, inclusa la envoltura (perfumería) ... kilogr.	4	00
2015	Costureros. Vista.		
2016	Cotí de algodón para colchones ú otros usos ... kilogr.	1	60
2017	Cotí de lino, cáñamo ó yute, ó con mezcla de otra materia que no sea lana ni seda, sin listas de lana ... kilogr.	3	00
2018	Con listas de lana ... íd	3	20
2019	Cotón, género de algodón asargado, blanco ó azul ... íd	1	60
	Cotonías. (*Véase* Piqué.)		
2020	Coyes de lona, peso bruto ... íd	1	80
2021	Crea, género de algodón blanco, liso, grueso, especial para entretela ... kilogr.	1	50
2022	Crea y crehuela de lino, cáñamo ó yute, ó con mezcla de otra materia vegetal, muestra núm. 90 ... kilogr.	1	70
2023	Las anteriores, de mejor clase ... íd	3	20
	Crea para sábanas: se avaluará como el bramante en su clase correspondiente.		
	Crema:		
	De olor. (*Véase* Pomada.)		
2024	Para lustrar calzado, peso bruto ... kilogr.	2	00
2025	Crémor tártaro ... íd	1	60
2026	Creolina líquida, incluso el envase ... íd		80
	Creosota:		
2027	De Billard, inclusa la envoltura ... íd	12	00
2028	De otras clases, inclusa la envoltura ... íd	4	00
	Crespones, como sigue:		
2029	De seda ó con mezcla de algodón denominado crespón inglés ... kilogr.	40	00
2030	De seda, de otra clase ... íd	80	00
2031	El anterior, con mezcla de cualquiera otra materia inferior ... kilogr.	40	00

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d.
	Crespones, como sigue—Continúa.	*Ps. Cts.*
2032	O espumilla de lana ... kilogr.	9 00
2033	Con mezcla de cualquiera otra materia que no sea seda ... kilogr.	6 00
2034	Con mezcla de seda ... íd.	40 00
	Creta:	
2035	Preparada ó precipitada, peso bruto ... íd.	24
2036	Mercurial ó mercurio con cal ... íd.	3 00
2037	Cretona de algodón para tapiz de muebles, para colgaduras ú otros usos ... kilogr.	3 00
	Cribas. (*Véase* Harneros.)	
	Crics. (*Véase* Gatos.)	
2038	Crin animal, suelto, peso bruto ... íd.	80
2039	Crin vegetal, suelto, peso bruto ... íd.	24
2040	Crin tejido para forro de muebles ú otros usos ... íd.	14 00
2041	El anterior, con mezcla de cualquiera materia vegetal ... íd.	8 00
2042	Crisarobina ... íd.	12 00
	Crisoles:	
2043	De arcilla, peso bruto ... íd.	56
2044	De lápiz ó plombagina, peso bruto ... íd.	40
2045	De hierro ó acero ... íd.	32
2046	Cristal de soda ó carbonato de soda cristalizado, peso bruto ... íd.	4
	Cristalería no especificada, blanca ó de colores, con ó sin grabados ó dorados ordinarios, peso bruto:	
2047	De vidrio vaciado, muestra núm. 8 ... kilogr.	40
2048	De vidrio ó cristal cortado ó liso denominado medio cristal, muestra núm. 9 ... kilogr.	65
2049	De mejor clase que la anterior, muestra núm. 10 ... íd.	94
2050	Fina ... íd.	2 00
2051	Botellas, copas y vasos, blancos, sin grabados ni dorados cuando vengan solos, de vidrio ordinario llamado de Bohemia, muestra núm. 91, peso bruto ... kilogr.	24
2052	Cromato de amoniaco ... íd.	8 00
2053	De hierro ... íd.	8 00
2054	De plomo ... íd.	4 00
2055	De potasa (neutro), amarillo ... íd.	2 00
2056	De potasa (bi), rojo ... íd.	94
2057	Cromo metálico ... íd.	8 00
	Cromos. (*Véase* Estampas.)	
	Cronómetros de bolsillo para observaciones científicas:	
2058	Con tapas de plata ... uno.	240 00
2059	Con tapas de oro ... íd.	480 00
5060	Cronómetros de á bordo ó marinos, grandes, para observaciones científicas. Vista.	
2061	Crotón cloral, incluso el envase ... kilogr.	24 00
	Cruces y medallas para rosarios ú otros usos, inclusa la envoltura:	
2062	De metal ordinario ... kilogr.	3 00
2063	Las anteriores, niqueladas, plateadas ó doradas ... íd.	6 00
2064	De nácar ... íd.	24 00
2065	De marfil, peso neto ... íd.	56 00
2066	De otras clases. Vista.	
	Cruces para unir cañerías. (*Véase* Codos.)	
	Crucetas para postes telegráficos, peso bruto:	
2067	De hierro ó acero ... kilogr.	32
2068	De madera ... íd.	56
	Cuadernales ó motones, peso bruto:	
2069	De madera ... íd.	80
2070	De hierro ó acero, con ó sin cadena ... íd.	32
	Cuadernos. (*Véase* Libros.)	

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d.	
		Ps.	*Cts.*
2071	Cuadros de pintura. Vista.		
	Cuajo:		
2072	En polvo, incluso el envase kilogr.	8	00
2073	Líquido en barriles, peso bruto íd.		80
2074	Líquido en frascos ó botellas, peso bruto íd.		94
2075	Ó estómagos salados íd.	3	00
	Cuasia, corteza ó raspadura, peso bruto:		
2076	Entera íd.	1	30
2077	En polvo íd.	2	00
2078	Cuasina íd.	72	00
	Cubeba, pimienta, peso bruto:		
2079	Entera íd.	1	30
2080	En polvo íd.	2	00
2081	Cubetas de loza ó porcelana para fotografía, peso bruto íd.		65
	Cubiertos de tenedor y cuchara para ensalada, inclusa la envoltura:		
2082	De madera de boj kilogr.	6	00
2083	De ébano ó asta de búfalo íd.	14	00
2084	De marfil íd.	56	00
2085	Cucuruchos, cartuchos, bolsas, cajas ú otros objetos semejantes de cartón ó papel, con ó sin charolado, dorado ó plateado, tengan ó no amarras de seda, para confites, inclusa la envoltura kilog.	6	60
2086	Los anteriores, forrados en género de seda ó con mezcla de otra materia, inclusa la envoltura kilogr.	20	00
	Cucharas, cucharitas y cucharones, inclusa la envoltura, como sigue:		
2087	De metal británico, peltre ó plomo, ó de metal ordinario lavado ó blanqueado, tengan ó no alma de hierro kilogr.	2	50
2088	Las anteriores, plateadas ó niqueladas íd.	4	00
2089	De metal blanco, níquel, plata alemana ú otros semejantes kilogr.	8	00
2090	Las anteriores, plateadas ó doradas, hasta la clase corriente kilogr.	16	00
2091	De mejor clase que las anteriores, y las con monograma kilogr.	40	00
2092	De madera blanca íd.	1	60
2093	De hueso ó cuerno íd.	6	60
2094	De marfil íd.	56	00
2095	De nácar íd.	72	00
2096	De cristal, vidrio, loza ó porcelana íd.	1	00
2097	De plata, peso neto íd.	200	00
2098	De lata ó de latón de hierro con ó sin loza ó porcelana; estén ó no pintadas, esmaltadas, estañadas ó galvanizadas; peso neto kilogr.		94
2099	Cucharas, cucharitas, cucharones y tenedores de hierro ó acero, estén ó no estañados ó galvanizados, peso bruto kilogr.		56
2100	Cuchillones de hierro ó acero, con puño de madera ó de hierro, parecidos en su forma á las hachas, para cocina, peso bruto kilogr.		56
2101	Cuchillones y cuchillos para artesanos, peso bruto íd.	3	00
2102	Cuchillones y cuchillos con mango de madera, cuerno ó hueso, para cocina, peso bruto kilogr.	2	00
	Cuchillos con ó sin tenedores, para mesa ú otros usos, inclusa la envoltura:		
2103	Con mango de cuerno, hueso, madera ó metal ordinario, clase ordinaria kilogr.	1	60
2104	Regulares, y los con mango de asta de ciervo íd.	3	20
2105	Finos y los con mango de composición llamada marfilina, y cuchillos llamados trinchantes kilogr.	6	60

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d. Ps.	Cts.
	Cuchillos con ó sin tenedores, etc.—Continúa.		
2106	Con mango de marfil, y cuchillos llamados trinchantes, hasta la clase regular ... kilogr..	16	00
2107	Los anteriores, finos, y los con monograma ... íd....	32	00
2108	Con mango de metal blanco, níquel, plata alemana ú otros semejantes ... kilogr..	8	00
2109	Los anteriores, plateados, hasta la clase regular ... íd....	16	00
2110	De mejor clase que los anteriores, y los con monograma, kilogr ...	40	00
2111	Con mango de nácar, inclusos los papeles de la envoltura, kilogr ...	56	00
2112	Con mango de plata, peso neto ... kilogr..	200	00
	Cuchillos de caza y puñales, con ó sin vaina, inclusa la envoltura:		
2113	Con mango de cuerno, hueso, madera ó metal ordinario, hasta la clase regular ... kilogr..	3	20
2114	Finos, y los con mango de asta de ciervo, búfalo ó composición llamada marfilina ... kilogr..	6	60
2115	Con mango de marfil ... íd....	24	00
2116	Con mango de metal plateado ... íd....	32	00
	Cuchillos para cortar papel, inclusa la envoltura:		
2117	De madera ... íd....	3	00
2118	De hueso ... íd....	6	60
2119	De marfil ... íd....	56	00
	Cuchillos para abrir cajas de lata, peso bruto:		
2120	De hierro ó acero ... íd....		94
2121	Con mango de madera, cuerno ó hueso ... íd....	1	30
	Cuellos y puños para camisas, inclusa la envoltura:		
2122	De papel ... íd....	6	00
2123	De género de algodón ... íd....	12	00
2124	De género de lino ó con mezcla de cualquiera otra matera vegetal ... kilogr..	12	00
2125	De composición llamada celluloid ... íd....	14	00
2126	Cuentas impresas en papel, sueltas ó empastadas, peso bruto, kilogr ...	3	20
	Cuentas para rosarios ú otros usos, inclusa la envoltura, como sigue:		
2127	De madera ... kilogr..	2	00
2128	De corozo, hueso ó coco ... íd....	6	60
2129	De nácar ... íd....	20	00
	Cuentas de cristal, vidrio ó metal. (*Véase* Abalorios.)		
2130	Cuentas de lirio para fuentes, inclusa la envoltura ... íd....	8	00
	Cuerdas inclusa la envoltura, como sigue:		
2131	De tripa para instrumentos músicos ... íd....	20	00
2132	De metal para instrumentos músicos ... íd....	3	00
2133	Para relojes de colgar ... íd....	14	00
2134	Para relojes de bolsillo ... íd....	20	00
	Cuerno de ciervo, inclusa la envoltura:		
2135	En raspaduras ... íd....	1	00
2136	Calcinado ... íd....	1	30
	Cueros al pelo, sin curtir, como sigue:		
2137	De cabra ó chivato ... íd....	2	00
2138	De carnero, cordero ú oveja ... íd....	1	30
2139	De chinchilla ... íd....	12	00
2140	De guanaco ó venado ... íd....	1	60
2141	De león ... íd....	4	00
2142	De lobo, de un pelo ... íd....	3	00
2143	De dos pelos, y los de nutria ... íd....	4	00
2144	De oso ... íd....	4	00
2145	De tigre ... íd....	6	60
2146	De vicuña ... íd....	6	00
2147	De animales vacunos, peso bruto ... íd....		40

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d.
	Cueros curtidos, inclusa la envoltura, como sigue:	*Ps. Cts.*
2148	De carnero, blancos ó teñidos, con ó sin forro, para piso.....kilogr..	6 60
2149	De cabra, sin teñir y á medio cutir.....íd....	4 00
2150	De caballo ó de vaca, enteros, charolados ó teñidos.....íd....	4 00
2151	De ante ó gamuza, para calzado ú otros usos.....íd....	7 00
2152	De ante, imitación de los anteriores, para limpiar objetos de metal.....kilogr..	6 60
2153	Badanas.....íd....	12 00
2154	Becerros, blancos ó teñidos, sin perfume.....íd....	4 80
2155	Perfumados.....íd....	8 00
2156	Cabritillas ó sus imitaciones, y los llamados mégie, para calzado.....kilogr..	14 00
2157	Como los anteriores, para guantes.....íd....	24 00
2158	Charolados no especificados.....íd....	6 60
2159	De cerdo ó su imitacion.....íd....	6 00
2160	Chagríes ó sus imitaciones, engrasados, teñidos de negro, para calzado.....kilogr..	6 60
2161	Secos ó lustrados, teñidos de negro ó de color, para calzado.....kilogr..	9 40
2162	Los anteriores, perfumados.....íd....	14 00
2163	Marroquíes y tafiletes, ó sus imitaciones.....íd....	12 00
2164	De cocodrilo, para calzado ú otros usos.....íd....	20 00
2165	Suelas (cueros y medios cueros sin teñir), para calzado ú otros usos.....kilogr..	2 00
2166	Pergamino, para tapas de libro.....íd....	12 00
2167	Cumarina.....íd....	72 00
2168	Cunas de bronce ó cobre, tengan ó no piezas de hierro, peso bruto, kilogr.....	1 60
2169	De mimbre ó junco, peso bruto.....kilogr..	1 30
	De otras clases. (*Véase* Catres.)	
2170	Cupés. Vista.	
2171	Curare.....kilogr..	72 00
2172	Curarina.....íd....	72 00
2173	Curazao, licor dulce, en botellas ó frascos.....docena..	32 00
2174	En otro envase.....litro..	4 40
	Cúrcuma, peso bruto:	
2175	Raíz entera.....kilogr..	1 30
2176	Raíz en polvo.....íd....	2 00
	Curvas. (*Véase* Codos.)	
	Chalecos para hombre, como sigue:	
2177	De casimir, paño ú otros géneros semejantes de lana, ordinarios.....docena..	40 00
2178	Regulares.....íd....	64 00
2179	Finos.....íd....	128 00
2180	De casimir, paño ú otros géneros semejantes de lana con mezcla de algodón, ordinarios.....docena..	24 00
2181	Regulares.....íd....	40 00
2182	Finos.....íd....	80 00
2183	De brin ó dril de lino ó con mezcla de otra fibra vegetal, ordinarios.....docena..	24 00
2184	Regulares.....íd....	40 00
2185	Finos.....íd....	80 00
2186	De brin, dril ú otros géneros de algodón, ordinarios ó regulares.....docena..	24 00
2187	Finos.....íd....	48 00
2188	De alpaca de lana y algodón, ordinarios.....íd....	20 00
2189	Regulares.....íd....	32 00
2190	Finos.....íd....	48 00
2191	De género de seda ó con mezcla de otra materia, ordinarios, docena.....	64 00
2192	Regulares.....íd....	96 00
2193	Finos.....íd....	160 00

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d.	
	Chalecos para hombre, como sigue—Continúa.		
2194	De punto de lana ó con mezcla de otra materia que no sea seda, ordinarios, muestra núm. 92 ..... kilogr..	*Ps.* 3	*Cts.* 00
2195	Regulares, muestra núm. 93 ..... íd....	5	00
2196	Finos, con ó sin mangas de seda ó de seda con mezcla ..... íd....	9	00
2197	De punto de algodón ó con pequeña mezcla de lana ..... íd....	3	00
	Chalecos para niño, como sigue:		
2198	De casimir, paño ú otros géneros semejantes de lana, ordinarios ..... docena..	24	00
2199	Regulares ..... íd....	40	00
2200	Finos ..... íd....	64	00
2201	De casimir, paño ú otros géneros semejantes de lana con mezcla de algodón, ordinarios ..... docena..	16	00
2202	Regulares ..... íd....	24	00
2203	Finos ..... íd....	48	00
2204	De brin ó dril de lino ó con mezcla de otra materia vegetal ordinarios ..... íd....	20	00
2205	Regulares ..... íd....	32	00
2206	Finos ..... íd....	64	00
2207	De brin, dril ú otros géneros de algodón, ordinarios ó regulares ..... íd....	20	00
2208	Finos ..... íd....	40	00
2209	De alpaca de lana y algodón, ordinarios ..... íd....	14	00
2210	Regulares ..... íd....	20	00
2211	Finos ..... íd....	40	00
2212	De género de seda ó con mezcla de otra materia, ordinarios ..... íd....	48	00
2213	Regulares ..... íd....	64	00
2214	Finos ..... íd....	128	00
2215	De punto de lana ó con mezcla de otra materia que no sea seda, ordinarios, muestra núm. 94 ..... kilogr..	3	00
2216	Regulares, muestra núm. 95 ..... íd....	5	00
2217	Finos, con ó sin mangas de seda ó de seda con mezcla ..... íd....	9	00
2218	De punto de algodón ó con pequeña mezcla de lana ... íd....	3	00
	Chalones. (*Véase* Pañuelos.)		
	Champaña. (*Véase* Vino.)		
2219	Chancaca en panecillos ..... íd....		32
2220	en marquetas ..... íd....		08
2221	Chapas ó planchas de cristal, vidrio, loza ó porcelana, para puertas peso bruto ..... íd....		65
	Chapas ó planchas de metal para puertas, cajas, cajones, etc. (*Véase* Cerraduras.)		
2222	Chapeados de madera para muebles, peso bruto ..... íd....	1	00
	Chaqués. (*Véase* Levitas.)		
	Chaquetas de punto llamadas jerseys, para mujer ó niña, inclusa la envoltura:		
2223	De punto de algodón ó con pequeña mezcla de otra materia que no sea seda, hasta la clase regular ..... kilogr..	8	00
2224	Las anteriores, finas ..... íd....	12	00
2225	De punto de lana ó con mezcla de otra materia que no sea seda, hasta la clase regular ..... kilogr....	12	00
2226	Las anteriores, finas ..... íd....	14	00
2227	Chaquetones de punto de lana ó con mezcla de otra materia que no sea seda, ordinarios, muestra núm. 96 ..... kilogr....	3	00
2228	Regulares, muestra, núm. 97 ..... íd....	5	00
2229	Finos, con ó sin mangas de seda ó de seda con mezcla . íd....	9	00
2230	Chaquetones de punto de algodón ó con pequeña mezcla de lana ..... íd....	3	00

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d.	
	Chaquetones de paño de lana ó con mezcla de algodón, con ó sin forro, para marineros:	*Ps.*	*Cts.*
2231	Ordinarios..........docena	80	00
2232	Regulares..........íd	96	00
2233	Finos..........íd	160	00
2234	Chaquetones de encerado, ordinarios, para marineros...kilogr	1	20
	Chaquiras. (*Véase* Abalorios.)		
	Chairas. (*Véase* Afiladores para cuchillos de carnicero.)		
2235	Charqui y tasajo (cecina) peso bruto..........kilogr		60
2236	Charreteras de hilado de cobre dorado ó plateado, para oficiales..........par	24	00
2237	Charreteras de hilado de plata, con, ó sin dorado, para oficiales subalternos..........íd	72	00
2238	Como las anteriores, para oficiales superiores. Vista.		
2239	Cheques para bancos, inclusa la envoltura..........kilogr	6	60
	Chicotes. (*Véase* Látigos.)		
2240	Chicharras de hierro ó acero para taladrar hierro, peso bruto..........íd	3	00
	Chimeneas ó estufas, peso bruto:		
2241	De hierro ó acero, tengan ó no piezas de bronce ó cobre..íd		32
2242	De bronce ó cobre..........íd	1	60
2243	De mármol..........íd		56
2244	Chimeneas ó fogones para armas de fuego, inclusa la envoltura..........íd	12	00
	Chinches, inclusa la envoltura:		
2245	De hierro ó acero..........íd	6	00
2246	De bronce ó cobre..........íd	12	00
2247	Chinescos..........uno	40	00
2248	Chinolin puro..........kilogr	14	00
2249	Chocolate en pasta ó en polvo, y el conocido con el nombre de cocoa, en polvo, peso bruto..........kilogr	1	20
2250	Como el anterior, en leche, peso bruto..........íd	1	30
	Chocolateras. Se avaluarán como las cafeteras en su clase correspondiente.		
	Choleta. (*Véase* Cocó.)		
2251	Chorizos, salchichones y toda clase de embuchados, peso bruto..........kilogr	1	30
	Chuces. (*Véase* Jergones.)		
2252	Chumaceras y toletes de hierro ó acero, estén ó no estañadas ó galvanizadas, peso bruto..........kilogr		56
2253	Chuño, peso bruto..........íd		56
	Dados, peso inclusa la envoltura, como sigue:		
2254	De hueso..........íd	6	00
2255	De marfil..........íd	56	00
2256	De nácar..........íd	80	00
2257	Dados, de hierro ó acero para terrajas, peso bruto..........íd	4	00
2258	Damajuanas de vidrio, peso bruto..........íd		20
	Damas, inclusa la envoltura:		
2259	De madera blanca, estén ó no pintadas ó barnizadas..........íd	1	20
2260	De madera de ebanista..........íd	2	00
2261	Damasco de algodón, blanco..........íd	2	40
2262	Damasco de algodón, pintado..........íd	3	00
2263	Damasco de lino ó con mezcla de cualquiera otra materia vegetal, para mantelas ú otros usos, hasta la clase regular..........kilogr	4	00
2264	Fino..........íd	6	60
2265	Damasco de lana..........íd	8	00
2266	Damasco de lana ó con mezcla de otra materia que no sea seda..........íd	6	00
2267	Damasco de lana con dibujos de seda, con ó sin mezcla de otra materia..........íd	16	00
2268	Damasco de seda..........íd	56	00

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d.	
		Ps.	Cts.
2269	Damasco de seda con mezcla de otra materia inferior ... kilogr.	24	00
2270	Dátiles, peso bruto ... íd.		80
	Dedales con ó sin piezas de otra materia, inclusa la envoltura, como sigue:		
2271	De bronce, cobre, hierro, acero ó metal blanco ... kilogr.	3	00
2272	Los anteriores, niquelados ó plateados ... íd.	4	00
2273	De hueso ... íd.	6	00
2274	De marfil ... íd.	56	00
2275	De nácar ... íd.	80	00
2276	De metal ordinario con piezas de cuero, llamados rempujos ... kilogr.	6	00
2277	Delfina ... íd.	72	00
2278	Depilatorios ... íd.	3	00
2279	Depósitos ó cajones de hierro ó acero, estén ó no estañados ó galvanizados, para cocina, peso bruto ... kilogr.		32
2280	Los anteriores, con loza ó porcelana, peso bruto ... íd.		56
	Depósitos ó cajones:		
2281	De hierro ó acero, estén ó no estañados, galvanizados ó pintados, tengan ó no piezas de otro metal ordinario, para lugares ú otros usos, peso bruto ... kilogr.		60
	Depósitos ó cajones de loza, porcelana, cristal ó vidrio, para lámparas de parafina, peso bruto:		
2282	Sin cuello de metal ... kilogr.		60
2283	Con cuello de bronce ó cobre que esté ó no niquelado. íd.		80
2284	Dermatol ... íd.	24	00
2285	Descantillones para artesanos, peso bruto ... íd.	1	30
	Descarozados. (*Véase* Orejones.)		
	Despabiladeras, inclusa la envoltura:		
2286	De hierro ó acero ... íd.	1	00
2287	De bronce ó cobre ... íd.	3	00
2288	De metal ordinario, plateadas ó niqueladas ... íd.	4	00
2289	Despalmadores ó cuchillos para herradores, peso bruto ... íd.	3	00
	Despertadores. (*Véase* Relojes.)		
2290	Destiladeras ó filtros comunes de loza, piedra ó composición, peso bruto ... kilogr.		56
2291	Destornilladores, peso bruto ... íd.	3	00
2292	Desvíos de hierro ó acero para ferrocarriles, peso bruto ... íd.		12
2293	Dextrina, peso bruto ... íd.		56
2294	Diablo fuerte, género de algodón para trajes ... íd.	1	80
2295	Diamantes para vidrieros ó grabadores ... íd.	64	00
2296	Diascordio entero ó en polvo ... íd.	8	00
2297	Diastasa ... íd.	60	00
	Dibujos, modelos ó diseños para bordar ó calar madera, inclusa la envoltura:		
2298	En papel ... kilogr.	14	00
2299	En cartón ... íd.	8	00
2300	Dibujos, figurines, moldes ó patrones en papel, para modelos de trajes, inclusa la envoltura ... kilogr.	6	00
	Díctamo, peso bruto, como sigue:		
2301	Entero ... íd.	1	30
2302	En polvo ... íd.	2	00
	Dientes:		
2303	Artificiales sin encías ... ciento.	20	00
2304	Artificiales con encías ... íd.	32	00
2305	Dientes de hierro ó acero para sierras ó para máquinas, peso bruto ... kilogr.	1	30
2306	Digitalina ... íd.	72	00
	Dinamita. (*Véase* Pólvora.)		
	Diosma crenada, peso bruto:		
2307	Entera ... íd.	1	30
2308	En polvo ... íd.	2	00

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d.	
		Ps.	*Cts.*
2309	Diuretina kilogr.	72	00
	Dominós, inclusa la envoltura:		
2310	De hueso, de madera, ó de hueso y madera íd.	2	40
2311	De marfil íd.	56	00
2312	De marfil y hueso íd.	28	00
	Dragonas, inclusa la envoltura:		
2313	De cuero, para militares íd.	12	00
2314	De seda con hilo de metal ordinario plateado ó dorado íd.	40	00
2315	Con hilo de plata, con ó sin dorado íd.	130	00
	Driles. (*Véase* Brines.)		
2316	Dubuasina íd.	72	00
	Duchas ó irrigadores con ó sin piezas de cristal ó vidrio; tengan ó no tubos, bitoques ó manguera de goma que no exceda de dos metros de largo en cada una; inclusa la envoltura:		
2317	De lata ó de latón de hierro kilogr.	4	00
2318	De goma ó de género engomado íd.	8	00
	Duelas labradas, peso bruto:		
2319	Nuevas íd.		56
2320	Usadas íd.		24
2321	Duelas sin labrar, peso bruto íd.		24
	Dulcamara, peso bruto:		
2322	Entera íd.	1	30
2323	En polvo íd.	2	00
	Dulceras. Se avaluarán como los azucareros en su clase correspondiente.		
	Dulces, peso bruto, como sigue:		
2324	En almíbar kilogr.		80
2325	Confitados íd.	1	30
	Duraderas:		
2326	De lana íd.	8	00
2327	De lana con mezcla de otra materia que no sea seda íd.	6	00
2328	De algodón ó con mezcla de otra materia vegetal íd.	3	00
2329	Durmientes de hierro ó acero para ferrocarriles, peso bruto íd.		12
2330	Eclises ó planchuelas de hierro ó acero para ferrocariles, peso bruto kilogr.		12
	Efigies. (*Véase* Estatuas.)		
2331	Eikonégeno íd.	20	00
	Ejes de hierro ó acero para carros ó carruajes, con ó sin bocina, peso bruto:		
2332	Sin tuercas kilogr.		40
2333	Con tuercas de metal ordinario íd.		65
2334	Con tuercas niqueladas ó plateadas íd.		80
2335	Ejes de hierro ó acero para locomotoras, ténders ó vagones, peso bruto kilogr.		40
2336	Ejes de hierro ó acero para sierras, molejones ó máquinas, peso bruto kilogr.		56
2337	Elaidina íd.	72	00
	Elástico, inclusa la envoltura, como sigue:		
2338	Para calzado íd.	6	60
2339	Para papeles íd.	12	00
2340	Manufacturado, no especificado íd.	16	00
2341	Elaterina íd.	72	00
2342	Elaterio íd.	72	00
2343	Elatina ó agua de brea, inclusa la envoltura íd.		80
2344	Eléboro blanco ó cebadilla, en polvo íd.	1	30
2345	Electuarios ó conservas medicinales íd.	1	60
2346	Elementos para pilas eléctricas, peso bruto íd.		65
	Elíxires:		
2347	Y agua para los dientes, inclusa la envoltura íd.	3	50
2348	Medicinales, peso bruto íd.	1	60
	Embuchados. (*Véase* Chorizos.)		

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d.
	Embudos:	*Ps. Cts.*
2349	De cristal, vidrio, loza ó porcelana, peso bruto ..... kilogr..	56
2350	De goma, caucho ó gutapercha, inclusa la envoltura... íd....	6 00
2351	De lata ó latón de hierro, estén ó no estañados ó galvanizados, con ó sin loza ó porcelana, peso bruto .... kilogr..	94
2352	Emético ó tartrato de potasa y de antimonio .... íd....	2 00
2353	Emetina .... íd....	72 00
2354	Empaquetadura para máquinas, peso bruto .... íd....	56
2355	Emplastos medicinales, no especificados, en pasta, inclusa la envoltura .... kilogr..	3 00
2356	Emplastos ó parches sobre género, papel ó cuero, inclusa la envoltura .... kilogr..	12 00
2357	Emulsión de aceite de bacalao, incluso el envase .... íd....	2 40
2358	Pancreática de Savory y Moore, en frascos, inclusa la envoltura .... kilogr..	3 20
	Enaguas hechas ó en cortes, inclusa la envoltura:	
2359	De género de algodón, sin bordados ni recortes .... íd....	4 00
2360	Las anteriores, con bordados ó recortes .... íd....	6 60
2361	De género de lino ó con mezcla de otra materia vegetal, sin bordados ni recortes .... kilogr..	6 60
2362	Las anteriores, con bordados ó recortes .... íd....	12 00
	Enaguas y refajos, inclusa la envoltura, como sigue:	
2363	De género de lana ó con mezcla de otra materia que no sea seda .... kilogr..	12 00
2364	De punto de algodón ó con mezcla de cualquiera otra materia vegetal .... kilogr..	4 00
2365	De punto de lana ó con mezcla de otra materia que no sea seda .... kilogr..	6 00
2366	De fieltro de lana ó con mezcla de otra materia que no sea seda .... kilogr..	3 00
2367	De género de seda .... íd....	72 00
2368	De género de seda con mezcla de otra materia inferior. íd....	40 00
	Encajes, blondas y miñaques, peso eliminando las cajas, como sigue:	
2369	De algodón, ordinarios, muestra núm. 98 .... kilogr..	12 00
2370	Superiores á la muestra núm. 98 .... íd....	24 00
2371	De lino ó con mezcla de cualquiera otra fibra vegetal, ordinarios, muestra núm. 99 .... kilogr..	56 00
2372	Superiores á la muestra núm. 99. Vista.	
2373	De lana ó con mezcla de cualquiera otra materia que no sea seda .... kilogr..	20 00
	Encajes, blondas y los llamados guipures, peso eliminando las cajas, como sigue:	
2374	De seda, hasta la clase regular .... kilogr..	130 00
2375	Finos. Vista.	
2376	De seda con mezcla de otra materia, hasta la clase regular .... kilogr..	80 00
2377	Finos .... íd....	160 00
	Encajes de metal. Se avaluarán como Pasamanería en su clase correspondiente.	
	Encarrujados ó golillas, inclusa la envoltura:	
2378	De algodón, tengan ó no pequeña mezcla superior .. kilogr..	32 00
2379	De seda ó con mezcla de otra materia inferior .... íd....	80 00
2380	Encerado doble para piso, peso bruto .... íd....	48
2381	Encerado ó hule sencillo para sobremesa, carruajes ú otros usos, peso bruto .... kilogr..	94
	Encurtidos de legumbres ú hortalizas en agua, vinagre, salmuera ó salsa, peso bruto:	
2382	En cajas, tarros ó frascos .... kilogr..	56
2383	En barriles .... íd....	24
	Enchapados. (*Véase* Chapeados.)	

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d.	
		Ps.	Cts.
2384	Enrejados de alambre de hierro ó acero, manufacturados en objetos no especificados, tengan ó no piezas de otra materia, peso bruto .... kilogr..	1	60
	Ensaladeras. Se avaluarán como los azucareros en su clase correspondiente.		
2385	Entorchados para instrumentos músicos, inclusa la envoltura, kilogr	16	00
2386	Equipaje. (*Véase* la Ley.) Vista.		
	Ergotina:		
2387	De Bonjean en frascos de su especie, incluso el envase, kilogr	14	00
2388	Dialisada .... kilogr..	40	00
2389	Ergotinina .... íd....	72	00
	Escafandras. (*Véase* Trajes para buzo.)		
2390	Escaleras de madera, peso bruto .... íd....		56
	Escamonea, peso con ó sin envoltura:		
2391	Entera .... íd....	24	00
2392	En polvo .... íd....	32	00
2393	Escandallos ó sondas de plomo para navegantes, peso bruto .íd....		24
	Escañuelos. (*Véase* Banquillos.)		
	Escarchados, inclusos los papeles de la envoltura:		
2394	De plata, con dorado ó sin él .... íd....	200	00
2395	De bronce ó cobre dorado ó plateado .... íd....	20	00
	Escarpidores. (*Véase* Peines.)		
	Escarpines, inclusa la envoltura:		
2396	De pañete ó fieltro de lana ó con mezcla de otra materia vegetal .... kilogr..	4	00
2397	De punto de lana ó con mezcla de otra materia vegetal .íd....	10	00
2398	Esclavinas. Vista.		
	Escobas:		
2399	Comunes, con ó sin mango .... docena..	8	00
2400	De ramas, con ó sin mango, para buques .... íd....	2	00
2401	Escobenes de hierro ó acero para buques, peso bruto .... kilogr..		20
	Escobillas. (*Véase* Cepillos.)		
	Escobillones y escobones con ó sin mango, para limpiar pisos ú otros usos:		
2402	De crin .... docena..	8	00
2403	De vegetal .... íd....	6	00
2404	Escofinas para artesanos, peso bruto .... kilogr..		80
2405	Escoperos para alquitranar ó embrear, inclusa la envoltura .íd....	2	00
	Escopetas de chimenea, clase ordinaria:		
2406	De un tiro .... una..	6	60
2407	De dos tiros .... íd....	12	00
	Escopetas de chimenea, cañón de alambre ó sus imitaciones:		
2408	Hasta la clase regular, de un tiro .... una..	12	00
2409	De dos tiros .... íd....	16	00
2410	Finas, de un tiro .... íd....	20	00
2411	De dos tiros .... íd....	24	00
	Escopetas, sistema Lefaucheux, fuego central, ú otras análogos:		
2412	Ordinarias, de un tiro .... una..	20	00
2413	De dos tiros .... íd....	32	00
2414	Regulares, de un tiro .... íd....	32	00
2415	De dos tiros .... íd....	56	00
2416	Finas, de uno ó dos tiros. Vista.		
2417	Escopetas de otras clases. Vista.		
2418	Escoplos de hierro ó acero, con ó sin mango, para artesanos, peso bruto .... kilogr..		56

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d.
	Escritorios de madera de roble ó nogal ordinario americano:	*Ps. Cts.*
2419	Forma de cómoda ó de piano, hasta la clase regular ... uno	100 00
2420	Finos ... íd	200 00
2421	Forma de mesa, llamados de ministro, hasta la clase regular ... uno	200 00
2422	Finos ... íd	320 00
	Escritorios de madera de caoba, cedro, jacarandá, nogal corriente ó fino, rosa, sándalo ú otras semejantes, sólidos ó enchapados:	
2423	Forma de cómoda ó de piano, hasta la clase regular ... uno	160 00
2424	Finos ... íd	240 00
2425	Forma de mesa, llamados de ministro, hasta la clase regular ... uno	200 00
2426	Finos ... íd	400 00
2427	Escritorios de otras formas y clases. Vista.	
	Escuadras para artesanos, peso bruto:	
2428	De hierro ó acero ... kilogr	94
2429	De madera ... íd	1 00
2430	Escuadras con hojas de hierro ó acero, con mango de madera, tengan ó no filetes de metal ordinario ó nivel, peso bruto, kilogr	8 00
	Escupideras. Se avaluarán como los azucareros en su clase correspondiente.	
	Esencias, como sigue:	
2431	De angélica, de azahar ó neroli, de manzanilla, matico y cardamomo ... kilogr	130 00
2432	Maravillosa, en frasquitos, inclusa la envoltura ... íd	2 00
2433	De rosa ... íd	200 00
2434	De ajenjo, almendras, geranio, laurel, mostaza, nuez moscada, patchulí, pimienta y sándalo ... kilogr	40 00
2435	De anís y de eucaliptus, incluso el envase ... íd	8 00
2436	De mirbano ó nitro-bencina, incluso el envase ... íd	3 00
2437	Ó éter de frutas para la cocina ó para helados, incluso el envase ... kilogr	6 00
2438	Y extracto para componer ó dar aroma á los vinos y licores, incluso el envase ... kilogr	6 00
2439	No especificadas, incluso el envase ... íd	12 00
	Esencias, para el tocador. (*Véase* Extractos.)	
	Esencias, para jabón. (*Véase* Aceites grasos.)	
2440	Eserina ... íd	72 00
2441	Eslabones de hierro ó acero para sacar lumbre, inclusa la envoltura ... kilogr	80
	Esmalte. (*Véase* Oropel.)	
	Esmeril, peso bruto, como sigue:	
2442	En polvo ... íd	40
2443	Sobre género ... íd	90
2444	Sobre papel ... íd	40
	Espadas, floretes ó sables, como sigue:	
2445	De hierro ó acero, con guarnición del mismo metal, para tropa ... una	4 00
2446	Con guarnición de metal ordinario, esté ó no plateada, dorada ó niquelada, para oficiales ... una	16 00
2447	De otras clases. Vista.	
	Españoletas. (*Véase* Fallebas.)	
	Espato. (*Véase* Sulfato de barita.)	
	Espátulas, inclusa la envoltura:	
2448	De hierro ó acero, para artesanos ... kilogr	3 00
2449	Con mango de madera ó hueso, para boticas ... íd	4 00
2450	De madera de boj ... íd	6 00

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d.
		Ps. Cts.
2451	Espaúses para artesanos, inclusa la envoltura............kilogr..	65
2452	Especias en frascos ó paquetes, inclusa la envoltura........íd....	3 00
2453	Espéculos. Vista.	
	Espejos ordinarios, peso bruto, como sigue:	
2454	Con marco de cartón..............................kilogr..	72
2455	Con marco de zinc, lata ó latón de hierro, estén ó no pintados ó bronceados; tengan ó no avisos ó estampas .....kilogr..	88
2456	Con marco de latón de bronce ó cobre ....íd....	1 60
2457	Con marco de madera ó pasta de papel, estén ó no bronceados, barnizados ó pintados, cuyas lunas, sin bisel, no excedan de 2,000 centimetros cuadrados ....kilogr..	80
	Espejos con marco de madera, estén ó no dorados, plateados, bronceados, pintados ó barnizados, cuyas lunas, con ó sin bisel, pasen de 2,000 centimetros cuadrados, peso bruto:	
2458	De forma cuadrilátera..............................kilogr..	1 20
2459	De forma ovalada ó elíptica..........................íd....	1 60
2460	Espejos de otras clases. Vista.	
2461	Espeques de madera, peso bruto.......................kilogr..	56
2462	Esperma de ballena.................................íd....	2 00
2463	Espíritu de vino ....litro..	3 00
2464	De nitro dulce.....................................kilogr..	1 30
	Espliego. (*Véase* Alhucema.)	
	Espolines, inclusa la envoltura:	
2465	De hierro ó acero..................................kilogr..	1 30
2466	Los anteriores, niquelados ....íd....	2 00
2467	De bronce ó cobre....................................íd....	3 20
2468	Los anteriores, niquelados, plateados ó dorados.......íd....	6 00
2469	De metal blanco, níquel, plata alemana ú otros semejantes, kilogr	8 00
2470	Los anteriores, plateados ó dorados ....kilogr..	16 00
2471	Esponjas ordinarias, muestra núm. 100 ....íd....	8 00
2472	Regulares, muestra núm. 101...........................íd....	20 00
2473	Finas...íd....	56 00
	Espuelas, con ó sin sus correas de cuero correspondientes, inclusa la envoltura:	
2474	De hierro ó acero, estén ó no estañadas ó galvanizadas, kilogr	1 30
2475	Con incrustaciones de metal ordinario...........kilogr..	2 00
2476	Las de las dos partidas anteriores, niqueladas ó plateadas, kilogr	3 20
2477	De bronce ó cobre ....kilogr..	3 20
2478	Las anteriores, niqueladas, plateadas ó doradas........íd....	6 00
2479	De metal blanco, niquel, plata alemana ú otros semejantes, kilogr	8 00
2480	Las anteriores, plateadas ó doradas.................kilogr..	16 00
2481	Espuelas, de otras clases. Vista.	
2482	Espumaderas de hierro ó acero, estén ó no galvanizadas ó estañadas, peso bruto ....kilogr..	56
2483	Espumaderas de lata ó de latón de hierro, con ó sin loza ó porcelana, estén ó no pintadas, esmaltadas, estañadas ó galvanizadas, y las de hierro ó acero con loza ó porcelana, peso bruto ....kilogr..	94
	Espumilla, como sigue:	
2484	De seda bordada ....íd....	80 00
2485	Sin bordado..íd....	56 00
2486	Con mezcla de otra materia inferior ....íd....	40 00
	Espumilla de otras clases. (*Véase* Crespón.)	
	Estampas grabadas ó litografiadas, inclusa la envoltura:	
2487	En papel, ordinarias.................................íd....	6 00
2488	De mejor clase ....íd....	16 00
2489	En cartón ó papel acartonado ....íd....	12 00

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d.
	Estampas, cromos y oleografías impresas en colores, en papel, género, cartón ó papel acartonado, inclusa la envoltura:	*Ps. Cts.*
2490	Ordinarias ... kilogr..	6 00
2491	De mejor clase que las anteriores ... íd....	16 00
2492	Estampas, como todas las anteriores, con marco. Vista.	
	Estampas, pequeñas para registros de libros. (*Véase* Tarjetas.)	
	Estantes para libros, de madera de roble ó de nogal ordinario americano:	
2493	Sin incrustaciones ni tallados ... uno..	65 00
2494	Con incrustaciones ó tallados ... íd....	128 00
	Estantes para libros, de madera de caoba, cedro, jacarandá, nogal corriente ó fino, rosa, sándalo ú otras semejantes, sólidos ó enchapados:	
2495	Sin incrustaciones ni tallados ... uno..	100 00
2496	Con incrustaciones ó tallados ... íd....	200 00
	Estantes para música, de madera de roble ó de nogal ordinario americano, altos ó bajos:	
2497	Sin incrustaciones ni tallados ... uno..	14 00
2498	Con incrustaciones ó tallados ... íd....	24 00
	Estantes para música, de madera de caoba, cedro, jacarandá, nogal corriente ó fino, rosa, sándalo ú otras maderas, semejantes, sólidos ó enchapados, altos ó bajos:	
2499	Sin incrustaciones ni tallados ... uno..	20 00
2500	Con incrustaciones ó tallados ... íd....	40 00
2501	Estantes para botellas, de hierro ó acero, estén ó no pintados, estañados ó galvanizados, peso bruto ... kilogr..	56
2502	Estantes de otras clases. Vista.	
	Estaño, peso bruto, como sigue:	
2503	En barras ó planchas ... kilogr..	1 10
2504	Laminado en hojas, para tapas de botellas ú otros usos. íd....	2 00
2505	Estaquillas de madera para calzado, peso bruto ... íd....	20
	Estatuas, efigies ó bustos, con ó sin pedestal de madera ó de la misma materia, estén ó no pintadas, estañadas, galvanizadas ó bronceadas, peso bruto:	
2506	De hierro ó acero ... kilogr..	56
2507	De zinc ó de latón de hierro ... íd....	1 30
2508	De bronce, cobre ó composición ... íd....	3 00
2509	De cartón-piedra ... íd....	80
2510	De mármol ... íd....	65
2511	Estatuas de otras clases. Vista.	
2512	Estearina en pasta, peso bruto ... kilogr..	48
2513	Estera de la China ó sus imitaciones, para piso, peso bruto. íd....	65
	Esterilla para bordar, como sigue:	
2514	De seda ... íd....	56 00
2515	Con mezcla de otra materia inferior ... íd....	32 00
	Esterilla de otras clases. (*Véase* Cañamazo.)	
	Esterilla para forro. (*Véase* Linón.)	
2516	Estiradores de hierro ó acero para cercas, estén ó no estañados ó galvanizados, peso bruto ... kilogr..	56
2517	Estómagos salados, inclusa la envoltura ... íd....	3 00
2518	Estopa para calafatear buques, peso bruto ... íd....	48
	Estoperoles. (*Véase* Clavos.)	
	Estoraque, calamita:	
2519	Líquido ... íd....	2 00
2520	Sólido ... íd....	4 00
	Estribos, inclusa la envoltura, como sigue:	
2521	De hierro ó acero, estén ó no estañados ó galvanizados, sin resorte ... kilogr..	1 00
2522	Con resorte ... íd....	3 00
2523	Los anteriores, niquelados ó plateados ... íd....	4 00
2524	De bronce ó cobre ... íd....	3 20
2525	Los anteriores, niquelados ó plateados ... íd....	6 00

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos	Avalúo 18 d.
	Estribos, inclusa la envoltura, como sigue—Continúa.	*Ps. Cts.*
2526	De metal blanco, níquel, plata alemana ú otros semejantes, kilogr	8 00
2527	Los anteriores, plateados . . . kilogr	16 00
	Estribos, de madera blanca, peso bruto:	
2528	Sin tallados . . . íd	65
2529	Tallados . . . íd	1 30
2530	Estribos de otras clases. Vista.	
2531	Estricnina . . . kilogr	72 00
	Estuches ó cajas vacías para alhajas ó boquillas, peso inclusa la envoltura, como sigue:	
2532	Forrados en cuero, en género de seda ó con mezcla de otra materia . . . kilogr	24 00
2533	Forrados en papel, hule ó género que no contenga seda . . íd	14 00
2534	Estuches de madera ó cartón para anteojos, inclusa la envoltura, kilogr	1 60
	Estuches para sombreros. (*Véase* Cajas.)	
2535	Estuches de instrumentos para la enseñanza de las matemáticas y el dibujo . . . docena	12 00
2536	Para ingenieros. Vista.	
2537	De otras clases. Vista.	
	Estuches con herramientas para artesanos. (*Véase* Mangos con herramientas.)	
	Estufas. (*Véase* Chimeneas.)	
	Éter:	
2538	Acético . . . kilogr	2 00
2539	Butírico . . . íd	12 00
2540	Cantaridado . . . íd	12 00
2541	Clórico ó hidro-clórico . . . íd	16 00
2542	Enántico . . . íd	40 00
2543	De frutas, incluso el envase . . . íd	6 00
2544	Nítrico ó espíritu de nitro dulce . . . íd	1 30
2545	Ozónico . . . íd	12 00
2546	Sulfúrico . . . íd	1 30
2547	Valeriánico . . . íd	40 00
	Etíope:	
2548	Antimonial de Malouin . . . íd	4 00
2549	Marcial . . . íd	80
2550	Mineral . . . íd	4 00
	Etiquetas inclusa la envoltura, como sigue:	
2551	En blanco, de cartón, papel ó papel acartonado, para precios, kilogr	3 00
2552	De género de algodón ó de cualquiera otra materia vegetal, sueltas ó en piezas, para ropa ú otros usos . . . kilogr	16 00
2553	De género de seda ó con mezcla de otra materia, sueltas ó en piezas, para ropa ú otros usos . . . kilogr	56 00
2554	Ó rótulos de loza, porcelana, vidrio ó cristal, para boticas ú otros usos . . . kilogr	1 30
2555	De metal ordinario, con ó sin cadena del mismo metal, para botellas . . . kilogr	8 00
2556	Las anteriores, niqueladas, plateadas ó doradas . . . íd	16 00
	Etiquetas de otras clases. (*Véase* Avisos.)	
2557	Eucaliptol . . . íd	12 00
2558	Euforbina . . . íd	72 00
	Euforbio (goma), peso con ó sin envoltura:	
2559	Entera . . . íd	1 30
2560	En polvo . . . íd	2 00
2561	Euforina . . . íd	32 00
2562	Eurofén . . . íd	72 00
2563	Evonimina . . . íd	72 00
2564	Exalgina . . . íd	72 00
2565	Expectorante de Jayne, peso bruto . . . íd	1 60

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d.	
		Ps.	*Cts.*
	Exprimideros:		
2566	De madera, inclusa la envoltura .... kilogr..	1	60
2567	De hierro ó acero, con ó sin piezas de loza ó porcelana, peso bruto .... kilogr..		56
2568	De latón de hierro, con ó sin loza ó porcelana, estén ó no pintados, esmaltados, estañados ó galvanizados, y los de hierro ó acero con loza ó porcelana, peso bruto ... kilogr..		94
	Extracto:		
2569	De carne, peso bruto .... íd....	3	00
2570	Líquido de zarzaparilla de Bristol, de Townsend ú otros autores, en frascos ó botellas, peso bruto .... kilogr..	1	00
2571	Concreto de campeche, peso bruto .... íd....		65
2572	Concreto de regaliz ú orozuz, inclusa la envoltura ..... íd....	2	00
	Extractos medicinales no especificados:		
2573	Concretos, incluso el envase .... íd....	12	00
2574	Líquidos, peso bruto .... íd....	1	60
	Extractos ó esencias de olor para el tocador (perfumería), inclusa la envoltura:		
2575	En envase de cristal ó vidrio .... kilogr..	6	00
2576	En otros envases .... íd....	12	00
2577	Facturas impresas en papel, sueltas ó empastadas, peso bruto, kilogr	3	20
2578	Faetones. Vista.		
2579	Fagot, instrumento músico .... uno..	65	00
	Fajas elásticas. (*Véase* Bandas.)		
	Fajas, inclusa la envoltura, como sigue:		
2580	De algodón, cáñamo, lino ó yute .... kilogr..	6	00
2581	De lana .... íd....	12	00
2582	Con mezcla de otra materia que no sea seda ...... íd....	8	00
2583	De seda .... íd....	56	00
2584	Con passadores de madera, ó de seda con mezcla de cualquiera otra materia .... kilogr..	24	00
2585	Fanales de vidrio ó cristal, con ó sin pisos de madera, peso bruto .... kilogr..		80
	Fallebas:		
2586	Españoletas ó picaportes de hierro ó acero, estén ó no pintadas, barnizadas, estañadas, galvanizadas ó bronceadas; peso bruto .... kilogr..		56
2587	Las anteriores, con piezas de bronce ó cobre, y las niqueladas, tengan ó no guarniciones de bronce ó cobre, peso bruto, kilogr	1	00
2588	Fallebas de bronce ó cobre, peso bruto .... kilogr..	1	60
2589	Las anteriores, niqueladas, peso bruto .... íd....	2	40
2590	Faroles de papel llamados faroles chinescos, peso bruto ... íd....		94
	Faroles para carruajes, por pares:		
2591	Ordinarios, sin plateado ni niquelado .... par..	6	00
2592	Niquelados ó plateados .... íd....	12	00
2593	Los anteriores, regulares .... íd....	20	00
2594	Los anteriores, finos .... íd....	56	00
2595	Faroles de otras clases. Vista.		
2596	Felpa, terciopelo ó veludillo de seda .... kilogr..	72	00
2597	Con mezcla de otra materia .... íd....	40	00
2598	Felpa y terciopelo de lana ó con mezcla de cualquiera otra materia que no sea seda .... kilogr..	9	40
2599	De algodón ó lino, con ó sin mezcla de cualquiera otra materia vegetal .... kilogr..	6	60
2600	Felpa negra de seda ó con mezcla de otra materia, para sombreros .... kilogr..	80	00
	Felpa de lana alquitranada, peso bruto:		
2601	Para entreforro de buques .... íd....		65
2602	Para techos .... íd....		65
2603	Felpa para calderos, peso bruto .... íd....	2	00

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d.
	Felpilla para bordar, como sigue:	*Ps. Cts.*
2604	De seda, con ó sin mezcla ó alma de otra materia ... kilogr.	72 00
2605	De lana ó con mezcla ó alma de otra materia que no sea seda ... kilogr.	20 00
2606	De algodón, con ó sin mezcla ó alma de cualquiera otra materia que no sea lana ni seda ... kilogr.	12 00
	Felpudos de esparto, coco, cáñamo ó yute, ó con mezcla de cualquiera otra materia vegetal, peso bruto:	
2607	Sin guarda de lana ... kilogr.	80
2608	Con guarda de lana ... íd.	1 60
2609	Fenacetina ... íd.	24 00
2610	Fenol Bobeuf, en frascos, incluso el envase ... íd.	1 60
2611	Fenolftaleína ... íd.	72 00
	Ferrocianuro de potasio:	
2612	Amarillo ... íd.	1 60
2613	Rojo ... íd.	3 20
2614	Fiadores de cuero, inclusa la envoltura ... íd.	12 00
2615	Fibras de Manila, cáñamo, yute ú otras vegetales, en bruto, para la fabricación de jarcia y tejidos de sacos, peso bruto ... kilogr.	24
2616	Fichas de caucho para ferrocarriles ú otros usos, inclusa la envoltura ... kilogr.	14 00
	Fichas ó tantos para juegos, inclusa la envoltura:	
2617	De hueso ... íd.	6 60
2618	De marfil ... íd.	56 00
2619	De nácar ... íd.	72 00
2620	Fideos, peso bruto ... íd.	40
	Fieltro:	
2621	Para cataplasmas ... íd.	9 40
2622	De lana para martinetes de piano ... íd.	14 00
2623	De lana para rodillos de imprenta ó para máquinas ... íd.	8 00
2624	De borra de lana para sudaderos ú otros usos ... íd.	2 40
2625	Ó pañetes de colores estampados, para alfombras ... íd.	1 60
	De lana alquitranada. (*Véase* Felpa.)	
	Fierro. (*Véase* Hierro.)	
2626	Figles, instrumento músico ... uno.	32 00
	Figuras para adornos de sobremesa, peso bruto:	
2627	De loza, porcelana, cristal ó vidrio, clase ordinaria ... kilogr.	80
2628	De mejor clase que las anteriores. Vista.	
2629	De arcilla denominada terra-cotta ... kilogr.	2 00
2630	De mármol ... íd.	1 00
	Figuras y flores de alcorza para tortas. (*Véase* Adornos.)	
2631	Figuras de otras clases. Vista.	
2632	Figurines ó periódicos de modas, peso bruto ... kilogr.	3 00
	Para trajes y adornos de moda. (*Véase* Dibujos.)	
2633	Filástica de cáñamo ó yute, peso bruto ... kilogr.	32
2634	Filetes de lata ó de latón de hierro para cajas ú otros usos, peso bruto ... kilogr.	94
2635	Filetes de bronce, de cobre, ó de estaño recubiertos con bronce ó cobre, para carruajes ú otros usos; peso bruto ... kilogr.	1 60
2636	Los anteriores, niquelados ó plateados, peso bruto ... íd.	2 40
2637	Filetes de metal ordinario para imprenta, peso bruto ... íd.	3 00
	Filtros:	
	Para agua. (*Véase* Destiladeras.)	
2638	De algodón cáñamo, yute ú otra materia vegetal, inclusa la envoltura ... kilogr.	2 00
2639	De fieltro ó de género de lana, inclusa la envoltura ... íd.	6 00
2640	Flautas de madera de boj, de una llave ... docena.	20 00
2641	Hasta 8 llaves ... una.	6 00
2642	Que pasen de 8 llaves ... íd.	16 00
2643	Flautas de madera de ébano ó granadillo, de una llave ... íd.	4 00
2644	Hasta 8 llaves ... íd.	8 00
2645	Que pasen de 8 llaves ... íd.	24 00
2646	Las anteriores, con cabeza de marfil ... íd.	56 00

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida	Artículos	Avalúo 18 d.	
		Ps.	*Cts.*
2647	Flautas del sistema Boehm ú otros semejantes ... una	100	00
	Flautines. (*Véase* Caramillos.)		
	Flecos. (*Véase* Pasamanería.)		
	Flechas. (*Véase* en Horquillas.)		
2648	Flejes ó zunchos de hierro ó madera, estén ó no en láminas ó tiras, peso bruto ... kilogr		12
	Floreros de vidrio, cristal, loza ó porcelana, blancos ó de colores, con ó sin dorados ó plateados, peso bruto:		
2649	Clase ordinaria ... kilogr		80
2650	De mejores clases que los anteriores. Vista.		
2651	Floreros de mármol, peso bruto ... kilogr		65
2652	Floreros de otras clases. Vista.		
	Flores y plantas artificiales, sueltas ó en ramos, inclusa la envoltura:		
2653	De género de algodón, papel, porcelana ó pasta ... kilogr	6	00
2654	De género de seda ó con mezcla de otra materia inferior ... íd	16	00
2655	Como las de las dos partidas anteriores, surtidas en una misma caja ... kilogr	12	00
2656	De cera ó su imitación ... íd	20	00
	Flores medicinales no especificadas, peso bruto:		
2657	Enteras ... íd	1	30
2658	En polvo ... íd	2	00
	Floretes:		
2659	Para esgrima, con ó sin empuñadura ... par	6	00
	De otras clases. (*Véase* Espadas.)		
2660	Fluido desinfectante de McDougall, inclusa la envoltura ... kilogr	1	30
2661	Fluoruro de amonio, zinc, potasio ó sodio ... íd	12	00
	Fogones:		
2662	Ó chimeneas para armas de fuego, inclusa la envoltura ... íd	12	00
	Para hacer fuego. (*Véase* Cocinas.)		
2663	Folgos. Vista.		
	Fondos ó tapas de madera, armados ó desarmados, para barriles, cuarterolas, pipas ó toneles, peso bruto:		
2664	Nuevos ... kilogr		48
2665	Usados ... íd		24
	Fondos, pailas ó peroles, peso bruto, como sigue:		
2666	De hierro ó acero colado ... íd		20
2667	Estañados ó galvanizados ... íd		32
2668	Con loza ó porcelana ... íd		56
2669	De hierro ó acero batido, estén ó no estañados ó galvanizados ... kilogr		30
2670	Con loza ó porcelana ... íd		94
2671	De lata ó de latón de hierro, estén ó no estañados ó galvanizados, con ó sin esmaltado de loza ó porcelana ... kilogr		94
2672	De bronce ó cobre ... íd	1	60
2673	Fonógrafos. (Vista.)		
2674	Formalina ... kilogr	4	00
2675	Formiato de amoniaco, cal, potasa ó soda ... íd	16	00
2676	Formones y gubias con ó sin mango, para artesanos, peso bruto ... kilogr	1	30
2677	Forros ó guarniciones de seda ó con mezcla de otra materia, estén ó no pegados sobre papel, para sombreros ó gorras, kilogr	32	00
2678	Fosfatina para alimentos de criaturas, peso bruto ... kilogr		80
	Fosfato:		
2679	De alúmina ... íd	8	00
2680	De amoniaco ó de amoniaco y soda ... íd	4	00
2681	De barita ... íd	6	00
2682	De bismuto ... íd	20	00
2683	De cal ... íd	1	30
2684	De cal clorhídrica ... íd	6	00
2685	De zinc ... íd	6	00

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d.	
		Ps.	*Cts.*
	Fosfato—Continúa.		
2686	De hierro ó de hierro-piro kilogr.	4	00
2687	De hierro y soda íd.	6	60
2688	De magnesia íd.	6	00
2689	De manganeso íd.	6	00
2690	De mercurio íd.	12	00
2691	De plomo íd.	3	00
2692	De potasa íd.	6	60
2693	De soda íd.	1	00
2694	Líquido de hierro de Leras, en frascos, inclusa la envoltura, kilogr.	3	00
2695	Fosforeras de cuero ordinario docena.	3	00
2696	Fosforeras de cuero fino íd.	16	00
2697	Fosforeras de pasta de papel, caucho ó composición íd.	4	00
	Fosforeras, inclusa la envoltura, como sigue:		
2698	De cuerno ó hueso kilogr.	6	60
2699	De marfil íd.	56	00
2700	De nácar íd.	72	00
2701	De carey íd.	80	00
2702	Como todas las anteriores, con incrustaciones: se avaluarán con un aumento de 50 por ciento en su clase correspondiente. Vista.		
2703	De zinc, de lata ó de latón de hierro estén ó no pintadas, barnizadas ó bronceadas kilogr.	1	60
2704	Las anteriores, niqueladas íd.	2	40
2705	De bronce ó cobre íd.	3	00
2706	Las anteriores, niqueladas, plateadas ó doradas íd.	6	00
2707	Fosforeras de plata, peso neto íd.	200	00
2708	Fósforo rojo, amorfo, y el vivo en barras, inclusa la envoltura, kilogr.	4	00
	Fósforos, peso bruto, como sigue:		
2709	De cera kilogr.	1	00
2710	De madera íd.		30
2711	De madera con luces de Bengala íd.		80
2712	De papel íd.	1	30
2713	Fósforos de otras clases. Vista.		
	Fosfuro:		
2714	De calcio íd.	6	60
2715	De zinc íd.	12	00
2716	Fotografías en papel, inclusa la envoltura íd.	32	00
	Fotografías en tarjetas de cartón, inclusa la envoltura:		
2717	Hasta 20 centímetros de largo íd.	12	00
2718	Que pasen de 20 centímetros íd.	6	60
	Fotografías para estereoscopios, inclusa la envoltura:		
2719	No transparentes íd.	12	00
2720	Transparentes íd.	16	00
2721	Fragmentos de buques náufragos. Vista.		
2722	Fraguas portátiles, peso bruto kilogr.		25
	Franela:		
2723	De algodón, blanca ó cruda íd.	1	80
2724	De algodón, de colores íd.	2	00
2725	De lana con mezcla de algodón íd.	3	20
2726	De lana íd.	6	00
2727	Frangollo, peso bruto íd.		24
	Franjas. (*Véase* Pasamanería.)		
	Fraques. (*Véase* Levitas.)		
	Frascos de cristal ó vidrio, blancos ó de colores, para botica, peso bruto:		
2728	De vidrio sin esmerilar kilogr.		40

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d.
	Frascos de cristal ó vidrio, etc.—Continúa.	
2729	De vidrio esmerilado, y los de vidrio ó cristal cortado ó liso denominado medio cristal, tengan ó no tapones de la misma materia ó de metal ordinario, muestra núm. 102...kilogr..	*Ps. Cts.* 65
2730	De mejor clase que los anteriores, muestra núm. 103..íd....	94
2731	Finos, y los con tapones de metal ordinario plateado ó niquelado...kilogr..	2 00
2732	Frascos, frasquitos ó tubitos de vidrio ó de cristal para homeopatia, con ó sin tapones, inclusa la envoltura...kilogr..	14 00
2733	Frascos de cristal ó vidrio, de bolsillo, para licores, con guarnición de paja, cuero ó metal...docena..	12 00
2734	Frascos de greda, peso bruto...kilogr..	12
	Frazadas, como sigue:	
2735	De algodón, con frisa...íd....	1 60
2736	Las anteriores, con listas ó venas de seda...íd....	2 00
2737	De lana con mezcla de otra materia que no sea seda, ordinarias, muestra núm. 104...kilogr..	1 40
2738	Regulares, muestra núm. 105...íd....	2 20
2739	Finas...íd....	4 40
2740	De lana, hasta la clase regular, muestra núm. 106...íd....	4 00
2741	Finas...íd....	6 00
2742	De lana ó con mezcla de otra materia, con listas ó venas de seda...kilogr..	12 00
2743	De borra de seda con mezcla de otra materia...íd....	8 00
	Frazadas, para viaje. (*Véase* Mantas.)	
2744	Frazadas de lana vicuña, piel, paño ó casimir, ó de otras clases. Vista.	
	Frenos ó bocados de hierro ó acero, inclusa la envoltura:	
2745	Ordinarios, muestra núm. 107...kilogr..	80
2746	Regulares, muestra núm. 108...íd....	2 00
2747	De mejor clase que los anteriores, muestra núm. 109...íd....	4 00
2748	Finas...íd....	8 00
2749	De hierro ó acero, estén ó no galvanizados ó estañados, de argollas, ordinarios, muestra núm. 110...kilogr..	65
2750	Regulares...íd....	1 30
2751	Niquelados, plateados ó con incrustaciones de otro metal: se avaluarán como los anteriores en su clase correspondiente, con aumento de un 50 por ciento. Vista.	
2752	Frenos para ferrocarriles, peso bruto...kilogr..	80
2753	Frijoles, peso bruto...íd....	14
2754	Fruta Julien, inclusa la envoltura...íd....	4 00
	Frutas, peso bruto, como sigue:	
2755	En agua, almíbar, aguardiente ó en su jugo...íd....	80
2756	Secas, no especificadas...íd....	40
2757	Confitadas...íd....	1 30
2758	Frutas frescas. Vista.	
	Fruteros. Se avaluarán como los Azucareros en su clase correspondiente.	
	Fuegos artificiales. (*Véase* Cohetes.)	
	Fuelles, peso bruto, como sigue:	
2759	De mano para uso doméstico...kilogr..	80
2760	Para azufrar viñas...íd....	1 30
2761	Para herreros, plateros, joyeros ú hojalateros...íd....	60
	Fuentes. Se avaluarán como los Azucareros en su clase correspondiente.	
	Fulminantes, inclusa la envoltura:	
2762	Para armas de fuego...kilogr..	6 00
2763	Para dinamita...íd....	6 00

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d.	
		Ps.	*Cts.*
	Fundas, inclusa la envoltura:		
2764	De papel para sombreros ... kilogr..	1	30
2765	De cuero para armas de fuego, con ó sin cinturón de la misma materia ... kilogr..	12	00
2766	De paja para empaquetar botellas, peso bruto ... íd....		12
	Fundas para almohadas ó almohadones:		
2767	De género de algodón, sin encajes ni bordados ... íd....	3	60
2768	Las anteriores, con bordados ó encajes ordinarios.. íd....	4	80
2769	De género de lino ó con mezcla de otra materia vegetal, sin encajes ni bordados ... kilogr..	8	00
2770	Las anteriores, con bordados ó encajes ordinarios.. íd....	12	00
2771	Fundas de otras clases, ó con encajes finos. Vista.		
2772	Fusiles de fulminante, con bayoneta ó sin ella, para tropa, ordinarios ... uno..	6	00
2773	Regulares ... íd....	12	00
2774	Fusiles Winchester ó de otros sistemas ... íd....	32	00
2775	Como los anteriores, con bayoneta ó sable ... íd....	40	00
2776	Fuxina, inclusa la envoltura ... kilogr..	8	00
	Gabanes. (*Véase* Sobretodos.)		
	Gafas. (*Véase* Anteojos.)		
	Gálbano (goma), peso con ó sin envoltura:		
2777	Entero ... íd....	3	20
2778	En polvo ... íd....	4	80
	Galoncillos. (*Véase* en Cordones ó en Pasamanería.)		
	Galones. Se avaluarán como los Galoncillos.		
2779	Galones de piel, inclusa la envoltura ... íd....	14	00
	Galletas y bizochos, peso bruto:		
2780	Sin dulce ni manteca ... id....		32
2781	Con dulce, con manteca, ó con dulce y manteca ... íd....	1	30
	Gambrunes:		
2782	De lana ... íd....	8	00
2783	De lana con mezcla de otra materia que no sea seda... íd....	6	00
2784	De algodón ó con mezcla de otra materia vegetal ... íd....	3	00
	Gamelas y tinas con zunchos de madera ó de metal ordinario, estén ó no pintadas ó barnizadas, peso bruto:		
2785	De madera blanca ... kilogr..		40
2786	De madera de roble ... íd....		56
2787	De cartón ó pasta de papel ... íd....	1	00
	Ganchos de metal para colgar, estén ó no pintados, estañados, galvanizados, barnizados ó bronceados; tengan ó no cabeza ó perilla de madera, bronce, loza ó porcelana; peso bruto:		
2788	De hierro ó acero ... kilogr..		56
2789	Los anteriores, niquelados ... íd....		80
2790	De bronce ó cobre ... íd....	1	60
2791	Los anteriores, niquelados ... íd....	2	40
	Ganchos de madera. (*Véase* Perchas.)		
2792	Ganchos de metal ordinario para cortinas, con ó sin adornos de cristal, vidrio, loza ó porcelana, peso bruto ... kilogr..	4	00
2793	Los anteriores, niquelados, plateados ó dorados, peso bruto, kilogr ...	6	00
	Ganchos de metal ordinario, inclusa la envoltura:		
2794	Para abrochar el calzado ... kilogr..	2	00
2795	Para guantes ... íd....	8	00
2796	Garbanzos, peso bruto ... íd....		20
2797	Garlopas y garlopines para artesanos, peso bruto ... íd....	2	00
	Garruchas ó guarda-cabos, peso bruto:		
2798	De hierro ó acero, estén ó no galvanizadas ó estañadas. íd....		56
2799	De bronce ó cobre ... íd....	1	60
2800	De madera ... íd....		56

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d.
	Gasas, como sigue:	*Ps. Cts.*
2801	De algodón, tengan ó no venas labradas ó adamascadas, blancas ... kilogr.	3 20
2802	Como las anteriores, pintadas ... íd.	4 80
2803	Punto ó tul de lana ó con mezcla de otra materia que no sea seda ... kilogr.	14 00
2804	De lana con mezcla de seda ... íd.	24 00
2805	De seda, lisa ó labrada al telar ... íd.	80 00
2806	De seda con mezcla de otra materia, tengan ó no abalorios, cuentas ó perlas de cristal ó vidrio ú otros adornos de metal ordinario, madera, paja ó cera ... kilogr.	40 00
2807	Como la anterior, de seda ... íd.	56 00
2808	Para heridas, antisépticas ó con preparación medicinal, inclusa la envoltura ... kilogr.	4 00
	Gasógenos. (*Véase* Aparatos para preparar bebidas gaseosas.)	
	Gasolina. (*Véase en* Aceites.)	
2809	Gatos de hierro ó acero para levantar pesos, peso bruto ... kilogr.	1 20
	Gelatina, inclusa la envoltura, como sigue:	
2810	En panes, obscura, para clarificar vinos ... íd.	1 60
2811	En hojas, transparente ... íd.	3 20
	Géneros varios, como sigue:	
2812	De algodón, blancos, lisos, cuyo tejido no exceda de 40 hilos de trama y urdimbre ... kilogr.	1 50
2813	Los anteriores, que excedan de 40 hilos de trama y urdimbre ... kilogr.	3 00
2814	De algodón, blancos, asargados, para sábanas ú otros usos, kilogr.	1 60
2815	De tejido crespo, para paños, toallas ó sábanas de baño, kilogr.	2 40
2816	Labrados ó aprensados, especiales para encuadernadores, kilogr.	3 00
2817	Para pantalones, muestra núm. 111 ... kilogr.	1 80
2818	Con mezcla de lana llamados mezclas, para pantalones ó para trajes ... kilogr.	3 20
2819	De punto de algodón para camisetas ú otros usos ... íd.	1 80
2820	De punto de lana para camisetas ú otros usos ... íd.	8 00
2821	De punto de lana con mezcla de otra materia que no sea seda, para camisetas ú otros usos ... kilogr.	6 00
2822	De algodón afranelados, pintados, para camisas ú otros usos, kilogr.	2 00
2823	De algodón especial para paños de cocina ... kilogr.	1 60
2824	De lino, cáñamo ó yute, con ó sin mezcla de estas mismas materias ó de algodón, especial para paños de cocina ú otros usos, muestra núm. 112 ... kilogr.	2 00
2825	De mejor clase que los anteriores, muestra núm. 113 .. íd.	3 00
	De lino ó con mezcla para entretela de ropa: se avaluarán como el Brin en su clase correspondiente.	
2826	Impermeables con goma, de algodón ó de cualquiera otra materia vegetal ... kilogr.	4 00
2827	De lana ó con mezcla de cualquiera otra materia que no sea seda ... kilogr.	5 00
2828	De seda ó con mezcla de cualquiera otra materia .. íd.	10 00
	Géneros para mantas no especificados, como sigue:	
2829	De algodón, sin frisa ... íd.	3 00
2830	Con frisa ... íd.	2 00
2831	Con ó sin frisa, con listas de lana ... íd.	4 00
2832	De lana con mezcla de cualquiera otra materia vegetal, sin frisa ... kilogr.	5 00
2833	Los anteriores, con frisa, clase ordinaria, muestra núm. 114 ... kilogr.	3 00

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d.
	Géneros para mantas no especificados, como sigue—Continúa.	
	De lana con mezcla de cualquiera, etc.—Continúa.	*Ps. Cts.*
2834	Regulares, muestra núm. 115 ... kilogr	4 40
2835	De mejor clase que los anteriores, muestra núm. 116, kilogr	6 60
2836	Finos ... íd	9 40
2837	De lana, sin frisa ... íd	12 00
2838	Con frisa, clase ordinaria ... íd	4 00
2839	Regulares ... íd	6 00
2840	Finos ... íd	12 00
2841	De lana vicuña ó de otras clases superiores. Vista.	
	Géneros para vestidos, no especificados, como sigue:	
2842	De algodón, pintados, lisos, que no excedan de 40 hilos de trama y urdimbre ... kilogr	3 00
2843	Que excedan de 40 hilos de trama y urdimbre ... íd	4 80
2844	De algodón calados, blancos ó pintados ... íd	4 00
2845	Arrasados, pintados ... íd	3 00
2846	Con listas, venas ó hebras de seda ... íd	10 00
2847	De lino crudos ó con mezcla de otra materia que no sea lana ni seda ... kilogr	3 20
2848	De lana con mezcla de algodón ú otra fibra vegetal, lisos, labrados, arrasados, asargados ó calados ... kilogr	5 00
2849	Lisos, que no excedan de 35 hilos de trama y urdimbre, kilogr	6 60
2850	Que pasen de 35 hilos de trama y urdimbre ... kilogr	12 00
2851	Labrados, arrasados, asargados ó calados ... íd	7 00
2852	Con seda, tengan ó no mezcla de otra materia ... íd	16 00
2853	De seda, para vestidos ó forros ... íd	56 00
2854	Con mezcla de otra materia inferior, para vestidos ó forros ... kilogr	24 00
2855	Con listas ó venas de terciopelo ... íd	72 00
2856	Los anteriores, con mezcla de otra materia inferior, kilogr	40 00
2857	Cruda ... kilogr	40 00
	Géneros afranelados: se avaluarán como la Franela en su clase correspondiente.	
	Géneros para muebles, carruajes ó cortinas, no especificados, como sigue:	
2858	De algodón, muestra núm. 117 ... kilogr	4 00
2859	Con mezcla de yute, cáñamo ú otras materias vegetales, kilogr	3 00
2860	De cáñamo ó yute, ó con mezcla de otra materia vegetal, kilogr	3 00
2861	Los de las dos partidas anteriores, con lana ... kilogr	4 00
2862	De algodón con lana ... íd	6 00
2863	Con dibujos de seda, tengan ó no mezcla de otras materias ... kilogr	12 00
2864	De lana ... íd	8 00
2865	Con mezcla de otra materia que no sea seda ... íd	6 00
2866	Con seda, tengan ó no mezcla de otra materia inferior ... kilogr	16 00
2867	De seda ... íd	56 00
2868	Con mezcla de otra materia inferior ... íd	24 00
2869	Con listas ó venas de terciopelo ... íd	72 00
2870	Los anteriores con mezcla de otra materia inferior ... kilogr	40 00
2871	Género de cáñamo ó yute para sacos, peso bruto, muestra núm. 118 ... kilogr	40
	De algodón denominado tocuyo burdo. (*Véase* Osnaburgos.)	
	Para chalecos. (*Véase* Piqué.)	
	Pintados para forro de maletas. (*Véase* en Lona.)	

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d.	
		Ps.	*Cts.*
2872	Ginebra en frascos ó botellas comunes ....docena..	20	00
2873	En otro envase ....litro..	2	00
2874	Ginger ale, peso bruto ....kilogr..		20
2875	Giros para bancos, inclusa la envoltura ....íd....	6	60
2876	Glicerina, incluso el envase ....íd....	1	30
2877	Creosotada, en frascos, incluso el envase ....íd....	2	00
2878	Globitos de goma con ó sin piezas de otra materia, para juguetes, inclusa la envoltura ....kilogr..	6	00
2879	Globos geográficos, terrestres y celestes. Vista.		
	Globos de cristal ó vidrio para lámparas: se avaluarán como Cristalería en su clase correspondiente.		
2880	Glóbulos homeopáticos, inclusa la envoltura ....kilogr..	8	00
2881	Glucosa para la industria, peso bruto ....íd....		24
2882	Pura ....íd....	7	00
2883	Golillas de hierro ó acero, estén ó no estañadas ó galvanizadas, peso bruto ....kilogr..		32
	Golpeadores ó llamadores para puertas de calle, peso bruto:		
2884	De hierro ó acero, estén ó no pintados, barnizados, bronceados, estañados ó galvanizados ....kilogr..		56
2885	Los anteriores, niquelados ó plateados ....íd....		80
2886	De cobre ó bronce ....íd....	1	60
2887	Los anteriores, niquelados ó plateados ....íd....	2	40
2888	Goma elástica en bruto, peso bruto ....íd....		48
2889	Preparada, en caños, planchas ú otras piezas semejantes, con ó sin género ó metal ordinario, peso bruto ....kilogr..	2	00
	Goma, inclusa la envoltura:		
2890	Elástica, preparada para dibujo ó para escritorio ....íd....	4	00
2891	La anterior, embutida en madera ó metal ordinario .íd....	9	40
2892	Elástica para papeles ....íd....	12	00
2893	Para dentistas ....íd....	16	00
2894	Liquida en envase de vidrio, con ó sin brochita, para pegar ....kilogr..	1	60
	Gomas y resinas medicinales, peso con ó sin envoltura, como sigue:		
2895	Arábiga, entera ....kilogr..	2	00
2896	En polvo ....íd....	3	00
2897	Benjuí ó sahumerio común, y el almendrado ....íd....	3	20
2898	Catecú entera ....íd....	1	30
2899	En polvo ....íd....	2	00
2900	Dammar ....íd....	1	30
2901	Escamonea, entera ....íd....	24	00
2902	En polvo ....íd....	32	00
2903	Euforbio, entera ....íd....	1	30
2904	En polvo ....íd....	2	00
2905	Gálbano, entera ....íd....	3	20
2906	En polvo ....íd....	4	80
2907	Guta, entera ....íd....	4	00
2908	En polvo ....íd....	6	00
2909	Jalapa, blanca ú oscura ....íd....	24	00
2910	Kino ....íd....	3	00
2911	Laca ....íd....	1	30
2912	Mástic ó almáciga, entera ....íd....	4	00
2913	En polvo ....íd....	6	00
2914	Mirra, entera ....íd....	3	20
2915	En polvo ....íd....	4	50
2916	Tragacanto, entera ....íd....	3	40
2917	En polvo ....íd....	4	80
2918	No especificadas, enteras ....íd....	1	30
2919	En polvo ....íd....	2	00
	Gorras, como sigue:		
2920	De punto de algodón, para criaturas ....íd....	24	00

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d.
	Gorras, como sigue—Continúa.	
2921	De género de algodón, con ó sin adornos de encajes ó cintas ordinarias para criaturas ....docena..	*Ps. Cts.* 14 00
2922	De merino ó género de lana, con ó sin adornos de encajes ó cintas que no sean finos, hasta la clase regular, para criaturas ....docena..	20 00
2923	Las anteriores, bordadas ....íd....	48 00
2924	De paja ó crin para niño. ordinarias ....íd....	8 00
2925	Regulares ....íd....	16 00
2926	Finas ....íd....	32 00
2927	De casimir ó paño de lana, para niño ....íd....	20 00
2928	Las anteriores, con mezcla de algodón ú otra materia vegetal ....docena..	12 00
2929	De bayetón ó pañete, y las de brin de lino ó de algodón, ordinarias, para jornaleros, marineros ó tropa ....docena..	6 60
2930	De paño, para hombre ....íd....	24 00
2931	De seda con mezcla de algodón ú otra materia, para viaje ....kilogr..	32 00
2932	De género de lana ó con mezcla de otra materia vegetal, para viaje ....kilogr..	14 00
2933	De otras clases, y las con visera de carey. Vista.	
	Gorros para dormir, como sigue:	
2934	De punto de algodón ....kilogr..	8 00
2935	De punto de seda ....íd....	80 00
2936	Los anteriores, con mezcla de otra materia inferior.íd....	40 00
2937	Gorros de otras clases. Vista.	
2938	Gotas japonesas en frasquitos, inclusa la envoltura ....kilogr..	12 00
	Goznes. (*Véase* Bisagras.)	
	Grabados. (*Véase* Estampas.)	
2939	Gradas para la agricultura, peso bruto ....íd....	65
	Graduadores. (*Véase* Areómetros.)	
	Grajeas medicinales, inclusa la envoltura:	
2940	En cajitas ó frasquitos ....íd....	16 00
2941	Para vender al peso ....íd....	20 00
	Gramiles para artesanos, peso bruto:	
2942	De madera ....íd....	1 30
2943	Con piezas de metal ordinario ....íd....	3 00
	Granadina como sigue:	
2944	De algodón ó con mezcla de otra materia vegetal ....íd....	4 80
2945	De lana ó con mezcla de otra materia que no sea seda .íd....	14 00
2946	Con mezcla de seda ....íd....	24 00
2947	De seda ....íd....	80 00
2948	Con mezcla de otra materia inferior ....íd....	40 00
	Granos ó semillas medicinales no especificados, peso bruto:	
2949	Enteros ....íd....	1 30
2950	En polvo ....íd....	2 00
2951	Granos de salud del Dr. Franck, en cajitas, inclusa la envoltura ....kilogr..	16 00
	Gránulos, medicinales, inclusa la envoltura:	
2952	En cajitas ó frasquitos ....íd....	16 00
2953	Para vender al peso ....íd....	20 00
	Grapas. (*Véase* Aseguradores.)	
2954	Grasa de comer, peso bruto ....íd....	36
2955	Grasa de pino ó vegetal, peso bruto ....íd....	10
2956	Grasa impura (la que se extrae de los buques y sirve para jabón), peso bruto ....kilogr..	24
2957	Grasa de potro ó sebo colado, peso bruto ....íd....	36
	La anterior, en rama. (*Véase* Sebo.)	
2958	Graseras de hierro ó acero para ruedas de ferrocarriles, peso bruto ....kilogr..	40
2959	Grasilla para escritorio, inclusa la envoltura ....íd....	2 00
2960	Grilletes de hierro ó acero para anclas ó cadenas, peso bruto.íd....	32

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d.	
		Ps.	Cts.
	Gro. Se avaluará como género de seda no especificado, para vestidos.		
2961	Grúas, peso bruto … kilogr.		65
	Guadañas. (*Véase* Hechonas.)		
2962	Guano. Vista.		
	Guantes, inclusa la envoltura de papeles, como sigue:		
2963	De algodón, ordinarios, para tropa … kilogr.	6	00
2964	De punto fino de algodón, imiten ó no á los de lino de Escocia … kilogr.	20	00
2965	De punto de lana ó con mezcla de otra materia que no sea seda … kilogr.	14	00
2966	De paño ó de otros géneros de lana ó con mezcla de otra materia que no sea seda … kilogr.	16	00
2967	De seda, con ó sin piezas de otra materia … íd.	80	00
2968	Con mezcla de algodón, tengan ó no piezas de otra materia … kilogr.	40	00
	Guantes, inclusa la envoltura, eliminando cajas:		
2969	De ante, gamuza, cabritilla ó cualquiera otra piel … íd.	48	00
2970	Los anteriores, con forro de algodón, lana ó seda, y los con puño de cartón … kilogr.	24	00
2971	De piel para esgrima … íd.	7	00
2972	Guantes, de otras clases. Vista.		
	Guardacabos. (*Véase* Garruchas.)		
2973	Guaraná ó paulinia, inclusa la evoltura … kilogr.	8	00
	Guarniciones para sombreros ó gorras. (*Véase* Forros.)		
	Guardarropas ó roperos de madera de roble ó de nogal ordinario americano, como sigue:		
2974	Sin incrustaciones ni tallados, con puerta de una hoja, sin espejo … uno.	60	00
2975	Con puerta de dos hojas … íd.	80	00
2976	Con puerta de espejo de una hoja … íd.	130	00
2977	Con puerta de espejo de dos hojas … íd.	200	00
2978	Con incrustaciones ó tallados, con puerta de una hoja, sin espejo … uno.	112	00
2979	Con puerta de dos hojas … íd.	144	00
2980	Con puerta de espejo de una hoja … íd.	200	00
2981	Con puerto de espejo de dos hojas … íd.	320	00
	Guardarropas ó roperos de madera de caoba, cedro, jacarandá, nogal corriente ó fino, rosa, sándalo, ú otras semejantes, sólidos ó enchapados, como sigue:		
2982	Sin incrustaciones ni tallados, con puerta de una hoja, sin espejo … uno.	96	00
2983	Con puerta de dos hojas … íd.	150	00
2984	Con puerta de espejo de una hoja … íd.	190	00
2985	Con puerta de espejo de dos hojas … íd.	320	00
2986	Con incrustaciones ó tallados, con puerta de una hoja, sin espejo … uno.	130	00
2987	Con puerta de dos hojas … íd.	200	00
2988	Con puerta de espejo de una hoja … íd.	240	00
2989	Con puerta de espejo de dos hojas … íd.	400	00
2990	Guardarropas ó roperos de más de dos puertas, ó de otras clases. Vista.		
2991	Guayacol liquido … kilogr.	30	00
2992	Cristalizado … íd.	60	00
	Gubias. (*Véase* Formones.)		
2993	Guías de pólvora para minas, peso bruto … íd.		70
2994	Guillames para artesanos, peso bruto … íd.	2	00
	Guinchas. (*Véase* Cintas.)		
	Guindas. (*Véase* Frutas.)		
	Guingamp, Vichy y Zephyr de algodón, para vestidos:		
2995	Que no exceda de 40 hilos de trama y urdimbre … íd.	3	00
2996	Que exceda de 40 hilos … íd.	4	80

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d. Ps.	Cts.
	Guipures. (*Véase* Encajes.)		
2997	Guitarras de madera blanca ....docena..	32	00
2998	De madera de ebanista, ordinarias ....íd....	48	00
2999	Regulares ....íd....	100	00
3000	Finas. Vista.		
3001	Gutapercha en su estado natural ....kilogr..	4	00
3002	En planchas ....íd....	10	00
3003	Habas de Tonka ....íd....	10	00
3004	De Calabar, de Pechurin y de San Ignacio, enteras....íd....	2	00
3005	Las anteriores, en polvo ....íd....	3	00
	Hachas y hachitas de hierro ó acero para labranza ó para artesanos, peso bruto:		
3006	Sin mango ....kilogr..		56
3007	Con mango ....íd....		65
3008	Hachitas de bierro ó acero, con ó sin mango, para uso de cocina, peso bruto ....kilogr..		56
3009	Hamacas de cáñamo, yute ó pita, inclusa la envoltura.....íd....	3	00
	Harina lacteada. Se avaluará como Alimento para criaturas.		
3010	Harina de trigo. Vista.		
3011	De avena, de centeno, de castañas, de maiz, de arroz ó de otra materia comestible, peso bruto ....kilogr..		40
	Harneros ó cribas, peso bruto:		
3012	De alambre de bronce ó cobre, de tejido fino ....íd....	1	60
3013	De tejido grueso ....íd....	1	20
3014	De alambre de hierro ó acero, de tejido fino...........íd....	1	20
3015	De tejido grueso, para cerner metales ....íd....		56
	Hebillas de hierro ó acero, estén ó no estañadas, galvanizadas, pintadas, barnizadas ó bronceadas, peso bruto:		
3016	Para chalecos, pantalones ó tirantes ....kilogr..	1	00
3017	Las anteriores, niqueladas.......................íd....	1	50
3018	Para talabarteros ....íd....		56
3019	Las anteriores, niqueladas.......................íd....		80
	Hebillas de bronce ó cobre, peso bruto:		
3020	Para chalecos, pantalones ó tirantes...................íd....	2	00
3021	Las anteriores, niqueladas ó plateadas............íd....	3	00
3022	Para talabarteros ....íd....	1	60
3023	Las anteriores, niquelas ó plateadas...............íd....	2	40
3024	Hebillas de metal blanco, níquel, plata alemana ú otros semejantes, para talabarteros ó para espuelas, inclusa la envoltura ....kilogr..	8	00
3025	Las anteriores, plateadas, inclusa la envoltura ....íd....	16	00
	Hebillas para cinturones, sombreros, calzado ó adornos, inclusa la envoltura:		
3026	De nácar ó marfil ....kilogr..	56	00
3027	De cristal ó vidrio ....íd....	24	00
3028	De metal ordinario, estén ó no doradas, plateadas ó niqueladas ....kilogr..	16	00
3028 bis	Hechonas, guadañas ú hoces, con ó sin mango, para segar, peso bruto ....kilogr..		65
3029	Heladeras de lata ó de latón de hierro, tengan ó no piezas de metal ordinario, con ó sin balde de madera, peso bruto.kilogr..		94
3030	Hemalbumina ....íd....	16	00
3031	Hemogalol...íd....	32	00
3032	Hemoglobina ....íd....	16	00
3033	Hemol ....íd....	16	00
3034	Herraduras de hierro ó acero, estén ó no estañadas ó galvanizadas, peso bruto ....kilogr..		24
3035	Herramientas no especificadas para artesanos, peso bruto..íd....	1	30
	Hidrargirio. (*Véase* Azogue.)		
3036	Hidrastina...íd....	72	00
3037	Hidrato amilen ....íd....	20	00
3038	De Potasio ....íd....	3	00

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d.	
		Ps.	Cts.
3039	Hidrobromato ó bromhidrato de amoniaco ... kilogr.	8	00
3040	Hidroclorato ó clorhidrato de amoniaco, peso bruto ... íd.		56
3041	De hierro y amoniaco ... íd.	3	00
3042	Hidroxilamina, hidroclórico ... íd.	24	00
3043	Sulfúrico ... íd.	56	00
3044	Hidroquinona ... íd.	14	00
3045	Hierba mate ... íd.		48
	Hierbas medicinales no especificadas, peso bruto, como sigue:		
3046	Enteras ... kilogr.	1	30
3047	En polvo ... íd.	2	00
	Hierro, como sigue:		
3048	Albuminado ... íd.	8	00
3049	Peptonado ... íd.	14	00
3050	En polvo ó reducido por el hidrógeno ... íd.	3	00
3051	Líquido de Bravais, en frasquitos, inclusa la envoltura ... íd.	10	00
	Leras. (*Véase* Fosfato líquido de hierro.)		
	Hierro, peso bruto, como sigue:		
3052	En lingotes ... íd.		05
3053	Sin labrar en sus diversas formas ... íd.		12
3054	En planchas, liso, sin pintado, estañado ni galvanizado ... íd.		12
3055	El anterior, pintado, estañado ó galvanizado ... íd.		14
3056	En planchas, acanalado, sin pintado, estañado ni galvanizado ... kilogr.		12
3057	El anterior, pintado, estañado ó galvanizado ... íd.		14
3058	Manufacturado en piezas no especificadas, esté ó no pintado, estañado, galvanizado, barnizado ó bronceado ... kilogr.		56
3059	Niquelado ... íd.		80
3060	Con esmaltado de loza ó porcelana, tengan ó no piezas de otro metal ordinario ... kilogr.		94
3061	En planchas, agujereado, peso neto ... íd.		60
3062	Hierros para ceñir zunchos, para calafates y para hojalateros, peso bruto ... kilogr.	1	20
3063	Higos secos, peso bruto ... íd.		40
3064	Hilachas de asbesto para empaquetadura, peso bruto ... íd.		24
3065	De algodón ó de lana para limpiar máquinas ú otros usos, peso bruto ... kilogr.		56
	Hilados de metal. (*Véase* Briscados.)		
	Hilas para heridas, inclusa la envoltura:		
3066	Sin preparación medicinal ... íd.	2	00
3067	Antisépticas ó con preparación medicinal ... íd.	4	00
	Hilo de algodón para bordar, coser, marcar, tejer ó zurcir:		
3068	En devanaderas de cartón, en ovillos ó madejas, inclusa la envoltura ... kilogr.	3	80
3069	En carretes, por millares de metros ... millar.		40
3070	Hilo de algodón con hilado de metal falso, inclusa la envoltura ... kilogr.	5	00
	Hilo de lino para coser, tejer ó zurcir:		
3071	En ovillos ó madejas, inclusa la envoltura ... íd.	3	00
3072	En carretes, por millares de metros ... millar.		80
	Hilo de lino para encajes ó para bordar ó marcar:		
3073	En ovillos ó madejas, inclusa la envoltura ... kilogr.	7	20
3074	En carretes, por millares de metros ... millar.	2	00
	Hilo parar bordar, tejer ó marcar, inclusa la envoltura:		
3075	De lana ó de pelo de cabra ... kilogr.	5	00
3076	Como el anterior, con hilado de metal falso ... íd.	7	20
3077	De lana con seda, con ó sin hilado de metal falso ... íd.	12	00
3078	Hilo de seda para bordar, coser, marcar, tejer ó zurcir ... íd.	40	00
3079	Hilo de cáñamo, yute ó esparto, en madejas, para coser sacos, peso bruto ... kilogr.		60
3080	Hilo de lino, algodón, cáñamo, yute ú otras fibras vegetales, para coser velas ó para empaquetar ... kilogr.	1	30

Tarifa de avalúos – Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d.	
		Ps.	*Cts.*
3081	Hilo especial para segadoras ó para agavillar, peso bruto, muestra núm. 119 ... kilogr.		56
3082	Hiosciamina ó dubuasina ... íd.	72	00
3083	Hipnol ... íd.	72	00
3084	Hipnone ó acetophenón ... íd.	40	00
3085	Hipofosfito de amoniaco ... íd.	16	00
3086	De cal ... íd.	8	00
3087	De hierro ... íd.	12	00
3088	De hierro y quinina ... íd.	40	00
3089	De potasa ... íd.	6	00
3090	De soda ... íd.	6	00
3091	Hiposulfito de amoniaco ... íd.	4	00
3092	De cal ... íd.	4	00
3093	De magnesia ... íd.	4	80
3094	De potasa ... íd.	6	00
3095	De soda, peso bruto ... íd.		[a] 16
	Hoces. (*Véase* Hechonas.)		
3096	Hojalata, hojas de lata común, peso bruto ... íd.		20
3097	La anterior, pintada, peso bruto ... íd.		24
	Hojas medicinales no especificadas, peso bruto:		
3098	Enteras ... íd.	1	30
3099	En polvo ... íd.	2	00
	Hojas para floristas, inclusa la envoltura:		
3100	De papel ... íd.	6	00
3101	De género ... íd.	24	00
3102	De género encerado ... íd.	16	00
	Hojas de hierro ó acero, peso bruto:		
3103	Para cepillos de artesanos ... íd.	1	20
3104	Para sierras ó serruchos ... íd.	2	80
	Hojuelas de metal. (*Véase* Briscado.)		
	Holandas. (*Véase* Bretañas.)		
	Hongos. (*Véase* Callampas.)		
	Hormas de madera, con ó sin piezas de metal, peso bruto:		
3105	Para botas ... kilogr.		80
3106	Para zapatos ó botines ... íd.		80
3107	Para sombreros ... íd.	1	60
	Hormillas. (*Véase* en Botones sin forrar.)		
	Hornillos para asar carne ó para tostar café, peso bruto:		
3108	De hierro colado, con ó sin estañado ó galvanizado ... íd.		32
3109	De hierro batido, lata ó latón de hierro ... íd.		94
3110	De bronce ó cobre ... íd.	1	60
	Horquetas con ó sin mango, para la agricultura, peso bruto, como sigue:		
3111	De hierro ó acero ... kilogr.		56
3112	De madera ... íd.		48
	Horquillas para prender el cabello, inclusa la envoltura:		
3113	De alambre de hierro ó acero ... íd.	1	00
3114	De alambre de bronce ó cobre ... íd.	2	00
3115	Alfileres ó flechas de caucho, cuerno, hueso ó composición ... kilogr.	14	00
3116	De carey, sin incrustaciones, calados ni grabados ... íd.	80	00
3117	Con incrustaciones, calados ó grabados ... íd.	112	00
	Hortalizas en agua, etc. (*Véase* Encurtidos.)		
3118	Hortalizas secas, peso bruto ... íd.		60
3119	Hostias para medicamentos, inclusa la envoltura ... íd.	6	00
	Huacas. (*Véase* Látigos.)		
3120	Huesos calcinados ... íd.		56
	Hueveras. Se avaluarán como los Azucareros en su clase correspondiente.		

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[a] Por ley de 9 de diciembre de 1901, el hiposulfito de soda se ha declarado libre de derechos de entrada (Diario Oficial de 11 de diciembre de 1901).

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d.	
		Ps.	Cts.
	Huevos de pescado. (*Véase* Caviar.)		
	Huinchas. (*Véase* Cintas.)		
3121	Hule para heridas, inclusa la envoltura kilogr.	8	00
	Hule de otras clases. (*Véase* Encerado.)		
3122	Humo de pez, peso bruto íd.		40
	Ictiocola. (*Véase* Cola de pescado.)		
3123	Ictiol íd.	20	00
3124	Imprenta y sus útiles. Vista.		
	Incienso. Se avaluará como Gomas no especificadas.		
3125	Indicadores ó manómetros para máquinas á vapor, peso bruto kilogr.	2	00
	Indigo. (*Véase* Añil.)		
3126	Infusiones medicinales no especificadas, peso bruto íd.	1	60
3127	Inga de la India en polvo, en cajitas, inclusa la envoltura íd.	12	00
3128	Ingluvina íd.	32	00
3129	Ingredientes y tintes para las fábricas de paño. Vista.		
	Inhaladores. Se avaluarán como los Pulverizadores en su clase correspondiente.		
3130	Instrumentos de cirujía, de física, de matemáticas y demás ciencias. Vista.		
3131	Inyecciones medicinales, peso bruto kilogr.	1	60
3132	Inyectores para máquinas, peso bruto íd.		65
	Iodo, iodoformo, ioduro. (*Véase* Yodo, Yodoformo, etc.)		
	Ipecacuana inclusa la envoltura:		
3133	Raíz entera íd.	10	00
3134	Raíz en polvo íd.	14	00
	Irlandas. (*Véase* Bretañas.)		
	Irridadores. (*Véase* Duchas.)		
	Jabón para lavar, peso bruto:		
3135	El común y el de Castilla ó Marsella, en panes ó barras, y el en pasta denominado verde kilogr.		40
3136	En polvo íd.		80
	Jabón de olor, en polvo ó en panes (perfumería), inclusa la envoltura:		
3137	Ordinario kilogr.	1	60
3138	Regular íd.	4	00
3139	Fino íd.	8	00
	Jabón medicinal, inclusa la envoltura:		
3140	Sin perfume íd.	1	00
3141	Con perfume, de ácido carbólico, azufre, alquitrán, bicloruro de mercurio, ictiol, curativo de Reuter ú otros semejantes kilogr.	2	00
3142	Jabón pasta ó polvos para limpiar objetos de metal, inclusa la envoltura kilogr.		94
3143	Jaboncillo ó tiza para sastre, inclusa la envoltura íd.		80
	Jaboneras. Se avaluarán como los Azucareros en su clase correspondiente.		
	Jaborandi, peso bruto:		
3144	Hojas enteras kilogr.	1	30
3145	Hojas en polvo íd.	2	00
	Jalapa, peso bruto:		
3146	Raíz entera íd.	1	30
3147	Raíz en polvo íd.	2	00
	Jaleas medicinales. (*Véase* Electuarios.)		
	Jaleas de otras clases. (*Véase* Dulces.)		
	Jamones, peso bruto:		
3148	Crudos íd.	1	00
3149	Cocidos íd.	1	30
3150	Jáquimas de cuero, inclusa la envoltura íd.	8	00
	Jarabes en frascos ó botellas, peso bruto:		
3151	Medicinales íd.	1	60
3152	Jarabes ó sorbetes no medicinales íd.	1	60

arifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d.	
		Ps.	*Cts.*
	Jarcia blanca ó alquitranada de cáñamo, esparto, fibra de coco ó de yute, peso bruto:		
	Hasta veintiún milímetros de circunferencia. (*Véase* Cordel.)		
3153	Que pase de veintiún milímetros.......kilogr..		40
	Jarcia de alambre. (*Véase* Cable.)		
3154	Jarcia vieja de cáñamo ó esparto.......íd....		16
	Jardineras y macetas. Se avaluarán como los Azucareros en su clase correspondiente.		
	Jarras, jarros y jarrones:		
3155	De mármol, peso bruto.......kilogr..		65
	De otras clases. Se avaluarán como los Azucareros en su clase correspondiente.		
	Jaulas para pájaros, como sigue:		
3156	De alambre de hierro ó acero, con ó sin piezas de otra materia; estén ó no pintadas, barnizadas, cobrizadas, bronceadas, estañadas ó galvanizadas.......kilogr..	1	60
3157	De alambre de bronce ó cobre, con ó sin piezas de otra materia; estén ó no doradas, plateadas ó niqueladas..kilogr..	4	00
3158	Jaulas de enrejado de alambre, tengan ó no piezas de otra materia, para guardar carne ó para moscas, peso bruto...kilogr..	1	60
	Jéneros. (*Véase* Géneros.)		
	Jengibre, peso bruto:		
3159	Raíz entera.......íd....	1	30
3160	Raíz en polvo.......íd....	2	00
	Jergas, peso bruto:		
3161	De algodón ó con mezcla de otra materia vegetal.......íd....	1	60
3162	De algodón con mezcla de lana.......íd....	2	00
3163	De lana.......íd....	3	00
	Jergones ó chuces, peso bruto:		
3164	De algodón, cáñamo, yute ú otras fibras vegetales, con ó sin mezcla de las mismas materias.......kilogr..	1	00
3165	Los anteriores, con mezcla de lana.......íd....	1	60
3166	De lana ó con mezcla de otra materia vegetal.......íd....	2	00
3167	Jeringas para inyecciones hipodérmicas.......docena..	40	00
3168	Jeringas de bronce, de bomba, en cajas.......íd....	48	00
3169	Jeringas de estaño y bronce, de bomba, Eguisier.......íd....	60	00
	Jeringas para inyecciones ó lavatorios, inclusa la envoltura:		
3170	De estaño.......kilogr..	3	00
3171	De goma, con ó sin piezas ó bitoques de otra materia..íd....	8	00
3172	De caucho ó de gutapercha.......íd....	6	00
3173	De vidrio ó cristal.......íd....	3	00
	Jiros. *Véase* Giros.		
3174	Joyas no especificadas de oro ó plata, y alhajas en general. Vista.		
3175	Joyería falsa no especificada. Vista.		
3176	Juegos de hierro ó acero, compuestos de dos ó más piezas, para cultivar jardines, con ó sin mango, peso bruto.......kilogr..		80
3177	Juegos de hierro ó acero, de tres piezas, para chimeneas, peso bruto.......kilogr..	1	20
3178	Juegos de bronce ó cobre, de tres piezas, para chimeneas, peso bruto.......kilogr..	1	60
3179	Los anteriores, niquelados, peso bruto.......íd....	2	40
3180	Juegos de madera de pino, pintados, compuestos de un catre, un peinador ó cómoda, un lavatorio, una mesita, un velador y una á cuatro sillas.......uno..	88	00
3181	Como los anteriores, con un guardarropa con puerta de una ó dos hojas, sin espejo.......uno..	112	00
3182	Con espejos.......íd....	128	00
	Jugos de lima, limón, fresas, frambuesas, guindas ú otros semejantes, peso bruto:		
3183	Sin dulce, en frascos ó botellas.......kilogr..		40
3184	En otros envases.......íd....		56
3185	Con dulce.......íd....	1	60

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.		Avalúo 18 d. Ps.	Cts.
3186	Juguetes, pelotas y muñecas de goma, con ó sin piezas de otra materia, para niños, inclusa la envoltura	kilogr.	4	00
	Juguetes, ordinarios, para niños, peso bruto:			
3187	De madera	íd.		60
3188	De lata ó de latón de hierro	íd.	1	20
3189	De plomo	íd.		80
3190	Juguetes, de otras clases no especificadas. Vista.			
	Junquillo, peso bruto:			
3191	En bruto	kilogr.		28
3192	Preparado para muebles	íd.		80
3193	Kalidor, agua para la cara en frascos, inclusa la envoltura (perfumería)	kilogr.	3	00
3194	Kamalá	íd.	3	00
3195	Kaolín para fotógrafos	íd.		40
	Kava-Kava, peso bruto:			
3196	Raíz entera	íd.	1	30
3197	Raíz en polvo	íd.	2	00
3198	Kermes	íd.	4	00
3199	Kepis de paño para tropa	docena.	32	00
	Kerosene. (*Véase* en Aceites.)			
	Kino. (*Véase* en Gomas.)			
	Kirsch. Se avaluará como Aguardiente.			
3200	Kousso, inclusa la envoltura	kilogr.	4	00
3201	Laca carminada ó amarilla, peso bruto	íd.	4	00
	Laca goma. (*Véase* en Gomas.)			
	Lacre, inclusa la envoltura:			
3202	En barritas, para cartas	íd.	3	20
3203	Para empaquetar	íd.	1	20
3204	En otra forma, ordinario, para botellas	íd.		60
3205	Lactato de amoniaco	íd.	16	00
3206	De bismuto	íd.	32	00
3207	De cal	íd.	4	00
3208	De zinc	íd.	14	00
3209	De estronciana	íd.	16	00
3210	De hierro	íd.	4	00
3211	De magnesia	íd.	14	00
3212	De manganeso	íd.	14	00
3213	De potasa	íd.	16	00
3214	De soda	íd.	16	00
3215	Lactofosfato de cal, líquido, peso bruto	íd.	1	60
3216	De cal, cristalizado	íd.	12	00
3217	De hierro	íd.	6	00
3218	De hierro y magnesia	íd.	12	00
3219	Lactopeptina	íd.	16	00
3220	Lactuario ó tridacio	íd.	20	00
	Ladrillos, como sigue:			
3221	Á fuego para hornos de fundición	íd.		03
3222	Ordinarios, para edificios	íd.		03
3223	Para limpiar cuchillos, peso bruto	íd.		06
3224	Para cocinas económicas, peso bruto	íd.		24
3225	De piedra pómez, peso bruto	íd.		32
	Ladrillos, para pavimentos. (*Véase* Baldosas.)			
3226	Lágrimas y prismas de cristal ó vidrio para lámparas, inclusa la envoltura	kilogr.	3	00
3227	Lama y tisú de seda con hilos de plata, con ó sin dorado	íd.	130	00
3228	Con hilos de metal ordinario, dorado ó plateado	íd.	56	00
3229	Lama, lamilla ó rasete de hilos de metal ordinario, con ó sin dorado, tengan ó no mezcla de algodón ó de otra materia vegetal	kilogr.	20	00
3230	Lámparas de vidrio para el alumbrado eléctrico, peso bruto	íd.	6	00
3231	Lámparas, faroles, ganchos, brazos, codos ú otras piezas análogas, con ó sin contrapesos, para gas, peso bruto	kilogr.	2	00

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d.	
		Ps.	Cts.
3232	Lámparas para uso de los pintores, peso bruto kilogr.	2	00
3233	Lámparas de otras clases. Vista.		
	Lamparillas para minas, con ó sin piezas de metal ordinario, tengan ó no mangos, peso bruto:		
3234	De lata, hierro ó acero kilogr.		94
3235	De bronce ó cobre íd.	1	60
3236	Lampás de seda íd.	56	00
3237	Con mezcla de cualquiera otra materia vegetal íd.	24	00
	Lana, peso bruto, como sigue:		
3238	Sucia de oveja íd.		40
3239	Lavada de oveja íd.		80
3240	De vicuña ó de guanaco íd.	1	60
3241	Vegetal del árbol ceiba íd.		40
	Lana, preparada para tejer ó bordar. (*Véase* Hilo de lana.)		
3242	Langosta en agua, peso bruto íd.		50
3243	Lanilla de lana para banderas íd.	4	80
	Para otros usos. Se avaluará como Géneros para vestidos en su clase correspondiente.		
3244	Lanolina, incluso el envase kilogr.	3	00
3245	Lanzas ó varas de madera, en bruto ó labradas, para carruajes, peso bruto kilogr.		40
3246	Con ó sin argollas, perillas ú otras piezas semejantes de la misma materia; estén ó no pintadas ó barnizadas, para cortinas; peso bruto kilogr.	1	00
3247	Como las anteriores, doradas ó plateadas, peso bruto, kilogr.	1	60
	Lapiceros. (*Véase* Mangos para plumas.)		
	Lápices embutidos en madera, inclusa la envoltura:		
3248	Especiales para artesanos kilogr.	2	00
3249	Para dibujo ó para escribir, ordinarios íd.	3	20
3250	Regulares íd.	6	00
3251	Finos íd.	8	80
3252	De colores, para dibujo ó para escribir, hasta la clase regular kilogr.	4	80
3253	Finos íd.	9	60
3254	Con cañuto de metal ordinario, hasta la clase regular íd.	6	00
3255	Finos íd.	12	00
3256	De goma, embutidos en madera íd.	8	00
3257	De piedra, embutidos en madera, para pizarras íd.	2	00
3258	Lápices de piedra, para pizarras, peso bruto íd.		24
3259	Lápices sin embutir en madera, llamados minas, sin distinción de colores, para escribir ó para dibujos, inclusa la envoltura, kilogr.	16	00
3260	Lápices de mentol, inclusa la envoltura kilogr.	12	00
3261	Lápices de otras clases. Vista.		
	Largueros de hierro ó acero para catres, peso bruto:		
3262	En cajones kilogr.		40
3263	En otros envases íd.		65
3264	Lastre de patente con sus bombas y útiles, para buques. Vista.		
3265	Lata manufacturada en piezas no especificadas, peso bruto, kilogr.		94
3266	Como la anterior, niquelada, peso bruto kilogr.	1	30
3267	Plateada ó dorada, peso, bruto íd.	3	00
	Lata en hojas. (*Véase* Hojalata.)		
3268	Látigos ó huascas, cortos, para usar á caballo, ordinarios docena.	8	00
3269	Regulares íd.	16	00
3270	Finos. Vista.		
3271	Largos, para usar á caballo ó para carruages, ordinarios, docena	24	00
3272	Regulares docena.	48	00
3273	Finos. Vista.		

Tarifa de avalúos—Continuá.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d.	
		Ps.	*Cts.*
	Latón, peso bruto, como sigue:		
3274	De hierro manufacturado en piezas no especificadas ... kilogr		94
3275	El anterior, niquelado ... íd	1	30
3276	De bronce, ó cobre manufacturado en piezas no especificadas, kilogr	1	60
3277	El anterior, niquelado ... kilogr	2	40
3278	De composición, en hojas ó planchas, para forro de buques, kilogr		80
3279	De bronce en hojas ó planchas ... íd		80
	Blanco ó amarillo en varillas ó medias cañas, para guarniciones de carruages. (*Véase* Filetes.)		
3280	Láudano ú opio líquido ... kilogr	10	00
	Laurel, peso bruto:		
3281	Hojas enteras ... íd	1	30
3282	Hojas en polvo ... íd	2	00
	Lavatorios de madera de roble ó nogal ordinario americano con cubierta de madera ó de mármol, forma de cómoda, como sigue:		
3283	Sin incrustaciones ni tallados, sin espejo ... uno	64	00
3284	Con espejo ... íd	100	00
3285	Con incrustaciones ó tallados, sin espejo ... íd	130	00
3286	Con espejo ... íd	200	00
3287	Forma común, sin incrustaciones ni tallados, sin espejo ... íd	40	00
3288	Con espejo ... íd	56	00
3289	Forma común, con incrustaciones ó tallados, sin espejo ... íd	72	00
3290	Con espejo ... íd	88	00
	Lavatorios de madera de caoba, cedro, jacarandá, nogal corriente ó fino, rosa, sándalo ú otras semejantes, sólidos ó enchapados, con cubierta de madera ó de mármol, de forma de cómoda, como sigue:		
3291	Sin incrustaciones ni tallados, sin espejo ... uno	100	00
3292	Con espejo ... íd	160	00
3293	Con incrustaciones ó tallados, sin espejo ... íd	200	00
3294	Con espejo ... íd	320	00
3295	De forma común, sin incrustaciones ni tallados, sin espejo, uno	64	00
3296	Con espejo ... uno	80	00
3297	De forma común, con incrustaciones ó tallados, sin espejo, uno	100	00
3298	Con espejo ... uno	112	00
3299	Lavatorios de zinc, lata ó latón de hierro, con ó sin útiles de las mismas materias ó de loza, porcelana ó vidrio; estén ó no pintados, esmaltados, barnizados ó bronceados; peso bruto, kilogr		94
3300	Los anteriores, de hierro ó acero, peso bruto ... kilogr		56
3301	Leche condensada, conservada, con ó sin azúcar, peso bruto, kilogr		60
3302	Antefélica, agua para la cara (perfumería), inclusa la envoltura ... kilogr	3	00
	Lecheras. Se avaluarán como los Azucareros en su clase correspondiente.		
	Legumbres en agua, etc. (*Véase* Encurtidos.)		
3303	Secas no especificadas, peso bruto ... kilogr		60
	Lenguas, peso bruto:		
3304	Secas ... íd		56
3305	Cocidas ... íd	1	30
3306	En agua, salmuera, vinagre ó salsa ... íd		56
3307	Lentejas, peso bruto ... íd		20
	Lentejuelas de metal. (*Véase* Briscados.)		
	Lentes. (*Véase* Anteojos.)		
3308	Leña. Vista.		
3309	Leptandrina ... kilogr	40	00

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d.	
		Ps.	Cts.
3310	Letras ó tipos para imprenta, peso bruto kilogr.	3	00
3311	Letras de cambio para bancos, inclusa la envoltura íd.	6	60
	Letras de metal para marcar. (*Véase* Alfabetos.)		
	Letras hipotecarias. (*Véase* en Billetes.)		
3312	Levadura, peso bruto íd.		80
3313	Levitas, chaqués ó fraques de casimir, paño ú otros géneros semejantes de lana, para hombre, clase ordinaria uno.	20	00
3314	Regulares íd.	30	00
3315	Finas íd.	56	00
3316	Con mezcla de algodón, ordinarias íd.	12	00
3317	Regulares íd.	18	00
3318	Finas íd.	32	00
	Leznas para artesanos, peso bruto:		
3319	Sin mango kilogr.	6	00
3320	Con mango íd.	1	60
3321	Libritos de papel ó papel cortado para cigarrillos, inclusa la envoltura kilogr.	3	00
3322	De metal ordinario para dorar ó platear, inclusos los papeles kilogr.	20	00
3323	De oro ó plata para dorar ó platear, inclusos los papeles íd.	160	00
3324	Libros impresos que tengan tapas de carey, nácar, marfil ó sus imitaciones, ó que lleven sobrepuestos ó incrustaciones de oro, plata, ó metal dorado ó plateado fino. Vista.		
3325	Libros impresos (con excepción de los gravados con el 35 %), y las revistas, folletos y periódicos, peso bruto kilogr.	3	00
	Libros agendas, libretas ó cuadernos en blanco, con impresión ó sin ella, peso bruto:		
3326	Clase ordinaria kilogr.	1	12
3327	Regulares íd.	2	50
3328	Finos íd.	5	00
3329	Libros en blanco, especiales para copiar en prensa, peso bruto kilogr.	1	40
	Libros ó tapas de cartón, con ó sin tela ó cuero, para pegar facturas ó cartas, peso bruto:		
3330	Con resortes de hierro, cobre ó bronce kilogr.	2	00
3331	Sin resorte íd.	1	20
3332	Licopodio, peso bruto íd.	2	00
	Licor de Labarraque, desinfectante. (*Véase* Cloruro de sodio en botellas.)		
	Licoreras de vidrio ó cristal. (*Véase* Cristalería.)		
	De metal. (*Véase* Angarillas.)		
3333	Licores dulces no especificados, en botellas ó frascos docena.	32	00
3334	En otros envases litro.	4	40
	NOTA.—Se considerarán como licores dulces los aguardientes que contengan más de 5 por ciento de dulce.		
3335	Licores medicinales no especificados, peso bruto kilogr.	1	60
	Lienzas, inclusa la envoltura:		
3336	Para carpinteros íd.	3	00
3337	Para pescar ú otros usos íd.	1	80
	Ligas, con ó sin goma elástica ó alambre, inclusa la envoltura, como sigue:		
3338	De algodón ó de cualquiera otra materia vegetal kilogr.	14	00
3339	Con pequeña mezcla de seda íd.	16	00
3340	De lana ó con mezcla de otra materia que no sea seda íd.	18	00
3341	Con pequeña mezcla de seda íd.	20	00
3342	De seda íd.	56	00
3343	Con mezcla de cualquiera otra materia inferior íd.	40	00
3344	De cuero íd.	16	00
3345	De metal ordinario, estén ó no plateadas ó doradas íd.	14	00
3346	Ligas de otras clases. Vista.		

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d.	
		Ps.	*Cts.*
3347	Lija sobre género, peso bruto .... kilogr..		90
	Sobre papel. (*Véase* Papel lija.)		
3348	Limaduras de hierro ó acero .... íd....		64
3349	De bronce ó cobre .... íd....	2	40
3350	De zinc ó de estaño .... íd....	1	00
3351	Limas para artesanos, peso bruto .... íd....		80
	Limonada. (*Véase* Aguas gaseosas.)		
3352	Limpiadientes de plumas de ave, inclusa la envoltura ..... íd....	8	00
3353	De madera, inclusa la envoltura .... íd....		56
3354	De otras clases. Vista.		
	Limpiapiés. (*Véase* Felpudos.)		
3355	Linaza, peso bruto .... kilogr..		12
3356	Linimento Géneau y otros semejantes, en frascos ó botellas, para bestias, peso bruto .... kilogr..	1	60
3357	Linón de algodón, blanco ó negro, especial para forros, hasta 20 hilos de trama y urdimbre, muestra núm. 120 .... kilogr..	1	60
	Que pase de 21 hilos. Se avaluará como Tarlatán en su clase correspondiente.		
3358	Linternas de mano comunes, de lata ó de latón de hierro, estén ó no pintadas ó barnizadas, inclusa la envoltura ...... kilogr..	2	00
	Liquen, peso bruto:		
3359	Entero .... íd....		64
3360	En polvo .... íd....		96
3361	Liras. Vista.		
3362	Lisol .... kilogr..	1	60
3363	Listados de algodón para camisas .... íd....	1	60
3364	Listones de madera blanca, estén ó no pintados, para jardines ú otros usos, peso bruto .... kilogr..		24
	Listones formando molduras. (*Véase* Molduras.)		
	Listoneria. (*Véase* Cintas de seda.)		
3365	Litargirio, peso bruto .... íd....		40
3366	Litina y sus sales .... íd....	20	00
	Litografías. (*Véase* Estampas.)		
	Lociones para el cabello (perfumería), inclusa la envoltura:		
3367	En frascos ó botellas .... kilogr..	1	60
3368	En otros envases .... íd....	1	80
3369	Locomotoras. Vista.		
	Lona para velas, desde el núm. 1 al 7, peso bruto:		
3370	De lino ó de algodón .... kilogr..	1	40
3371	De cáñamo ó yute, ó con mezcla de las mismas materias ó de cualquiera otra fibra vegetal .... kilogr..		96
	Lona y loneta para velas ú otros usos, que pase del núm. 7, peso bruto:		
3372	De lino ó de algodón .... kilogr..	1	70
3373	De cáñamo ó yute, ó con mezcla de las mismas materias ó de cualquiera otra fibra vegetal .... kilogr..	1	20
3374	Lona y loneta de algodón, cáñamo ó yute, pintadas, para forro de baúles ó maletas, muestra núm. 121 .... kilogr..	2	00
3375	Longanizas, peso bruto .... íd....	1	30
	Losas para pavimentos. (*Véase* Baldosas.)		
3376	Loterías, inclusa la envoltura .... íd....	1	60
	Loza ó greda manufacturada, en piezas no especificadas, peso bruto, como sigue:		
3377	Clase ordinaria, muestra núm. 11 .... kilogr..		24
3378	Clase regular, muestra num. 12 .... íd....		56
3379	Fina, superior á la muestra núm. 12 .... íd....	1	00
	Lubricadores. (*Véase* Aceiteras.)		
3380	Lumbreras de vidrio ordinario para buques ó casas, peso bruto .... kilogr..		28

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d.	
		Ps.	Cts.
	Lunas de vidrio azogadas, con ó sin bisel, peso bruto, come sigue:		
3381	Hasta 8,000 centímetros cuadrados de superficie, que no pasen de 4 milímetros de espesor ..... kilogr..		80
3382	Hasta 8,000 centímetros cuadrados de superficie, que pasen de 4 milímetros de espesor ..... kilogr..	1	20
3383	Que pasen de 8,000 centímetros cuadrados y que no pasen de 4 milímetros de espesor ..... kilogr..	1	40
3384	Que pasen de 8,000 centímetros cuadrados y de más de 4 milímetros de espesor ..... kilogr..	1	60
	Lunas de vidrio sin azogue. (*Véase* Vidrios.)		
3385	Lupulina ..... kilogr..	4	40
3386	Lúpulo, peso bruto ..... íd....	1	28
	Lustrinas. Se avaluarán como las Alpacas en su clase correspondiente.		
	Lutos para sombreros, inclusa la envoltura:		
3387	De paño ó de género de lana, tengan ó no mezcla de otra materia que no sea seda ..... kilogr..	9	00
3388	De seda ó con mezcla de otra materia ..... íd....	50	00
	Llamadores. (*Véase* Golpeadores.)		
	Llantas de hierro ó acero, peso bruto:		
3389	Para locomotoras y ténders ..... kilogr..		32
3390	Para carruajes, carros ó carretones ..... íd....		40
	Llaveros. (*Véase* Argollas para portallaves.)		
	Llaves para relojes, inclusa la envoltura:		
3391	De hierro ó acero, tengan ó no piezas de metal ordinario. íd....	9	00
3392	Las anteriores, doradas, plateadas ó niqueladas ..... íd....	32	00
3393	Llaves de hierro ó acero para armas de fuego, gatillos, rastrillos, cazoletas ú otras piezas análogas, inclusa la envoltura.. kilogr..	1	00
	Llaves para grifos, cañerías ó máquinas, peso bruto:		
3394	De hierro ó acero, tengan ó no piezas de otro metal ordinario ..... kilogr..		56
3395	Las anteriores, niqueladas ..... íd....		80
3396	De bronce ó cobre, tengan ó no piezas de otro metal ordinario ..... kilogr..	1	60
3397	Las anteriores, niqueladas ..... íd....	2	40
	Llaves para barriles, cuarterolas, pipas ó toneles, peso bruto:		
3398	De madera blanca ..... kilogr..		80
3399	Las mismas, barnizadas, tengan ó no piezas de metal ordinario ..... kilogr..	1	20
3400	De estaño ó peltre, estén ó no niqueladas ..... íd....	3	00
3401	De bronce ó cobre ..... íd....	1	60
3402	Las anteriores, niqueladas ..... íd....	2	40
3403	Llaves de hierro ó acero para tuercas, peso bruto ..... íd....	1	20
	Llaves para cerraduras, sin concluir, peso bruto:		
3404	De hierro ó acero ..... íd....		56
3405	De bronce ó cobre ..... íd....	1	60
	Llaves para cerraduras, concluídas, peso bruto:		
3406	De hierro ó acero, estén ó no pintadas, barnizadas, estañadas, galvanizadas ó bronceadas ..... kilogr..	1	20
3407	Las anteriores, niqueladas ..... íd....	2	00
3408	De bronce ó cobre ..... íd....	2	40
3409	Las anteriores, niqueladas ..... íd....	4	00
3410	Llaves de otras clases. Vista.		
	Macetas ó jardineras. Se avaluarán como los Azucareros en su clase correspondiente.		
	Macfarlanes. (*Véase* Sobretodos.)		
	Machetes de hierro ó acero, peso bruto:		
3411	Para cocina ..... kilogr..		56
3412	Para uso de la agricultura ..... íd....	1	60
3413	Macis ó anillo de la nuez moscada ..... íd....	5	60
3414	Madera de ebanista, sin labrar, á excepción del cedro, por decímetros cúbicos ..... decím..		8

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d.	
		Ps.	Cts.
	Madera de ebanista, etc.—Continúa.		
3415	De cedro, sin labrar, por decímetros cúbicos decím.		6
	Madera para construcciones, en tablas, tablones, vigas ú otras piezas semejantes, sobre la base de 25 milímetros de grueso, por metros cuadrados:		
3416	De pino, sin cepillar metro.		60
3417	Cepillada ó machihembrada, ó con ambas condiciones metro.		80
3418	Ordinaria: Álamo, fresno, roble, etc., sin cepillar íd.	1	00
3419	Cepillada ó machihembrada, ó con ambas condiciones metro.	1	20
3420	Madera ó cañas de Guayaquil, rajadas ó enteras ciento.	112	00
	Magnesia, inclusa la envoltura:		
3421	Calcinada kilogr.	1	20
3422	De Henry y su imitación, en frasquitos íd.	6	00
3423	Liquida, en frascos íd.	1	00
3424	Magnesio metálico, en hilos ó bandas íd.	40	00
3425	Maíz, peso bruto íd.		8
3426	Mackintosh, inclusa la envoltura íd.	8	00
3427	Malato de hierro íd.	8	00
3428	Malacates peso bruto íd.		65
	Maletas. (*Véase* Baúles.)		
3429	Maltina íd.	60	00
3430	Mamaderas de vidrio, peso bruto íd.		40
3431	De vidrio ó de cristal con piezas de goma, madera, loza ó porcelana, inclusa la envoltura kilogr.	3	00
3432	Maná en suerte ó en lágrimas íd.	3	00
3433	Depurado, inclusa la envoltura íd.	6	00
3434	Mandarrias ó combos de hierro ó acero, peso bruto íd.		32
3435	Mandiles de fieltro, paño ó pañete, para sillas de montar íd.	3	00
3436	De otras clases. Vista.		
	Mandolinas. (*Véase* Bandolinas.)		
3437	Maneas de cuero, inclusa la envoltura kilogr.	8	00
3438	Manganato de potasa (per) íd.	3	00
3439	De soda íd.		80
	Mangos de madera para herramientas, peso bruto, como sigue:		
3440	Para azadones, azuelas, combos, guadañas, hachas, lámparas de minas, machos, picos, rastrillos ú otras herramientas semejantes kilogr.		40
3441	Para escoplos, formones, garlopas, garlopines, limas, leznas, martillos, serruchos ú otras herramientas semejantes kilogr.		80
3442	Mangos estuches con herramientas para artesanos, inclusa la envoltura kilogr.	3	00
3443	Mangos de madera, estén ó no pintados, para escobas ó escobillones, peso bruto kilogr.		40
	Mangos para paraguas ó parasoles, peso bruto:		
3444	De madera íd.		80
3445	Con piezas de cuerno, hueso ó metal ordinario íd.	1	60
	Mangos para plumas de escribir, inclusa la envoltura, como sigue:		
3446	De madera, ordinarios kilogr.	3	00
3447	Regulares íd.	4	00
3448	Finos íd.	8	00
3449	De metal ordinario íd.	4	00
3450	De hueso, caucho, goma ó composición, lisos íd.	6	00
3451	Los anteriores, labrados ó calados íd.	8	00
3452	De marfil ó nácar, lisos íd.	56	00
3453	Los anteriores, labrados ó calados íd.	80	00
3454	Mangueras de goma, con ó sin género ó metal ordinario, peso bruto kilogr.	2	00
3455	De cuero ó suela, con ó sin piezas de metal ordinario, peso bruto kilogr.	6	00

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d.
	Mangueras de goma, etc.—Continúa.	
3456	O tubos de goma para irrigadores, duchas nasales, jeringas, etc., y los para flores artificiales, inclusa la envoltura...kilogr..	*Ps. Cts.* 10 00
	De algodón, cáñamo, lino ó yute. (*Véase* Cañones.)	
3457	Manguitos de piel para abrigo de mujer. Vista.	
3458	Maní, peso bruto........kilogr..	20
3459	Maniquíes. Vista.	
3460	Manita, inclusa la envoltura........kilogr..	6 00
	Manómetros. (*Véase* Indicadores.)	
	Mantas, ponchos ó cobertores, como sigue:	
3461	De lana y algodón llamadas de pelo de oso, ordinarias, kilogr........	2 00
3462	Regulares........kilogr..	3 00
3463	Finas........íd....	5 00
3464	De algodón, sin frisa........íd....	4 00
3465	Con frisa........íd....	2 80
3466	Con ó sin frisa, con listas de lana........íd....	5 60
3467	De lana con mezcla de cualquiera materia vegetal, sin frisa, kilogr........	8 40
3468	Las anteriores, con frisa, clase ordinaria, muestra núm. 122........kilogr..	3 20
3469	Regulares, muestra núm. 123........íd....	5 00
3470	De mejor clase que las anteriores, muestra núm. 124, kilogr........	7 20
3471	Finas........kilogr..	10 00
3472	De lana, sin frisa........íd....	14 00
3473	Con frisa, clase ordinaria........íd....	5 00
3474	Regulares........íd....	7 00
3475	Finas........íd....	14 00
3476	De lana vicuña ó de otras clases superiores. Vista.	
	Mantas ó ponchos de género impermeable, con goma:	
3477	De algodón ó de cualquiera otra materia vegetal....kilogr..	7 00
3478	De lana ó con mezcla de otra materia que no sea seda..íd....	12 00
3479	De seda ó con mezcla de cualquiera otra materia......íd....	20 00
3480	Manteca de vaca (mantequilla), peso bruto........íd....	80
3481	De puerco, peso bruto........íd....	40
3482	De antimonio ó cloruro de antimonio........íd....	2 00
3483	De cacao, inclusa la envoltura........íd....	2 00
3484	De nuez moscada, incluso el envase........íd....	6 60
3485	De petróleo, incluso el envase........íd....	1 20
3486	Manteles de género de algodón, inclusos los papeles de la envoltura........kilogr..	2 80
3487	Manteles de género de lino ó con mezcla de cualquiera otra materia vegetal, inclusos los papeles de la envoltura, hasta la clase regular........kilogr..	4 50
3488	Finos........íd....	8 00
3489	Manteletas. Vista.	
	Mantequeras. Se avaluarán como los Azucareros en su clase correspondiente.	
3490	Mantos de género de lana, lisos........kilogr..	12 00
3491	Con mezcla de otra materia que no sea seda......íd....	8 00
3492	De género de seda, lisos........íd....	60 00
3493	Bordados........íd....	80 00
	De cachemira ó merino. Se avaluarán como los Pañuelos en su clase correspondiente.	
3494	Manzanas secas, peso bruto........kilogr..	40
	Mapas. (*Véase* Cartas geográficas.)	
3495	Maqui, peso bruto........íd....	40
3496	Máquinas para el uso de la agricultura, la minería, las artes, los oficios y las industrias, peso bruto........kilogr..	65

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d.	
		Ps.	*Cts.*
3497	Marcos de madera, dorados ó barnizados, para cuadros, peso bruto ... kilogr..	1	20
3498	Preparados con yeso, para dorar, peso bruto ... íd....		80
3499	Marcos de otras clases. Vista.		
3500	Marfil manufacturado en piezas no especificadas, inclusa la envoltura ... kilogr..	56	00
3501	Mariposas para lamparillas de dormitorio, peso bruto ... íd....	2	00
	Mariscos. (*Véase* Conservas.)		
	Mármoles, peso bruto, como sigue:		
3502	En tablas, sin pulido ... íd....		12
3503	Pulidos ... íd....		16
3504	Manufacturados en piezas no especificadas ... íd....		65
3505	En bruto, en bloques ... íd....		06
	Marrasquino. Se avaluará como Licores dulces.		
	Marroquíes. (*Véase* Cueros marroquíes.)		
	Marsellas. (*Véase* en Piqués.)		
3506	Martillos de hierro ó acero con ó sin mango, para artesanos, peso bruto ... kilogr..		80
3507	Martinetes ó martillos mecánicos para enterrar postes, peso bruto ... kilogr..		65
3508	Masa azul ó mercurial, para píldoras ... íd....	4	80
	Máscaras. (*Véase* Caretas.)		
3509	Masilla para vidrieros, peso bruto ... íd....		16
3510	Matadolores de David, inclusa la envoltura ... íd....	3	00
3511	Materia prima para la fabricación de jarcia y tejidos de sacos. Vista.		
	Matico en hojas, peso bruto:		
3512	Entero ... kilogr..	1	30
3513	En polvo ... íd....	2	00
3514	Matraces de vidrio para ensayes, peso bruto ... íd....		40
3515	Mazas de madera para ruedas de carruajes, carros ó carretones, peso bruto ... kilogr..		30
	Mazos para artesanos, peso bruto:		
3516	De hierro ó acero ... íd....		32
3517	De madera ... íd....		40
3518	Mazos de madera para uso doméstico, peso bruto ... íd....		56
3519	Mechas de algodón para lámparas, faroles y anafes, inclusa la envoltura ... kilogr..	2	00
3520	Para mecheros, inclusa la envoltura ... íd....	2	40
3521	Con azufre, para azufrar, peso bruto ... íd....		40
3522	Mechas de cera para encender luz, inclusa la envoltura ... íd....	2	00
3523	Mechas ó guías de pólvora para minas, peso bruto ... íd....		70
3524	Mechas ó taladros de hierro ó acero para berbiquíes, peso bruto, kilogr ...	3	00
	Mecheros con ó sin mecha, inclusa la envoltura:		
3525	De metal ordinario ... kilogr..	4	00
3526	Los anteriores, plateados, dorados ó niquelados ... íd....	8	00
	Medallas. (*Véase* Cruces.)		
3527	Medallones de metal ordinario ó fino. Vista.		
	Medias para hombre ó mujer, como sigue:		
3528	De algodón ó de algodón con frisa de lana, ordinarias, muestra núm. 125 ... docena..	1	50
3529	Regulares, muestra núm. 126 ... íd....	3	00
3530	De mejor clase que las anteriores, muestra núm. 127, docena ...	6	40
3531	Finas ... docena..	14	00
3532	De algodón llamadas de lino de Escocia ó de Persia, ordinarias, muestra núm. 128 ... docena..	8	00
3533	Regulares, muestra núm. 129 ... íd....	11	20
3534	De mejor clase que las anteriores, muestra num. 130, docena ...	14	00
3535	Finas ... docena..	24	00

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d.	
		Ps.	Cts.
	Medias para hombre ó mujer, como sigue—Continúa.		
3536	De lana ó con mezcla de algodón, ordinarias, muestra núm. 131 ... docena	6	00
3537	Regulares, muestra núm. 132 ... íd	9	00
3538	De mejor clase que las anteriores, muestra núm. 133, docena	12	00
3539	Finas ... docena	20	00
3540	De lino ó con mezcla de otra fibra vegetal, ordinarias, muestra núm. 134 ... docena	10	00
3541	Regulares, muestra núm. 135 ... íd	14	00
3542	Finas ... íd	24	00
3543	De seda para hombre, mujer ó niño ... kilogr	80	00
3544	Las anteriores, de seda con mezcla de otra materia, kilogr	56	00
	Medias para niños, como sigue:		
3545	De algodón ó de algodón con frisa de lana, ordinarias, muestra núm. 136 ... docena	1	20
3546	Regulares, muestra núm. 137 ... íd	2	40
3547	De mejor clase que las anteriores, muestra núm. 138 ... íd	4	80
3548	Finas ... íd	8	00
3549	De algodón llamadas de lino de Escocia ó de Persia, ordinarias, muestra núm. 139 ... docena	6	40
3550	Regulares, muestra núm. 140 ... íd	9	20
3551	De mejor clase que las anteriores, muestra núm. 141 ... íd	11	20
3552	Finas ... íd	20	00
3553	De lana ó con mezcla de algodón, ordinarias, muestra núm. 142 ... docena	3	00
3554	Regulares, muestra núm. 143 ... íd	6	00
3555	De mejor clase que las anteriores, muestra núm. 144 ... íd	8	80
3556	Finas ... íd	14	00
3557	De lino ó con mezcla de otra fibra vegetal, ordinarias, muestra núm. 145 ... docena	6	40
3558	Regulares, muestra núm. 146 ... íd	12	00
3559	Finas ... íd	20	00
	Medias elásticas para várices:		
3560	De seda ó con mezcla ... kilogr	40	00
3561	De algodón ó de lino ... íd	16	00
	Medidas para bolsillo, en cajitas de metal ordinario ó de madera, hasta dos metros:		
3562	De cinta de género ... docena	8	00
3563	De cinta metálica ... íd	20	00
3564	Medidas de cinta metálica, que pasen de dos metros, para ingenieros ... docena	80	00
	Medidas para artesanos, como sigue:		
3465	De cinta de género, que pasen de dos metros ... íd	32	00
3566	De género barnizado, hasta 150 centimetros de largo ... íd	1	20
3567	De madera de boj, con ó sin piezas de bronce, inclusa la envoltura ... kilogr	8	00
3568	De hierro ó acero, inclusa la envoltura ... íd	1	60
	Medidas para líquidos, inclusa la envoltura:		
3569	De madera ... íd	3	00
3570	De hierro ó acero ... íd	1	60
	Medidas de cristal ó vidrio. (*Véase* Copas graduadas.)		
3571	Medidas de hierro ó acero para medir alambre, inclusa la envoltura ... kilogr	20	00
3572	Medidores de gas ó de luz eléctrica, peso bruto ... íd		80
3573	Medidores de agua, peso bruto ... íd		65
3574	Melaza, peso bruto ... íd		24
3575	Memorándums impresos en papel, sueltos ó empastados, peso bruto ... kilogr	3	20
3576	Mentol ... íd	24	00

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d.
	Meollar. (*Véase* Cordel.)	
	Mercurio líquido. (*Véase* Azogue.)	
	Merlín. (*Véase* Cordel.)	
	Merinos. (*Véase* Cachemiras.)	*Ps. Cts.*
3577	Mermeladas, peso bruto ....kilogr..	80
3578	Mesas redondas ú ovaladas de madera de roble ó de nogal ordinario americano, estén ó no pintadas, barnizadas ó enceradas, con cubierta de madera ó de mármol, sin incrustaciones ni tallados ....una..	48 00
3579	Con incrustaciones ó tallados..............................íd....	80 00
3580	Mesas redondas ú ovaladas de madera de caoba, cedro, jacarandá, nogal corriente ó fino, rosa, sándalo ó de otras maderas semejantes, sólidas ó enchapadas, estén ó no barnizadas ó enceradas, sin incrustaciones ni tallados ....una..	72 00
3581	Con incrustaciones ó tallados..............................íd....	120 00
3582	Mesas trinchantes de madera de roble ó de nogal ordinario americano, estén ó no pintadas, barnizadas ó enceradas, con cubierta de madera ó de mármol, sin incrustaciones ni tallados ....una..	40 00
3583	Con incrustaciones ó tallados..............................íd....	64 00
3584	Mesas trinchantes de madera de caoba, cedro, jacarandá, nogal corriente ó fino, rosa, sándalo ó de otras semejantes, sólidas ó enchapadas, estén ó no barnizadas ó enceradas, sin incrustaciones ni tallados..............................una..	64 00
3585	Con incrustaciones ó tallados..............................íd....	120 00
3586	Mesas de arrimo y boules de madera de roble ó de nogal ordinario americano, esten ó no pintadas, barnizadas ó enceradas, con cubierta de madera ó de mármol, sin incrustaciones ni tallados ....una..	40 00
3587	Con incrustaciones ó tallados..............................íd....	64 00
3588	Mesas de arrimo y boules de madera de caoba, cedro, jacarandá, nogal corriente ó fino, rosa, sándalo ó de otras semejantes, sólidas ó enchapadas, estén ó no barnizadas ó enceradas, sin incrustaciones ni tallados..............................una..	80 00
3589	Con incrustaciones ó tallados..............................íd....	140 00
3590	Mesas para juego, de madera de roble ó de nogal ordinario americano, estén ó no pintadas, barnizadas ó enceradas, con ó sin cuero ó paño, sin incrustaciones ni tallados...........una..	20 00
3591	Con incrustaciones ó tallados..............................íd....	32 00
3592	Mesas para juego, de madera de caoba, cedro, jacarandá, nogal corriente ó fino, rosa, sándalo ú otras semejantes, sólidas ó enchapadas, estén ó no barnizadas ó enceradas, sin incrustaciones ni tallados ....una..	40 00
3593	Con incrustacions ó tallados..............................íd....	72 00
3594	Mesas como las de las cuatro partidas anteriores, con combinaciones para el juego, se avaluarán en su clase correspondiente con un aumento de 30 por ciento. Vista.	
3595	Mesas de madera de la China ó de pasta de papel, en juegos de cuatro mesitas ....juego..	24 00
3596	Mesas pequeñas, de madera ó de pasta de papel, de un pie, sin cajón, sin incrustaciones ni tallados..................una..	8 00
3597	Con incrustaciones ó tallados..............................íd....	16 00
3598	Mesas para comedor, de madera de roble ó de nogal ordinario americano, estén ó no pintadas, barnizadas ó enceradas, sin tablas (*véase* la nota)..............................una..	40 00
3599	De madera de caoba, cedro, jacarandá, nogal corriente ó fino ú otras semejantes, sólidas ó enchapadas, estén ó no barnizadas ó enceradas, sin tablas..............................una..	80 00
	NOTA.—Al efectuar el avalúo de las mesas de las dos partidas anteriores, se aumentará su precio á razón de 3 y 6 pesos respectivamente, por cada tabla que mida desde 30 hasta 50 centímetros de ancho.	

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d.	
		Ps.	Cts.
3600	Mesas de hierro ó acero, peso bruto ... kilogr.		56
	Mesas de billar. (*Véase* Billares.)		
	Metal amarillo. (*Véase* Cobre.)		
3601	Metal denominado Babbits ú otros semejantes, en barras, panes ó lingotes, para cojinetes ó descansos de máquinas ú otros usos, peso bruto ... kilogr.	1	00
3602	Metal blanco en hojas, peso bruto ... íd.	2	20
3603	Metal blanco, níquel, plata alemana ú otros metales semejantes, manufacturados en piezas no especificadas, inclusa la envoltura ... kilogr.	8	00
3604	Los anteriores, plateados ó dorados, hasta la clase corriente ... kilogr.	16	00
3605	De mejor clase que las anteriores, y las con monograma ... kilogr.	40	00
3606	Metilal ... íd.	24	00
3607	Metilo ... íd.	72	00
3608	Metrónomos ... uno.	8	00
	Metros, inclusa la envoltura, como sigue:		
3609	De madera ordinaria, para artesanos ... kilogr.	4	00
3610	De madera de boj ... íd.	8	00
3611	De hierro ó acero ... íd.	1	20
3612	De bronce ó cobre ... íd.	2	00
3613	De hueso, caucho, cuerno ó goma ... íd.	6	60
3614	De barba de ballena ... íd.	24	00
3615	De marfil ... íd.	56	00
	Mezclas para pantalones. (*Véase* Géneros.)		
3616	Mezclilla de algodón ... íd.	1	60
3617	Miel de abejas, de palma ó de caña, peso bruto ... íd.		32
3618	Mijo, peso bruto ... íd.		8
	Minas para lápices. (*Véase* en Lápices.)		
3619	Minerales en bruto. Vista.		
3620	Minio, peso bruto ... kilogr.		40
	Miñaques. (*Véase* Encajes.)		
	Mirra. (*Véase* en Gomas.)		
3621	Mirtol ... íd.	48	00
	Mistelas. Se avaluarán como Licores dulces.		
	Misteleras. Se avaluarán como los Azucareros en su clase correspondiente.		
3622	Mixtura ó mixtión, líquido para dorar, incluso el envase. kilogr.	1	40
3623	Modelos y diseños para máquinas. Vista.		
3624	De historia natural, para la enseñanza de las escuelas. Vista.		
	Modelos de otras clases. (*Véase* Dibujos.)		
3625	Moldes de lata, latón de hierro ó zinc, estén ó no estañados, galvanizados, pintados, ó esmaltados con loza ó porcelana, peso bruto ... kilogr.		94
3626	De bronce ó cobre, tengan ó no piezas de otro metal ordinario, peso bruto ... kilogr.	1	60
	De vidrio, loza ó porcelana: Se avaluarán como Cristalería, loza ó porcelana en su clase correspondiente.		
3627	De madera, inclusa la envoltura ... kilogr.	1	60
	De papel. (*Véase* Dibujos.)		
3628	Para hacer cuadrados ó lingotes para imprenta. Vista.		
3629	Molduras de madera, estén ó no barnizadas, pintadas, doradas, plateadas ó bronceadas, peso bruto ... kilogr.		80
3630	Preparadas con yeso, para dorar, peso bruto ... íd.		48
	Molduras de pasta de papel ó cartón, inclusa la envoltura:		
3631	Para dorar ... íd.	2	00
3632	Doradas, plateadas, bronceadas, pintadas ó barnizadas. íd.	3	00
3633	Molejones montados sobre hierro, acero ó madera, peso bruto. íd.		40
	Sin montar. (*Véase* Piedras de amolar.)		

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d.	
		Ps.	Cts.
3634	Molibdato de amoníaco ...... kilogr.	12	00
3635	De potasa ...... íd.	16	00
3636	De soda ...... íd.	16	00
3637	Molinetes para levantar anclas. Vista.		
	Molinillos para café, peso bruto, como sigue:		
3638	Comunes, en cajas de madera ...... kilogr.		56
3639	En cajas de hierro ó acero ...... íd.		56
3640	De hierro, acero ó latón de hierro, de tolva, con ó sin rueda volante ...... kilogr.		94
3641	De hierro ó acero, de una ó dos ruedas, americanos ó sus imitaciones, tengan ó no piezas de metal ordinario ...... kilogr.		65
3642	Molinos, peso bruto ...... íd.		65
3643	Monedas. Vista.		
3644	Morfina ...... kilogr.	72	00
3645	Morrales para tropa, de lona ó de otro género semejante, inclusa la envoltura ...... kilogr.	2	00
	Morrales para cazadores, tejido de red, con ó sin piezas de cuero, inclusa la envoltura:		
3646	Hasta la clase regular ...... kilogr.	4	40
3647	finos ...... íd.	6	00
3648	Mortadela, peso bruto ...... íd.	1	30
	Morteros. (*Véase* Almireces.)		
3649	Mosaicos de madera para pavimentos, vengan ó no con sus guardas ó frisos correspondientes de la misma materia, peso bruto ...... kilogr.		80
3650	Moscas de Milán, inclusa la envoltura ...... íd.	4	00
	Mostaceras. Se avaluarán como los Azucareros en su clase correspondiente.		
	Mostacilla. (*Véase* Abalorios.)		
	Mostaza, peso bruto:		
3651	En polvo ...... kilogr.		65
3652	preparada ...... íd.		50
	Motones. (*Véase* Cuadernales.)		
3653	Motores de cualquiera clase, peso bruto ...... íd.		65
3654	Muchachos de hierro ó acero, peso bruto ...... íd.		40
	Muebles desarmados, estén ó no pintados, barnizados ó encerados: Se avaluarán como los armados en su clase correspondiente.		
3655	Muebles en esqueleto, estén ó no pintados, barnizados ó encerados, de madera de roble, nogal ordinario americano ú otras maderas semejantes, peso bruto ...... kilogr.		80
3656	Como los anteriores, de cedro, caoba, jacarandá, nogal corriente ó fino, rosa, sándalo ú otras maderas semejantes, sólidos ó enchapados, peso bruto ...... kilogr.	1	60
3657	Muebles de hierro ó acero, sillas, sofás y mesas, con ó sin piezas de madera, peso bruto ...... kilogr.		56
3658	Muebles, no especificados. Vista.		
3659	Muelas ó piedras para molinos ó trapiches, peso bruto ...... kilogr.		8
3660	Muelles de hierro ó acero, peso bruto ...... íd.		40
3661	Muelles ó resortes de hierro ó acero para locomotoras ó tenders, peso bruto ...... kilogr.		40
	Muelles para muebles, carruajes ó carros. (*Véase* Resortes.)		
3662	Muestras para escribir y para la enseñanza del dibujo, peso bruto ...... kilogr.	3	20
3663	Muestras de mercaderías cuyo derecho no exceda de un peso. Vista.		
3664	Muflas para ensayes, peso bruto ...... kilogr.		56
3665	Munición para caza, peso bruto ...... íd.		24
3666	Municioneros de cuero, con ó sin piezas de metal ordinario, para caza, inclusa la envoltura ...... kilogr.	10	00

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d.
	Muñecas desnudas, inclusa la envoltura:	
3667	Forradas en badana ó género, con cara de cartón, loza ó porcelana, y las de madera, clase ordinaria ....kilogr..	*Ps. Cts.* 80
3668	Con cara de cera, tengan ó no pelo, hasta la clase regular .íd....	2 00
3669	Las anteriores, con cara de loza, porcelana ó composición llamada biscuit ....kilogr..	3 00
3670	De loza ó porcelana, hasta la clase regular ....íd....	1 20
	Muñecas de goma. (*Véase* Juguetes).	
3671	Muñecas de otras clases, y las finas. Vista.	
3672	Muriato ó clorhidrato de amoniaco, peso bruto ....kilogr..	56
3673	De barita ....íd....	80
3674	De estronciana ....íd....	1 00
3675	De potasa, cristalizado ....íd....	1 00
3676	De soda ....íd....	1 00
	Muselina de algodón, blanca. Se avaluará como el Cambray de algodón blanco.	
	Muselinas para vestidos, como sigue:	
3677	De algodón, pintadas, hasta 40 hilos de trama y urdimbre, kilogr	3 00
3678	Que pasen de 40 hilos ....kilogr..	4 80
3679	De lana con mezcla de algodón, lisas, asargadas ó caladas .íd....	5 00
3680	Lisas, hasta 35 hilos de trama y urdimbre ....íd....	6 60
3681	Que pasen de 35 hilos ....íd....	12 00
3682	Asargadas ó caladas ....íd....	7 00
3683	De seda ....íd....	56 00
3684	Con mezcla de otra materia inferior ....íd....	24 00
	Muselinas para cortinas. (*Véase* Punto.)	
3685	Musgo de Córcega ó coralina ....kilogr..	65
3686	Musgo suelto ó en paquetes, para floristas, inclusa la envoltura ....kilogr..	1 20
	Música, inclusa la envoltura:	
3687	Impresa ó manuscrita ....íd....	2 40
3688	Perforada en papel ó cartón, para instrumentos músicos .íd....	4 80
3689	Perforada en metal ordinario, para instrumentos músicos ....íd....	4 00
3690	Nácar manufacturado en piezas no especificadas, inclusa la envoltura ....kilogr..	56 00
	Nafta. (*Véase* en Aceites.)	
3691	Naftalina impura, peso bruto ....íd....	16
3692	Naftalina blanca, en polvo ó cristalizada ....íd....	1 20
3693	Naftol ....íd....	4 80
	Naipes. (*Véase* Barajas.)	
3694	Narceina ....íd....	72 00
3695	Narcotina ....íd....	72 00
3696	Navajas de afeitar, con ó sin estuches, ordinarias ....docena..	6 00
3697	Regulares ....íd....	16 00
3698	Finas ....íd....	36 00
3699	Navajas para fruta ó para uso de marineros, ordinarias ....íd....	1 60
3700	Regulares ....íd....	3 20
3701	Finas ....íd....	4 20
3702	Navajas para podar é ingertar, inclusa la envoltura ......kilogr..	6 00
	Negro de hueso. Se avaluará como Carbón animal.	
3703	Nicotina ....íd....	72 00
3704	Níquel metálico ....íd....	6 00
	En hojas ó planchas, ó manufacturado en piezas no especificadas. (*Véase* Metal blanco.)	
3705	Nitrato de amilo ....kilogr..	8 00
3706	De amoniaco, impuro ....íd....	1 20
3707	Purificado ....íd....	2 40
3708	De barita, impuro, para la industria, peso bruto ......íd....	40
3709	Purificado ....íd....	2 00

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d.
	Nitrato de amilo—Continúa.	*Ps. Cts.*
3710	De bismuto (sub) ... kilogr.	10 00
3711	De cadmio ... íd.	16 00
3712	De cal ... íd.	3 00
3713	De cerio ... íd.	16 00
3714	De zinc ... íd.	4 00
3715	De cobalto, cristalizado ... íd.	12 00
3716	De cobre ... íd.	2 40
3717	De estronciana ... íd.	72
3718	De magnesia ... íd.	3 00
3719	De manganeso ... íd.	8 00
3720	De mercurio, cristalizado ... íd.	6 00
3721	De níquel ... íd.	8 00
3722	De plata, fundido ó cristalizado ... íd.	72 00
3723	De pilocarpin ... íd.	72 00
3724	De plomo ... íd.	80
3725	De potasa purificado ... íd.	80
3726	Ordinario, para la industria, peso bruto ... íd.	24
3727	De soda, purificado ... íd.	60
3728	De urano ... íd.	24 00
3729	Nitrito de amilo ... íd.	8 00
3730	Nitrobencina ó mirbano, incluso el envase ... íd.	3 00
3731	Nitroprusiato de soda ... íd.	40 00
	Niveles para artesanos, inclusa la envoltura:	
3732	De madera ... íd.	1 60
3733	De hierro ó acero ... íd.	1 20
3734	De bronce ... íd.	2 40
3735	Niveles para ingenieros. Vista.	
3736	Nuez de agallas, entera, inclusa la envoltura ... kilogr.	1 30
3737	En polvo, inclusa la envoltura ... íd.	1 60
3738	Nuez de areca ... íd.	80
3739	Nuez de kola, entera ... íd.	1 20
3740	En polvo ... íd.	1 60
3741	Nuez moscada ... íd.	3 20
3742	Nuez vómica, entera ... íd.	80
3743	En polvo ... íd.	1 20
	Números de hierro, acero, zinc, lata, latón, bronce, cobre ó papel. (*Véase* en Alfabetos.)	
	Para imprenta. (*Véase* Letras.)	
	Obleas, inclusa la envoltura:	
3744	De harina, para pegar ... kilogr.	2 40
3745	De goma, para pegar ... íd.	12 00
3746	Ú hostias para medicamentos ... íd.	6 00
	Oblón. (*Véase* Lúpulo.)	
3747	Oboes ... uno.	48 00
3748	Ocarinas de arcilla ... docena.	8 00
3749	Ocres naturales, amarillos ó rojos, peso bruto ... kilogr.	08
	De otras clases. (*Véase* Pintura.)	
	Octavines. (*Véase* Caramillos.)	
	Odontinas. (*Véase* Opiatas.)	
3750	Ojaladores de hueso, inclusa la envoltura ... íd.	6 00
3751	Ojetes de metal ordinario para ropa, calzado ú otros usos, inclusa la envoltura ... kilogr.	4 80
3752	Ojos de cangrejos, enteros ó en polvo ... íd.	6 00
3753	De vidrio para pájaros, inclusa la envoltura ... íd.	8 00
3754	Artificiales, para otros usos. Vista.	
	Olán. (*Véase* en Batista.)	
3755	Oleína ... kilogr.	80
	Oleografías. (*Véase* en Estampas.)	
	Olíbano. (*Véase* Gomas no especificadas.)	

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d.	
	Ollas, peso bruto, como sigue:	*Ps.*	*Cts.*
3756	De hierro colado, con pie sin tapas ... kilogr.		20
3757	Estañadas ó galvanizadas ... íd.		32
3758	Las anteriores, con loza ó porcelana ... íd.		56
3759	De hierro batido, lata ó latón de hierro, estén ó no estañadas ó galvanizadas, con ó sin esmalte de loza ó porcelana ... kilogr.		94
3760	De bronze ó cobre ... íd.	1	60
	De hierro para cola. (*Véase* Coleros.)		
3761	Opiatas y odontinas para los dientes (perfumería), inclusa la envoltura ... kilogr.	1	60
3762	Opio en pasta ... íd.	28	00
3763	En polvo ... íd.	38	00
3764	Liquido ... íd.	10	00
3765	Opodeldoc, inclusa la envoltura ... íd.	2	00
3766	Orchilla líquida ó en pasta, inclusa la envoltura ... íd.		80
3767	En polvo, inclusa la envoltura ... íd.	1	20
3768	Ordenes impresas en papel, sueltas ó empastadas, peso bruto ... íd.	3	20
3769	Orejones de manzanas, membrillos, peras ú otras frutas, peso bruto ... kilogr.		40
	Organdíes de algodón. Se avaluarán como el Cambray en su clase correspondiente.		
3770	Órganos ú organillos portátiles con manubrio, peso bruto ... kilogr.	1	60
3771	Órganos armónicos de fuelles, con registros, peso bruto ... íd.	1	60
	Orinales. (*Véase* en Comunes).		
3772	Oro en polvo ó en pasta ... gramo.	1	60
3773	Laminado para dentistas ... íd.	2	40
3774	Manufacturado en piezas, para servicios ... íd.	2	00
3775	En piezas inutilizadas ... íd.	1	20
	En hojas, para dorar. (*Véase* Libritos).		
3776	Oropel ó esmalte en láminas de latón muy delgadas, inclusa la envoltura ... kilogr.	6	40
3777	Como el anterior, recortado para flores, inclusa la envoltura ... kilogr.	12	80
3778	Adornado con piedras falsas ú otros objetos de brillo ... íd.	20	00
3779	Oropimento ó arsénico amarillo ... íd.		56
3780	Orozuz en pasta, inclusa la envoltura ... íd.	2	00
3781	Raiz entera, peso bruto ... íd.	1	30
3782	Raiz en polvo, peso bruto ... íd.	2	00
3783	Osnaburgos ó tocuyos burdos de algodón, crudos, lisos, especiales para sacos, hasta 16 hilos de trama y urdimbre ... kilogr.	1	00
	Que pasen de 16 hilos. Se avaluarán como los Tocuyos.		
	Osnaburgos de cáñamo ó yute, peso bruto:		
3784	Para sacos ... kilogr.		40
3785	De colores estampados, para piso ... íd.	1	00
3786	Osteina, peso bruto ... íd.		80
3787	Ostiones y ostras en agua, peso bruto ... íd.		50
	Ostiones y ostras de otras clases. (*Véase* Conservas.)		
3788	Oxalato de amoniaco ... íd.	3	00
3789	De barita ... íd.	6	00
3790	De cal ... íd.	4	00
3791	De cerio ... íd.	8	00
3792	De zinc ... íd.	3	60
3793	De cobre ... íd.	6	00
3794	De cromo ... íd.	12	00
3795	De estronciana ... íd.	4	00
3796	De hierro ... íd.	4	80
3797	De magnesia ... íd.	7	20
3798	De manganeso ... íd.	10	00
3799	De potasa, ácido ó sal de acedera ... íd.	1	20
3800	Neutro ó puro ... íd.	2	00
3801	De soda ... íd.	3	20

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d.
		Ps. Cts.
3802	Oxfords de algodón, hasta 28 hilos de trama y urdimbre.kilogr..	1 60
3803	Que excedan de 28 hilos ....íd....	3 00
3804	Oxido de aluminio ó alúmina..........íd....	6 00
3805	De antimonio blanco, ó nieve de antimonio..........íd....	3 00
3806	De bario ó barita, puro..........íd....	3 20
3807	De bismuto..........íd....	12 00
3808	De calcio ó cal..........íd....	80
3809	De cerio..........íd....	32 00
3810	De zinc..........íd....	1 30
3811	De cobalto, negro ó gris..........íd....	16 00
3812	Puro..........íd....	56 00
3813	De cobre, negro..........íd....	2 00
3814	Puro..........íd....	6 00
3815	De cromo, puro..........íd....	6 00
3816	De estaño..........íd....	2 40
3817	De hierro ó etiope marcial..........íd....	80
3818	Con tierra para purificar gas, peso bruto..........íd....	16
3819	De mercurio, negro (proto)..........íd....	8 00
3820	Precipitado, rojo (bi)..........íd....	4 80
3821	Rojo de plomo ó azarcón, peso bruto..........íd....	40
3822	De urano..........íd....	32 00
3823	Pábilo de algodón, sin trenzar..........íd....	1 00
3824	Trenzado..........íd....	1 60
3825	Pagliano en frasquitos, inclusa la envoltura..........íd....	4 00
	Pailas. *Véase* Fondos.	
	Paja trenzada para la fabricación de sombreros:	
3826	Ordinaria, muestra núm. 147..........íd....	80
3827	De mejor clase, muestra núm. 148..........íd....	1 60
3828	De mejor clase que la muestra núm. 148. Vista.	
3829	Paladio..........kilogr..	300 00
3830	Palanganas de goma, caucho ó gutapercha, inclusa la envoltura..........kilogr..	8 00
	De otras clases. Se avaluarán como los Azucareros en su clase correspondiente.	
	Palas para la agricultura, peso bruto:	
3831	De hierro ó acero sin mango..........kilogr..	56
3832	Con mango..........íd....	65
3833	Grandes, llamadas palas de buey..........íd....	24
3834	De madera, con ó sin mango..........íd....	40
3835	Palas de hierro batido, de lata, zinc ó latón de hierro; estén ó no estañadas, galvanizadas, pintadas ó barnizadas, con ó sin esmaltado de loza ó porcelana, para uso doméstico, peso bruto.kilogr..	94
3836	Paletas de madera para pintores, inclusa la envoltura..........íd....	2 00
	Para el juego de pelota. (*Véase* Raquetas.)	
	Paletoes para mujer ó niña. (*Véase* Capas.)	
	Paletoes para hombre ó niño. (*Véase* en Sobretodos.)	
	Palilleros de vidrio, cristal, loza ó porcelana. Se avaluarán como Cristalería, loza ó porcelana no especificadas en su clase correspondiente.	
	Palillos para tejer. Se avaluarán como las Agujas para el mismo uso en su clase correspondiente.	
	Palmatorias. Se avaluarán como los Azucareros en su clase correspondiente.	
3837	Palos de tinte en forma natural, en astillas ó en aserrín, peso bruto..........kilogr..	16
3838	Para clarificar cerveza, peso bruto..........íd....	24
3839	Para vergas ó mástiles de embarcaciones. Vista.	
	Pana de algodón para trajes de hombre. Se avaluará como Brines de algodón.	
	Para trajes de mujer. Se avaluará como Felpa de algodón.	

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d.	
		Ps.	Cts.
3840	Pancreatina .... kilogr..	40	00
3841	Panderos .... uno..	6	00
3842	Panquimagogo purgante y vomitivo, inclusa la envoltura. kilogr..	3	20
	Pantalones para hombre, como sigue:		
3843	De casimir, paño ú otros géneros semejantes de lana, ordinarios .... docena..	56	00
3844	Regulares .... íd....	96	00
3845	Finos .... íd....	160	00
3846	De casimir, paño ú otros géneros semejantes de lana con mezcla de algodón, ordinarios .... docena..	40	00
3847	Regulares .... íd....	56	00
3848	Finos .... íd....	96	00
3849	De brin ó dril de lino ó con mezcla de otra fibra vegetal, ordinarios .... docena..	24	00
3850	Regulares .... íd....	40	00
3851	Finos .... íd....	80	00
3852	De brin, dril ó otros géneros de algodón, ordinarios ó regulares .... docena..	20	00
3853	Finos .... íd....	48	00
	Pantalones para niños, que no pasen de 35 centímetros de ancho en la cintura, como sigue:		
3854	De casimir, paño ú otros géneros semejantes de lana, ordinarios .... docena..	40	00
3855	Regulares .... íd....	64	00
3856	Finos .... íd....	96	00
3857	De casimir, paño ú otros géneros semejantes de lana con mezcla de algodón, ordinarios .... docena..	24	00
3858	Regulares .... íd....	36	00
3859	Finos .... íd....	60	00
3860	De brin ó dril de lino ó con mezcla de otra fibra vegetal, ordinarios .... docena..	16	00
3861	Regulares .... íd....	24	00
3862	Finos .... íd....	48	00
3863	De brin, dril ú otros géneros de algodón, ordinarios ó regulares .... docena..	14	00
3864	Finos .... íd....	28	00
	Pantalones de punto de algodón ó con pequeña mezcla de otra materia que no sea seda, inclusa la envoltura:		
3865	Hasta la clase regular .... kilogr..	8	00
3866	Finos .... íd....	12	00
	Pantalones de punto de lana ó con pequeña mezcla de otra materia que no sea seda, inclusa la envoltura:		
3867	Hasta la clase regular .... kilogr..	12	00
3868	Finos .... íd....	14	00
3869	Pantalones de encerado, ordinarios, para marineros .... íd....	1	20
	Pantallas con ó sin armazón, para lámparas:		
3870	De papel ó cartón, inclusa la envoltura .... íd....	3	20
3871	De vidrio, cristal, loza ó porcelana, peso bruto .... íd....		80
3872	Pantallas de otras clases. Vista.		
	Pañete ordinario, grueso, peso bruto:		
3873	Con dibujos de colores estampados, para alfombras.. kilogr..	1	60
3874	Sin colores, para piso .... íd....		80
	Pañolones. (*Véase* Pañuelos.)		
	Paños como sigue:		
3875	De lana para mesas de billar .... íd....	12	00
3876	Llamado paño de damas .... íd....	6	00
3877	Ordinario, llamado estrella, hasta 140 centímetros de ancho .... metro..	1	60

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d.	
		Ps.	Cts.
	Paños y rasos para trajes, desde 120 hasta 150 centímetros de ancho, como sigue:		
	De lana ó con mezcla de algodón ú otra fibra vegetal, inferiores á la muestra núm. 80. Se avaluarán como los Casinetes en su clase correspondiente.		
3878	Los anteriores, ordinarios muestra núm. 76 ..... metro	1	20
3879	Regulares, muestra núm. 77 ..... íd	2	00
3880	Finos ..... íd	3	20
3881	De lana, clase ordinaria, muestra núm. 78 ..... íd	2	40
3882	Regulares, muestra núm. 79 ..... íd	4	80
3883	Finos ..... íd	8	00
3884	Los llamados de castor, montagnac, ratinet ú otros semejantes, de lana con mezcla de algodón, ordinarios, muestra núm. 149 ..... metro	2	80
3885	Regulares, muestra núm. 150 ..... íd	4	40
3886	Finos ..... íd	6	00
3887	Los anteriores, de lana, clase ordinaria, muestra núm. 151 ..... metro	5	60
3888	Regulares, muestra núm. 152 ..... íd	8	80
3889	Finos ..... íd	12	00
3890	Paños, franelas ú otros géneros semejantes de lana ó con mezcla de otra materia que no sea seda, de un color ó con dibujos estampados, para sobremesas ..... kilogr	6	00
	Paños, de mano ó para uso de cocina. (*Véase* Toallas.)		
	Pañuelos para la mano, como sigue:		
3891	De algodón, lisos, hasta 30 hilos de trama y urdimbre . íd	3	00
3892	Hasta 45 hilos ..... íd	4	40
3893	Que pasen de 45 hilos ..... íd	6	40
3894	De algodón, asargados, y los de imitación de fulares de seda ..... kilogr	4	40
3895	De lino ó con mezcla de cualquiera otra materia vegetal, blancos, sin costura, hasta 50 hilos de trama y urdimbre ..... kilogr	8	80
3896	Que pasen de 50 hilos ..... íd	12	00
3897	Blancos ó pintados, con costura hasta 50 hilos ..... íd	10	00
3898	Que pasen de 50 hilos ..... íd	16	00
3899	Listados á cuadros, con ó sin costura, muestra núm. 153 . íd	8	00
3900	De olán ó batista de lino, bordados, calados, con letras bordadas ó con encajes. Vista.		
3901	De seda, para la mano ó para el cuello ..... kilogr	60	00
3902	Bordados, para la mano ó para el cuello ..... íd	96	00
3903	Con mezcla de otra materia, para la mano ó para el cuello ..... kilogr	30	00
3904	Los anteriores, con bordados ..... íd	48	00
3905	De borra de seda, cuya materia sea muy ordinaria, para la mano ó para el cuello ..... kilogr	36	00
	Pañuelos, chalones y pañolones para rebozo, como sigue:		
3906	De algodón, con ó sin flecos de la misma materia ó de lana ..... kilogr	2	80
3907	De lana, ordinarios muestra núm. 154 ..... íd	5	20
3908	Regulares, muestra núm. 155 ..... íd	8	80
3909	De mejor clase que la muestra núm. 155 ..... íd	16	00
3910	De lana con mezcla de materia vegetal, hasta la clase regular ..... kilogr	6	40
3911	De mejor clase ..... íd	8	80
3912	De lana, de tejido transparente, de camelia, crespón ó muselina, hasta 30 hilos de trama y urdimbre ..... kilogr	8	00
3913	Que pasen de 30 hilos, y los llamados de barege ... íd	14	00
3914	Los de las dos partidas anteriores, con mezcla de materia vegetal ..... kilogr	12	00

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d.
	Pañuelos, chalones y pañolones para rebozo, etc.—Continúa.	*Ps. Cts.*
3915	De lana llamados de cachemira ó merino, de colores estampados ... kilogr.	14 00
3916	Los anteriores, con venas de seda, tengan ó no flecos de esta misma materia ... kilogr.	18 00
3917	De cachemira ó merino, negros ó de un color, hasta 12 hebras cruzadas ... kilogr.	8 00
3918	Hasta 20 hebras ... íd.	12 00
3919	Que pasen de 20 hebras ... íd.	18 00
3920	Los de las tres partidas anteriores, con mezcla de cualquiera materia vegetal ... kilogr.	10 00
3921	Como los de las partidas anteriores, con flecos de seda: se avaluarán con un aumento de 10 por ciento en su clase correspondiente. Vista.	
3922	De cachemira, finos, llamados de Ternaux, hasta 10 hebras cruzadas en el centro ... kilogr.	120 00
3923	Hasta 15 hebras ... íd.	176 00
3924	Hasta 20 hebras ... íd.	240 00
3925	Que pasen de 20 hebras ... íd.	320 00
3926	De lana, ordinarios, imitando á los de Ternaux ... íd.	24 00
3927	De gro, pekín, raso, sarga, tafetán ú otros géneros semejantes de seda, lisos, labrados ó adamascados ... kilogr.	60 00
3928	Los anteriores, bordados ... íd.	80 00
3929	De granadina, punto, tul ú otros tejidos, claros ó transparentes de seda, con excepción de los de encajes ó blondas, kilogr ...	160 00
3930	Pañuelos, chales, chalinas, puntas ú otras piezas análogas de encajes ó blondas de seda, hasta la clase regular ... kilogr.	300 00
3931	Finos. Vista.	
3932	Con mezcla de otra materia, hasta la clase regular ... kilogr.	160 00
3933	Finos ... íd.	240 00
	Pañuelos de punto de lana. Se avaluarán como Tejidos de punto de lana en su clase correspondiente.	
3934	Papaína ... kilogr.	72 00
3935	Papayotina ... íd.	72 00
	Papel, inclusa la envoltura, como sigue:	
3936	Fayard ... íd.	10 00
3937	Para filtros ... íd.	80
3938	Para matar moscas ... íd.	3 00
3939	Medicinales no especificados ... íd.	4 00
	Papel, peso bruto, como sigue:	
3940	Para forro de buques ... íd.	24
3941	Especial, sin cola, ó á media cola, para imprimir, no inferior ni superior á los tipos de la muestra núm. 156 ... kilogr.	52
3942	En tiras para impresiones telegráficas ... íd.	52
3943	De estraza, muestra núm. 157 ... íd.	27
3944	De algodón, paja ó madera, ordinario, grueso ó delgado, sin barniz, para envolver ó para pisos, muestra núm. 158 ... kilogr.	38
3945	Ordinario, transparente, llamado pergamino, grueso ó delgado, para envolver, muestra núm. 159 ... kilogr.	80
3946	De algodón, aceitado ó transparente, para envolver manteca, muestra núm. 160 ... kilogr.	90
3947	Con impresiones, para envolver, con excepción del de seda ó de lino ... kilogr.	80
3948	De algodón, de colores, sin barniz, para volantines, carteles ú otros usos ... kilogr.	48
3949	Con ó sin lustre ó barniz, para tapas de libros, muestra núm. 161 ... kilogr.	80
3950	Barnizado ó con lustre, para etiquetas, flores ú otros usos ... kilogr.	80

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d.
	Papel, peso bruto, como sigue—Continúa.	*Ps. Cts.*
3951	Especial para letrinas kilogr..	52
3952	Lija íd....	40
3953	De estaño íd....	2 00
	Papel, inclusa la envoltura, como sigue:	
3954	Dorado ó plateado á fuego, para floristas íd....	12 00
3955	El anterior, pegado sobre cartón, y el papel dorado ó plateado ordinario para el mismo uso kilogr..	4 00
3956	De algodón, imitación del plateado ó dorado, con impresión ó sin ella, para sacos de envolver kilogr..	1 40
3957	Albuminado íd....	4 80
3958	Secante íd....	72
3959	Rayado ó sin rayar, para música íd....	64
3960	Aceitado, para prensa de cartas íd....	3 00
3961	Cuadriculado, con ó sin género, para dibujos ó planos. íd....	2 00
3962	Al ferro-prusiato, para reproducir planos por medio de la luz kilogr..	6 60
3963	Para dibujos ó planos, en blanco, con ó sin género íd....	1 00
3964	Gelatina, para copiar íd....	2 00
3965	Carbólico, para reproducir copias cuando se escribe íd....	8 00
3966	Para calcar. Papel ó tela transparentas ó aceitados íd....	4 00
3967	De algodón, de inferior calidad á los tipos de la muestra núm. 156, peso bruto kilogr..	52
3968	De superior calidad á los tipos de la muestra núm. 156, para imprimir, para litografías, para libros ú otros usos kilogr..	72
3969	Denominado medio florete, genovés ó su imitación, peso bruto, muestra núm. 162 kilogr..	56
3970	Para oficios, sin timbrado ni monograma íd....	72
3971	Como el anterior, timbrado íd....	80
3972	Con monograma íd....	1 00
3973	Para cartas ó esquelas, sin timbrado ni monograma íd....	88
3974	Como el anterior, timbrado íd....	1 00
3975	Con monograma íd....	1 20
3976	Con sobres de algodón, para cartas ó esquelas, sin timbrado ni monograma kilogr..	1 20
3977	Como el anterior, timbrado íd....	1 40
3978	Con monograma, y el con calados, dibujos ó estampas de colores kilogr..	1 60
3979	Para cuentas ó facturas, esté ó no timbrado íd....	1 20
3980	Para cigarillos íd....	1 30
3981	Continuo ó en bobinas íd....	80
	Cortado ó en libritos. (*Véase* Libritos.)	
3982	De lino ó con mezcla para oficios, para imprimir, para libros ú otros usos no especificados, sin timbrado ni monograma kilogr..	1 20
3983	Como el anterior, timbrado íd....	1 40
3984	Con monograma íd....	1 60
3985	De lino ó con mezcla, para cartas ó esquelas, sin timbrado ni monograma kilogr..	2 40
3986	Como el anterior, timbrado íd....	2 80
3987	Con monograma íd....	3 60
3988	Con sobres, sin timbrado ni monograma íd....	3 00
3989	Con timbrado íd....	3 20
3990	Con monograma, y el con calados, dibujos ó estampas de colores kilogr..	4 00
3991	De lino ó con mezcla, para cuentas ó facturas, esté ó no timbrado kilogr..	3 00
3992	Para copiar en prensa íd....	2 00
3993	De seda para cartas, esquelas, flores, envolver ú otros usos kilogr..	2 00

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d.
	Papel, inclusa la envoltura, como sigue—Continúa.	*Ps. Cts.*
3994	De arroz, para flores .... kilogr.	24 00
3995	Calado, para adornos de cajas ó confites, y el para ramilletes, en hojas ó en forma de cucurucho, inclusos los papeles de la envoltura .... kilogr.	8 00
3996	Perforado para bordar .... íd.	2 00
3997	Transparente, denominado Glacier, en hojas ó rollos, para decorar vidrios .... kilogr.	16 00
	Papel pintado para tapicería, como sigue:	
3998	Sin lustre, muestra núm. 163 .... íd.	40
3999	Con dorado, plateado ó bronceado ordinario, clase ordinaria, muestra núm. 164 .... kilogr.	80
4000	De mejor clase que el anterior, muestra núm. 165 .... kilogr.	1 00
4001	Con barnizado, charolado ó lustre, muestra núm. 166 .... íd.	92
4002	Superior á la muestra núm. 166 .... íd.	1 60
4003	Con dorado ó plateado á fuego, blanco ó pintado, con ó sin lustre, muestra núm. 167 .... kilogr.	4 40
4004	Con dibujos apañados ó todo apañado, muestra núm. 168 .... íd.	3 20
4005	Como el anterior, con bronceado, dorado ó plateado ordinario .... kilogr.	4 40
4006	Con dorado ó plateado á fuego .... íd.	6 00
4007	Con decoraciones, ó de otras clases superiores á las expresadas. Vista.	
4008	Sin pintado ni dibujo, llamado camisa, para forro de empapelados .... kilogr.	28
	Papeleras. (*Véase* Cartapacios.)	
4009	Parafina en pasta, peso bruto .... íd.	48
4010	Paraguas de género de algodón .... docena.	16 00
4011	De género de lana ó con mezcla de otra materia que no sea seda .... docena.	24 00
4012	De seda ó con mezcla de otra materia, ordinarios .... uno.	4 80
4013	Regulares .... íd.	7 20
4014	Finos .... íd.	10 00
4015	Con mango de carey, nácar ó marfil .... íd.	20 00
4016	Paragüeros. Vista.	
4017	Paraldehide .... kilogr.	8 00
	Parasoles, quitasoles ó sombrillas, hasta 52 centímetros de largo, medidos en las varillas, como sigue:	
4018	De género de algodón, ordinarios .... docena.	6 00
4019	Regulares .... íd.	12 00
4020	Finos .... íd.	24 00
4021	De seda, lisos, ordinarios .... íd.	40 00
4022	Regulares .... íd.	56 00
4023	Finos .... íd.	80 00
4024	De seda, con encajes de seda ó con mezcla hasta de clase regular, lisos ó con bordados, ordinarios .... docena.	96 00
4025	Regulares .... íd.	120 00
4026	Finos, y los con mango de carey, nácar ó marfil. Vista.	
4027	De seda con mezcla de otra materia, con ó sin adornos, ordinarios .... docena.	16 00
4028	Regulares .... íd.	28 00
4029	Finos .... íd.	56 00
	Parasoles, quitasoles ó sombrillas que pasen de 52 centímetros de largo, medidos en las varillas. Se avaluarán como Paraguas en su clase correspondiente.	
	Parches medicinales. (*Véase* Emplastos.)	
4030	Parches ó pieles para cubrir tambores .... kilogr.	20 00
4031	Parquet para pavimentos, ó ensamblados de madera delgada, pegada sobre género, peso bruto .... kilogr.	80

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d.
		Ps. Cts.
4032	Parrillas de hierro ó acero, peso bruto ... kilogr..	56
4033	Con loza ó porcelana, de alambre, de lata ó de latón de hierro, estén ó no estañadas ó galvanizadas, con ó sin esmaltado de loza ó porcelana, peso bruto ... kilogr..	94
4034	Pasadores de cuero ó suela para arneses, inclusa la envoltura, kilogr ...	6 00
	Pasadores y picaportes para puertas, ventanas, muebles ú otros usos, peso bruto:	
4035	De hierro ó acero, estén ó no pintados, barnizados, bronceados, estañados ó galvanizados ... kilog..	56
4036	Los anteriores, niquelados, y los con pequeña parte de bronce ... kilogr..	1 00
4037	De bronce ó cobre ... íd....	1 60
4038	Los anteriores, niquelados ... íd....	2 40
	Pasadores para correas de estribo, inclusa la envoltura:	
4039	De bronce ó cobre plateado ... íd....	4 00
4040	De metal blanco, niquel, plata alemana ú otros semejantes, kilogr ...	8 00
4041	Los anteriores, plateados ... kilogr..	16 00
	Pasadores con puntilla de metal, para calzado ó corsées, inclusa la envoltura:	
4042	De algodón, cuero, lino ó lana ... kilogr..	6 00
4043	De seda ... íd....	40 00
4044	Con mezcla de otra materia inferior ... íd....	24 00
	Pasamanería abrazaderas ó alzapaños, adornos, alamares, borlas, cordones, cordoncillos, flecos, franjas, galones, galoncillos, muletillas, presillas, trencillas, trenzas ú otros artículos semejantes para tapicería ó para ropa, con ó sin alma de otra materia, tengan ó no adornos de cristal, madera, cera, paja, metal ordinario, vidrio ú otros análogos, inclusa la envoltura, como sigue:	
4045	De cáñamo ó yute ... kilogr..	3 00
4046	De algodón con mezcla de cáñamo ó yute ... íd....	4 00
4047	De algodón ... íd....	6 00
4048	De algodón, cáñamo ó yute con pequeña mezcla de otra materia superior que no sea seda ... kilogr..	9 00
4049	La anterior, con hebras ó pequeña mezcla de seda . íd....	12 00
4050	De lino ó con mezcla de otra materia vegetal ... íd....	10 00
4051	La anterior, con pequeña mezcla de otra materia superior que no sea seda ... kilogr..	14 00
4052	La misma con hebras ó pequeña mezcla de seda ... íd....	16 00
4053	De lana, con ó sin mezcla de otra materia inferior ... íd....	12 00
4054	Con pequeña mezcla de otra materia superior ... íd....	16 00
4055	De seda ... íd....	40 00
4056	Con mezcla de otra materia inferior ... íd....	20 00
4057	De metal ordinario dorado ó plateado, con alma de algodón ó de otra materia que no sea seda ... kilogr..	14 00
4058	La anterior, con alma de seda ... íd....	40 00
4059	De plata, con ó sin dorado, tenga ó no alma de otra materia ... kilogr..	160 00
4060	Pasas de uva, peso bruto ... íd....	44
	Pastas, como sigue:	
4061	Medicinales, en cajitas ó frasquitos, peso bruto ... íd....	3 20
4062	De altea, liquen, regaliz, goma, yuyuba ú otras semejantes, y cuya venta se acostumbra practicar al peso, peso bruto ... kilogr..	2 00
4063	Para asentar navajas, inclusa la envoltura ... íd....	3 60
4064	Para limpiar objetos de metal, inclusa la envoltura ... íd....	94
4065	Para los dientes (perfumería), inclusa la envoltura ... íd....	1 60
4066	Para rodillos de imprenta, peso bruto ... íd....	1 60

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d.
	Pastas, como sigue—Continúa.	
	De carne, mariscos ó pescado. Se avaluará como Conservas en su clase correspondiente.	*Ps. Cts.*
4067	Para hacer papel, peso bruto .... kilogr..	08
	Pastillas, peso bruto, como sigue:	
4068	Medicinales, en cajitas ó frasquitos .... íd....	3 20
4069	Para vender al peso .... íd....	2 00
4070	No medicinales .... íd....	1 30
4071	Ó pebetes para sahumar, inclusa la envoltura .... íd....	2 00
4072	Patines. Vista.	
4073	Paulinia, inclusa la envoltura .... kilogr..	8 00
	Pavas y pavitas de pita. Se avaluarán como Sombreros en su clase correspondiente.	
	Pebetes. (*Véase* en Pastillas.)	
4074	Pectoral de Anacahuita, peso bruto .... kilogr..	1 60
	Pecheras para camisas, inclusa la envoltura:	
4075	De género de algodón .... íd....	4 00
4076	De género de lino ó con mezcla .... íd....	10 00
	Peinadores de madera. Se avaluarán como las Cómodas con espejo en su clase correspondiente.	
	Peines y escarpidores, inclusa la envoltura:	
4077	De madera .... kilogr..	3 20
4078	De cuerno, hueso, caucho, goma, ó de pasta llamada marfilina .... kilogr..	5 20
4079	De marfil, ó su imitación de hueso .... íd....	56 00
4080	De carey .... íd....	80 00
4081	De metal ordinario, estén ó no niquelados .... íd....	3 20
4082	De cuerno, bronce, hierro ó acero, para pintores .... íd....	2 40
4083	Para caballos .... íd....	3 20
	Peinetas de cuerno, hueso, caucho, goma, pasta ó composición, lisas ó caladas, inclusa la envoltura:	
4084	Con ó sin piezas ó adornos de otra materia, para el moño ó para prender el pelo .... kilogr..	14 00
4085	Circulares, para niños .... íd....	8 00
4086	Las anteriores, de metal ordinario, estén ó no niqueladas, inclusa la envoltura .... kilogr..	3 20
	De carey ó marfil, para el mismo uso: se avaluarán como Carey ó marfil manufacturado.	
	Para desenredar el cabello. Se avaluarán como Peines.	
4087	Pelerinas. Vista.	
	Pelo humano. (*Véase* Cabello.)	
4088	De animales. Vista.	
	Pelotas para juego, inclusa la envoltura:	
4089	De goma .... kilogr..	4 00
4090	forradas en género de lana ó en cuero .... íd....	11 20
4091	De celuloide .... íd....	7 20
4092	Pelucas, inclusa la envoltura .... íd....	72 00
4093	Pellones. Vista.	
4094	Pepas ó pepitas de algodón, peso bruto .... kilogr..	24
4095	De palma, peso bruto .... íd....	24
4096	Pepsina pura ó mezclada .... íd....	32 00
4097	Peptona seca .... íd....	18 00
4098	Líquida .... íd....	8 00
4099	Peptonato de hierro .... íd....	14 00
4100	De mercurio .... íd....	14 00
4101	Peptodina .... íd....	24 00
	Pequin. Se avaluará como género de seda no especificado, para vestidos.	
4102	Percales y zarazas de algodón, hasta 40 hilos de trama y urdimbre .... kilogr..	3 00
4103	Que pasen de 40 hilos .... íd....	4 80

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d.
	Percalina de algodón para forro ú otros usos:	*Ps. Cts.*
4104	Lisa, asargada ó arrasada .... kilogr..	3 00
4105	Con listas, venas ó hebras de seda, muestra núm. 169.íd....	10 00
4106	Superior á la muestra núm. 169 .... íd....	20 00
	Perchas de pared, estén ó no pintadas ó barnizadas, tengan ó no piezas de metal ordinario, loza ó porcelana, peso bruto:	
4107	De madera blanca .... kilogr..	56
4108	De madera de ebanista .... íd....	1 60
	De bronce ó hierro. Se avaluarán como Bronce ó hierro manufacturado en su clase correspondiente.	
4109	Perchas de otras clases no especificadas. Vista.	
4110	Perforadoras para minas, peso bruto .... kilogr..	65
4111	Perfumería en estuches ó cofres de fantasía, y la no especificada. Vista.	
	Pergamino. (*Véase* Cueros pergaminos.)	
	Periódicos. (*Véase* en Libros impresos.)	
	Perillas para catres, peso bruto:	
4112	De loza ó porcelana, tengan ó no piezas de metal ordinario .... kilogr..	56
4113	De bronce ó cobre .... íd....	1 60
4114	Las anteriores, niqueladas .... íd....	2 40
4115	Perlas finas. Vista.	
4116	De vidrio ó de composición, inclusa la envoltura.... kilogr..	14 00
	Medicinales. (*Véase* Cápsulas medicinales.)	
4117	Líquidas (agua para la cara, perfumería), inclusa la envoltura .... kilogr..	3 00
4118	Permanganato de zinc .... íd....	40 00
4119	De potasa .... íd....	3 00
4120	De soda .... íd....	80
4121	Pernos de cobre, bronce ó composición, peso bruto .... íd....	1 00
	Persianas ó celosías de madera, peso bruto:	
4122	Pintadas, sin cornisas ni otros adornos .... íd....	1 00
4123	Con cornisas ú otros adornos .... íd....	1 20
4124	De palitos, sin cornisas ni otros adornos .... íd....	64
4125	Persianas de otras clases. Vista.	
	Pesalíquidos. (*Véase* Areómetros.)	
4126	Pesarios de goma, inclusa la envoltura .... kilogr..	10 00
	Pesas para balanzas, peso bruto:	
4127	De hierro ó acero .... íd....	32
4128	De bronce ó cobre .... íd....	2 00
4129	Colocadas en aparatos de madera, inclusa la envoltura .... kilogr..	2 40
4130	Pescado grande, seco, ahumado ó en salmuera, peso bruto.íd....	40
	Pescado pequeño no especificado. (*Véase* Conservas de pescado.)	
	Pescantes, peso bruto, come sigue:	
4131	Para levantar pesos .... kilogr..	65
4132	De martillo ó martinetes para clavar pilotes .... íd....	65
4133	Petates blancos ó pintados llamados de Guatemala, de Manila, del Perú, peso bruto .... kilogr..	65
4134	De cáñamo, yute ó fibras do coco, peso bruto .... íd....	1 00
4135	Petróleo crudo ó en bruto, peso bruto .... íd....	48
	Rectificado. (*Véase* en Aceites.)	
4136	Pez de Borgoña, muestra núm. 170 .... íd....	64
4137	Pezoneras ó sacaleches de vidrio ó cristal, con ó sin piezas de goma, inclusa la envoltura .... kilogr..	4 80
4138	Pezones ó tetas de goma ó de vaca para mamaderas, inclusa la envoltura .... kilogr..	10 00
	Pianos de cualesquiera maderas, con ó sin asiento ó funda, peso bruto:	
4139	Perpendiculares ó verticales .... kilogr..	1 30
4140	Horizontales, llamados de pierna de calzón .... íd....	1 80

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d.
	Picaportes. (*Véase* Fallebas.)	
	Picos de hierro ó acero, peso bruto:	*Ps. Cts.*
4141	Sin mango, para la labranza....kilogr..	56
4142	Con mango, para la labranza....íd....	65
4143	Con ó sin mango, para picar piedras....íd....	56
4144	Piedra infernal....íd....	72 00
4145	Lipez, peso bruto....íd....	30
4146	Imán ú óxido de hierro magnético....íd....	80
4147	Pómez, peso bruto....íd....	24
4148	Calamina....íd....	56
	Piedras, peso bruto, como sigue:	
4149	De mano, finas, para asentar navajas....íd....	48
4150	Ordinarias, para afilar herramientas....íd....	24
4151	De amolar....íd....	10
	Montadas. (*Véase* Molejones.)	
4152	Muelas para molinos ó trapiches....íd....	08
4153	De esmeril para afilar herramientas....íd....	96
4154	Para litografiar....íd....	30
4155	De chispa....íd....	1 00
4156	Para enlosar, con excepción de las de mármol....íd....	06
4157	Piedras, preciosas, no especificadas. Vista.	
4158	Imitación de las anteriores, llamadas piedras falsas, inclusa la envoltura....kilogr..	100 00
	Piedras, para mesas de billar. (*Véase* Pizarras.)	
	Piel de algodón pintada: se avaluará como los Brines de algodón.	
4159	Pieles en tiras, preparadas para adornos, inclusa la envoltura....kilogr..	12 00
4160	Enteras, preparadas para adornos ó abrigos, no especificadas. Vista.	
	Piezas y válvulas para máquinas, peso bruto:	
4161	De hierro ó acero....kilogr..	65
4162	Como las anteriores, con piezas de otro metal ordinario.íd....	1 20
4163	De bronce ó cobre, tengan ó no piezas de otra materia.íd....	1 60
4164	De lata, latón ú otros metales ordinarios, tengan ó no niquelado ó plateado, especiales para máquinas de coser.kilogr..	3 00
4165	Piezas de hierro ó acero para terrajas, peso bruto....íd....	4 00
4166	Pilas eléctricas. Vista.	
	Píldoras medicinales, inclusa la envoltura:	
4167	En cajitas ó frasquitos....kilogr..	16 00
4168	Para vender al pesos....íd....	20 00
4169	Pildoreros con cortador de hierro ó bronce y planchas de madera ó mármol....uno..	10 00
4170	Pilocarpina....kilogr..	72 00
	Pimienta, peso bruto:	
4171	En grano....íd....	48
4172	Molida....íd....	72
	Pimiento. (*Véase* Ají.)	
	Pinceles, inclusa la envoltura:	
4173	Para artesanos....íd....	4 00
4174	Para el dibujo y la pintura....íd....	12 00
	Pintura, como sigue:	
4175	En tubitos de plomo para pintar al óleo, inclusa la envoltura....kilogr..	6 60
4176	En panecitos, inclusa la envoltura....íd....	20 00
4177	De cobre para buques, peso bruto....íd....	1 20
4178	Común, preparada con aceite, peso bruto....íd....	24
4179	En polvo, no especificada, peso bruto....íd....	40
4180	Pinzas y tenazas de hierro ó acero para artesanos, peso bruto.íd....	80
4181	Piñones, peso bruto....íd....	80
	Piola. (*Véase* Cordel.)	
	Pipas para envase de líquidos. (*Véase* Barriles.)	

Tariff de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d.	
		Ps.	*Cts.*
	Pipas ó cachimbas para fumar, inclusa la envoltura:		
4182	De madera, con ó sin piezas de metal ordinario kilogr.	12	00
4183	Las anteriores, con boquilla de vidrio ó ámbar íd.	36	00
4184	De porcelana, lisas ó con figuras, tengan ó no piezas de metal ordinario kilogr.	6	00
4185	De espuma de mar ó su imitación, lisas ó con figuras íd.	140	00
4186	De yeso, lisas ó con figuras, peso bruto íd.		48
4187	De greda ó tierra cocida, lisas ó con figuras, peso bruto íd.		80
	Piqué, cotonías ó marsellas para chalecos:		
4188	De algodón, ordinario, muestra núm. 171 íd.	3	00
4189	De mejor clase, muestra núm. 172 íd.	4	80
4190	Superior á la muestra núm. 172 íd.	7	20
4191	De algodón con seda íd.	24	00
4192	De lino ó con mezcla de otra materia que no sea seda íd.	9	60
4193	De seda con mezcla de cualquiera otra materia inferior íd.	24	00
4194	De seda íd.	56	00
	Piqué de algodón para trajes:		
4195	Sin frisa íd.	4	00
4196	Con frisa íd.	4	00
4197	Peridina íd.	8	00
4198	Pisos de madera para fanales, peso bruto íd.		80
4199	Pistachos, peso bruto íd.		80
	Pistolas con chimenea, con culata de madera, por pares:		
4200	De un tiro par.	6	00
4201	De dos tiros íd.	8	00
	Pistolas de cañon fijo, para cartuchos del sistema Lefaucheux:		
4202	De un tiro, con culata de madera par.	9	20
4203	Con culata de marfil ó nácar íd.	16	00
4204	De dos tiros, con culata de madera íd.	20	00
4205	Con culata de marfil ó nácar íd.	32	00
	Pistolas del sistema Lefaucheux ú otros semejantes, de dos tiros:		
4206	Con culata de madera par.	24	00
4207	Con culata de nácar ó marfil íd.	48	00
4208	Pistolas de otras clases. Vista.		
4209	Pistoleras de cuero para sillas de montar par.	8	00
	Pitones, peso bruto:		
4210	De hierro ó acero kilogr.		56
4211	Los anteriores, niquelados íd.		80
4212	De bronce ó cobre íd.	1	60
4213	Los anteriores, niquelados íd.	2	40
	Pitos, inclusa la envoltura:		
4214	De hueso íd.	6	60
4215	De marfil íd.	56	00
4216	De metal ordinario íd.	4	00
4217	Los anteriores, niquelados ó plateados íd.	8	00
4218	De goma, con tubo de la misma materia, estén ó no forrados, para carruajes kilogr.	12	00
	Pizarras con marco ó sin él, peso bruto:		
4219	Para la enseñanza de las escuelas íd.		24
4220	Para escritorio íd.		64
4221	Pizarras de porcelana para escritorio, inclusa la envoltura íd.	2	00
4222	Pizarras para techos, peso bruto íd.		12
4223	Pizarras para mesas de billar, peso bruto íd.		12
4224	Planas y planchuelas de hierro ó acero para albañiles ó jardineros, peso bruto kilogr.	1	20
	Planchas de hierro ó acero para planchar, peso bruto, como sigue:		
4225	Sin chimenea kilogr.		16
4226	Con chimenea íd.		32
4227	Planchas de cobre ó de composición para forro de buques, peso bruto kilogr.		80
	Planchuelas para ferrocarriles. (*Véase* Eclises.)		
4228	Planos geográficos y topográficos. Vista.		

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d.
4229	Plantas exóticas. Vista.	
	Plantas artificiales. (*Véase* Flores.)	
	Plantillas para calzado, inclusa la envoltura:	*Ps. Cts.*
4230	De corcho ... kilogr..	2 00
4231	De gutapercha ... íd....	11 20
4232	Plata dorada ó sin dorar, manufacturada en servicios ó piezas sueltas de vajilla, no especificados ... kilogr..	200 00
4233	Plata en pasta ó chafalonía. Vista.	
4234	Platillos de metal ordinario, estén ó no niquelados, para bandas militares, inclusa la envoltura ... kilogr..	10 00
4235	Platino en láminas ó en hilos ... gramo..	80
4336	Manufacturado en piezas no especificadas ... íd....	1 00
4237	Con sales medicinales no especificadas ... íd....	60
4238	Platones de hierro batido, lata, zinc ó latón de hierro, estén ó no estañados ó galvanizados, tengan ó no esmaltado de loza ó porcelana, peso bruto ... kilogr..	94
	Platos de vidrio, cristal, loza ó porcelana. Se avaluarán como Cristaleria, loza ó porcelana, en su clase correspondiente.	
4239	Platos de hierro, batido, lata, zinc ó latón de hierro, estén ó no estañados ó galvanizados, tengen ó no esmaltado de loza ó porcelana, peso bruto ... kilogr..	94
	Plomadas para artesanos, peso bruto:	
4240	De hierro, acero ó plomo ... íd....	56
4241	De bronce ó cobre ... íd....	1 60
4242	Las anteriores niqueladas ... íd....	2 40
4243	Plombagina en polvo para limpiar ó lustrar, peso bruto ... íd....	28
	Plomo, peso bruto, como sigue:	
4244	En hoja, barra ó plancha ... íd....	24
4245	Laminado en hojas finas, para tapas de botellas ... íd....	2 00
4246	Negro, en polvo, para limpiar ó lustrar ... íd....	28
4247	En hojas ó granalla, para ensayes ... íd....	48
	Plumas, inclusa la envoltura, como sigue:	
4248	Sueltas ó en penachos para adorno de sombreros, hasta la clase regular ... kilogr..	20 00
4249	Finas ... íd....	40 00
4250	De avestruz, en su estado natural ... íd....	4 00
4251	Limpias, para adornos ... íd....	40 00
4252	De ave, sin tajar, para escribir ... íd....	3 20
4253	Tajadas, para escribir ... íd....	8 00
4254	Para los dientes ... íd....	8 00
4255	De cisne ú otras aves, para almohadones, sobrecamas ú otros usos ... kilogr..	8 00
4256	En alas y pájaros disecados ó sus imitaciones, para adorno de sombreros ... kilogr..	20 00
4257	Plumas de metal ordinario para escribir, inclusa la envoltura, kilogr ...	8 00
4258	Plumas de oro para escribir ... gramo..	2 00
4259	Plumas de metal ordinario para rayar á máquina ... kilogr..	4 00
4260	Plumeritos para polvos, para tocador, inclusa la envoltura..íd....	8 00
4261	Plumeros para limpiar el polvo, inclusa la envoltura ... íd....	3 00
4262	Podaderas y podones de hierro ó acero, peso bruto ... íd....	1 60
4263	Podofilina ... íd....	24 00
	Polainas. (*Véase* Botas, botines y polainas, en su clase correspondiente.)	
4264	Polígrafos para escribir. Vista.	
4265	Polígrafos para sacar copias. Vista.	
4266	Pólizas impresas en papel, sueltas ó empastadas, peso bruto.kilogr..	3 20
	Poltronas. (*Véase* Sillas-sillones.)	
	Pólvora, peso bruto, como sigue:	
4267	Para minas ... íd....	40
4268	Llamada dinamita, y la dinamita gelatina ... íd....	1 40

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d.	
		Ps.	Cts.
	Pólvora, peso bruto, como sigue—Continúa.		
4269	Para caza, en tarros ... kilogr.	1	60
4270	á granel ... íd.	1	00
4271	La llamada pólvoro sin humo. Vista.		
	Polvorines para caza, inclusa la envoltura:		
4272	De cuerno ó de cuero, con ó sin piezas de metal ordinario ... kilogr.	10	00
4273	De metal ordinario ... íd.	3	00
4274	Los anteriores, niquelados ó plateados ... íd.	6	00
4275	Polvos antimoniales ... íd.	2	00
4276	Polvos de Dower ... íd.	5	60
4277	Polvos juanes ... íd.	4	40
4278	Polvos de estaño para espejos ... íd.	6	00
	Polvos, inclusa la envoltura, como sigue:		
4279	Para matar insectos ó ratas ... íd.	1	60
4280	Para limpiar objetos de metal ... íd.		94
4281	Para clarificar vino ú otros liquidos ... íd.	4	00
4282	Secantes, llamados de París ó de Venecia, para pintores ... íd.		72
4283	Para la cara, con ó sin mixtura, en cajas, paquetes ó tarros, tengan ó no plumeritos, y los llamados veloutine (perfumería) ... kilogr.	2	80
4284	Ó tabletas dentífricas (perfumería) ... íd.	2	40
4285	De Curri, especia picante, peso bruto ... íd.		65
	Pomadas, inclusa la envoltura, como sigue:		
4286	De Chable, para la cutis, y la antihemorroidal ... íd.	4	00
4287	De la viuda Farnier, para los ojos ... íd.	12	00
4288	Medicinales no especificadas ... íd.	3	60
4289	Y cremas para la cara ó para el cabello (perfumería) ... íd.	2	00
	Pomadas para limpiar objetos de metal. (*Véase* Pasta.)		
	Pomitos de estaño, zinc, plomo ó composición, inclusa la envoltura:		
4290	Vacíos, para agua de olor ... kilogr.	3	00
4291	Con agua de olor (perfumería) ... íd.	3	00
	Con pintura. (*Véase* Pintura en tubitos.)		
	Poncheras. Se avaluarán como los Azucareros en su clase correspondiente.		
	Ponchos. (*Véase* Mantas.)		
	Popelinas. Se avaluarán como los Géneros para vestidos no especificados, en su clase correspondiente.		
	Porcelana, peso bruto, como sigue:		
4292	Blanca, platos, cuando vengan solos ... kilogr.		24
4293	Manufacturada en piezas no especificadas ... íd.		56
4294	Pintada, dorada, esmaltada ó decorada, manufacturada en piezas no especificadas, hasta la clase regular, sin monogramas ... kilogr.	1	00
4295	La anterior, hasta la clase fina, y la con monogramas ... íd.	1	60
4296	De clase superfina. Vista.		
4297	Portamonedas de cartón ó papel, de hule ó telas semejantes, docena ...	2	00
4298	De cuero ordinario, hasta la clase regular ... docena.	3	00
4299	Las anteriores, finas ... íd.	8	00
4300	De cuero fino ... íd.	24	00
4301	De carey, nácar ó marfil. Vista.		
4302	De plata, con ó sin dorado ... kilogr.	200	00
4303	Poruña de hierro batido, lata, zinc ó latón de hierro; estén ó no estañadas ó galvanizadas; con ó sin esmaltado de loza ó porcelana; peso bruto ... kilogr.		94
4304	Poruña de bronce ó cobre, peso bruto ... íd.	1	60
4305	Potasa cáustica, purificada ... íd.	1	60
4306	Potasa perlasa ó carbonato de potasa impuro, peso bruto ... íd.		32
4307	Potasio metálico ... íd.	72	00
4308	Precipitado blanco ó rojo de mercurio ... íd.	4	40

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d.
	Prensas, peso bruto, como sigue:	
4309	De hierro ó acero, tengan ó no piezas de otro metal ordinario, para tinturas ó para uso doméstico, kilogr.	*Ps. Cts.* 94
4310	De tornillo, para copiar cartas, íd.	40
4311	Las anteriores, con piezas de bronce ó cobre, íd.	56
4312	De hierro, acero ó latón de hierro, tengan ó no piezas de otra materia, sin tornillo, llamadas de viaje, para copiar cartas, kilogr.	94
4313	De hierro ó acero para corchos, kilogr.	56
4314	De madera, hierro ó acero para artesanos, íd.	56
4315	Para litografiar y estereotipar, íd.	65
4316	Hidráulicas para beneficiar semillas oleaginosas, íd.	65
4317	Ó tornillos para aprensar cecina y para otros usos de agricultura, íd.	65
4318	Preparaciones mercuriales no especificadas, kilogr.	4 00
4319	Preparaciones y tintes para teñir el cabello, inclusa la envoltura (perfumería), kilogr.	3 60
	Presillas. (*Véase* Pasamanería.)	
4320	Prismas ó lágrimas de cristal ó vidrio para lámparas, inclusa la envoltura, kilogr.	3 00
4321	Probetas ó copas graduadas de cristal ó vidrio, inclusa la envoltura, kilogr.	2 40
4322	Pronto alivio de Radway, inclusa la envoltura, íd.	1 60
4323	Propilamina ó trimetilamina, íd.	20 00
	Prusiatos. Se avaluarán como los Cianuros en su clase correspondiente.	
4324	Puentes de hierro ó acero, peso bruto, kilogr.	32
	Puertas y ventanas de madera, peso bruto:	
4325	De madera blanca, íd.	40
4326	De madera de ebanista, íd.	94
	Pulidores para artesanos, peso bruto:	
4327	De hierro ó acero, íd.	1 30
4328	De madera, íd.	80
4329	Pulpa de coco, peso bruto, íd.	24
4330	De tamarindo, inclusa la envoltura, íd.	1 20
4331	De cañafístula, inclusa la envoltura, íd.	2 00
4332	Pulseras de coco, goma ó caucho, inclusa la envoltura, íd.	8 00
4333	De metal ordinario, estén ó no plateadas, doradas ó niqueladas, inclusa la envoltura, kilogr.	16 00
4334	De plata, sin piedras ni perlas finas, estén ó no doradas, íd.	240 00
4335	De oro, sin piedras ni perlas finas, íd.	1,800 00
4336	De otras clases no especificadas. Vista.	
4337	Pulsómetros, peso bruto, kilogr.	65
	Pulverizadores de metal ordinario, estén ó no niquelados ó plateados, tengan ó no piezas de otra materia, inclusa la envoltura:	
4338	Para usos medicinales, kilogr.	12 00
4339	Para aguas de olor, íd.	12 00
4340	Pulverizadores de cristal ó vidrio, tengan ó no piezas de otra materia, para aguas de olor, inclusa la envoltura, kilogr.	6 00
4341	Puntas de hierro ó acero para arados, peso bruto, íd.	48
	Puntas y puntillas de blondas de seda. (*Véase* en Pañuelos.)	
	Puntillas para tapiceros ó vidrieros, peso bruto:	
4342	De alambre de hierro, estén ó no pintadas ó barnizadas, kilogr.	56
4343	De bronce ó cobre, kilogr.	1 60
	Puntillas de metal para adorno de ropa. Se avaluarán como Pasamanería de metal en su clase correspondiente.	
4344	Punto ó tul de algodón, liso, blanco ó pintado, kilogr.	3 20
4345	Punto, tul ó muselina de algodón labrado, blanco ó pintado, para cortinas ú otros usos, kilogr.	4 80

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d.
	Punto ó tul de lana, seda, etc. Se avaluará como Gasa en su clase correspondiente.	
	Punzones para artesanos, peso bruto:	*Ps. Cts.*
4346	Sin mango kilogr..	6 00
4347	Con mango íd....	1 60
	Puñales. (*Véase* en Cuchillos de caza.)	
	Puños para camisas. (*Véase* en Cuellos.)	
4348	Puños de pieles, para mujer. Vista.	
	Purpurina en polvo, oro falso. (*Véase* Bronce en polvo.)	
4349	Purpurina medicinal kilogr..	72 00
	Quemadores y anillos para lámparas, peso bruto:	
4350	De bronce íd....	1 60
4351	Los anteriores, niquelados íd....	2 40
4352	Quemadores para lámparas de gas, inclusa la envoltura íd....	6 40
4353	Quermes íd....	4 00
	Queseras. Se avaluarán como los Azucareros en su clase correspondiente.	
4354	Quesos, peso bruto kilogr..	80
	Quicios para puertas ó muebles. (*Véase* Resortes.)	
	Quimones. Se avaluarán como los Percales en su clase correspondiente.	
	Quina, peso bruto, como sigue:	
4355	Entera kilogr..	1 30
4356	En polvo íd....	1 60
4357	Laroche íd....	1 60
4358	Quinina íd....	40 00
	Quitasoles. (*Véase* Parasoles.)	
	Rabaneras. Se avaluarán como los Azucareros en su clase correspondiente.	
4359	Racahout, inclusa la envoltura kilogr..	3 00
	Raíces, inclusa la envoltura, como sigue:	
4360	De ipecacuana, enteras íd....	10 00
4361	En polvo íd....	14 00
4362	De polígala ó séneca, enteras íd....	4 00
4363	En polvo íd....	4 80
4364	De ruibarbo ó rapóntico, enteras íd....	3 00
4365	En polvo íd....	3 60
	Raíces, peso bruto, como sigue:	
4366	De zarzaparrilla, enteras íd....	1 30
4367	En polvo íd....	2 00
4368	Medicinales no especificadas, enteras íd....	1 30
4369	En polvo íd....	2 00
4370	Rapé íd....	4 00
	Rapóntico. (*Véase* Raiz de ruibarbo.)	
	Raquetas ó paletas para el juego de pelota, inclusa la envoltura:	
4371	De madera kilogr..	3 00
4372	Las anteriores, con cuerdas, hilos ó pergamino íd....	12 00
	Rascaderas para caballos. (*Véase* Almohazas.)	
	Rasos para trajes. (*Véase* Paños.)	
	Rasos ó satines para calzado, como sigue:	
4373	De algodón íd....	3 00
4374	De lana con mezcla de algodón ó de otra fibra vegetal, hasta 16 hebras cruzadas kilogr..	4 00
4375	Que pasen de 16 hebras cruzadas íd....	6 00
4376	De lana íd....	8 00
4377	Con mezcla de seda íd....	16 00
	Rasos para vestidos ó para forros:	
4378	De algodón íd....	3 00
4379	De lana con mezcla de algodón ó de otra fibra vegetal íd....	6 80
4380	Como el anterior, con listas, venas ó hebras de seda íd....	8 00

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d.
	Rasos para vestidos ó para forros—Continúa.	Ps. Cts.
4381	De lana .... kilogr..	8 00
4382	Con listas, venas ó hebras de seda .... íd....	12 00
4383	De seda, para vestidos, forros ó tapiz .... íd....	56 00
4384	Con mezcla de lana, para vestidos ó forros .... íd....	16 00
4385	Para tapiz, carruajes ó cortínajes .... íd....	16 00
4386	Con mezcla de algodón ó de otra fibra vegetal, para forro, vestidos ó tapiz .... kilogr..	24 00
4387	Raspadores de hierro ó acero para artesanos, peso bruto. kilogr..	1 30
4388	Raspadores para escritorio, inclusa la envoltura .... íd....	12 00
4389	Raspadura de asta de ciervo, inclusa la envoltura .... íd....	80
	Raspadura de cuasia. (*Véase* Cuasia.)	
4390	Rasquetas de hierro ó acero, tengan ó no mango de otra materia, para buques (calafates), peso bruto .... kilogr..	1 20
4391	Rastras ó gradas para la agricultura, peso bruto .... íd....	65
4392	Rastrillos de hierro ó acero, con ó sin mango, peso bruto .. íd....	56
4393	Rayadillo de algodón .... íd....	1 60
4394	Rayos de madera, labrados ó sin labrar, para ruedas peso bruto, kilogr	40
4395	Recibos impresos en papel, sueltos ó empastados peso bruto. kilogr..	3 20
	Recortes y tiras bordadas al telar, peso eliminando las cajas, como sigue:	
4396	Bordados sobre género de algodón, con hilos de algodón, kilogr	16 00
4397	Con hilos de seda .... kilogr..	28 00
4398	Bordados sobre género de lino ó con mezcla de otra materia vegetal, con hilos de algodón ó lino .... kilogr..	28 00
4399	Con hilos de seda .... íd....	40 00
4400	Bordados sobre género de lana ó con mezcla de materia vegetal, con hilos de algodón ó de lana .... kilogr..	20 00
4401	Con hilos de seda .... íd....	32 00
4402	Bordados sobre género de seda ó con mezcla de cualquiera otra materia, con hilos de algodón, lana ó seda.... kilogr..	48 00
4403	Recortes y tiras como las de las partidas anteriores, bordadas á mano. Vista.	
4404	Recortes para forro de calzado, de tafilete ó de cualquiera otra piel, inclusa la envoltura .... kilogr..	14 00
	Recortes para forro interior de sombreros ó gorras, inclusa la envoltura:	
4405	De tafilete ó de cualquiera otra piel, con ó sin ventilador, kilogr	16 00
4403	De papel, imitando cuero .... kilogr..	3 00
4407	De género .... íd....	6 00
4408	Redes para pescar, inclusa la envoltura .... íd....	4 00
4409	Redes ó redecillas de pelo para la cabeza, inclusos los papeles de la envoltura .... kilogr..	80 00
4410	Redoblantes con cuerdas y tornillos .... uno..	32 00
	Refajos. (*Véase* Enaguas.)	
4411	Reflectores de vidrio para lámparas ó faroles, peso bruto. kilogr..	80
4412	Regaderas de zinc, lata ó latón de hierro, estén ó no estañadas, galvanizadas ó pintadas, con ó sin esmaltado de loza ó porcelana, peso bruto .... kilogr..	94
	Regaliz. (*Véase* Orozuz.)	
	Regatones, casquillos ó virolas para puntas de bastones, paraguas, parasoles ú otros objetos análogos, inclusa la envoltura:	
4413	De metal ordinario .... kilogr..	3 20
4414	Los anteriores, niquelados ó plateados .... íd....	4 80
4415	De cuerno ó hueso .... íd....	6 40
	Reglas para artesanos. Se avaluarán como las Medidas para artesanos en su clase correspondiente.	

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d.
	Reglas para escritorio, inclusa la envoltura:	*Ps. Cts.*
4416	De madera blanca ……kilogr..	2 00
4417	De madera de ebanista, tengan ó no piezas ó filetes de metal ordinario……kilogr..	4 00
	Rejas ó rejillas de hierro ó acero, pero bruto:	
4418	Para arados……íd….	32
4419	Para cocinas ó estufas……íd….	32
4420	Rejas para balcones, ventanas ó jardines, estén ó no pintadas, barnizadas ó bronceadas ……kilogr..	32
	Relojes de oro ó de metal enchapado en oro para bolsillo, por milímetros de diámetro, medidos en la parte interior de la tapa:	
4421	De una tapa, hasta 40 milímetros ……uno..	32 00
4422	Que pasen de 40 milímetros……íd….	40 00
4423	De dos tapas, hasta 40 milímetros……íd….	40 00
4424	Que pasen de 40 milímetros……íd….	60 00
4425	Los de las partidas anteriores con calendarios, piedras finas ó perlas; los con monograma, y los cronómetros ó de repetición. Vista.	
	Relojes de una ó dos tapas, para bolsillo:	
4426	De plata, estén ó no dorados, hasta la clase regular….uno..	9 00
4427	Finos……íd….	16 00
4428	De cobre, estén ó no dorados ó plateados……íd….	6 00
4429	Los anteriores, niquelados ……íd….	4 00
4430	De níquel ó de otro metal ordinario no especificado…íd….	3 00
4431	Los anteriores, dorados ó plateados ……íd….	5 00
	Relojes, cronómetros para observaciones científicas. (*Véase* Cronómetros.)	
4432	Relojes, de sobremesa llamados despertadores, de lata, latón ó zinc, estén ó no niquelados, tengan ó no piezas de otro metal ordinario……docena..	22 00
	Relojes de arena. (*Véase* Ampolletas.)	
4433	Relojes de otras clases no especificadas. Vista.	
	Remaches. (*Véase* Clavos remaches.)	
4434	Remedio de oro del Dr. Pierce, peso bruto ……kilogr..	1 60
4435	Remos para embarcaciones……uno..	2 40
4436	Rempujos, inclusa la envoltura ……kilogr..	6 00
	Reps. Se avaluarán como los Géneros no especificados para muebles, carruajes ó cortinas, en su clase correspondiente.	
	Requintos. (*Véase* Clarinetes.)	
4437	Resguardacallos, inclusa la envoltura……kilogr..	20 00
4438	Resina de pino para jabón ó embarcaciones, peso bruto….íd….	16
	Resinas de otras clases. (*Véase en* Gomas.)	
4439	Resorcina……íd….	16 00
	Resortes para asientos de muebles, peso bruto:	
4440	De hierro ó acero, estén ó no pintados, estañados ó cobrizados ……kilogr..	30
4441	De bronce ó cobre……íd….	1 00
	Resortes y quicios para puertas ó muebles, peso bruto:	
4442	De hierro ó acero, tengan ó no pequeña parte de bronce ó cobre ……kilogr..	65
4443	De bronce ó cobre, tengan ó no piezas de otro metal ordinario ……kilogr..	1 60
	Resortes de hierro ó acero, peso bruto:	
4444	Para carruajes, carros ó carretones……íd….	64
4445	Para vagones ó carros de ferrocarriles……íd….	40
4446	Restaurador de Rossetter ú otros, para el cabello (perfumería), inclusa la envoltura……kilogr..	1 60
4447	Retortas de loza, vidrio ó hierro para ensayes, peso bruto..íd….	40
4448	Retretes de madera, con ó sin válvulas. Vista.	

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d.
	Revólveres hasta de 6 tiros, por milímetros de calibre:	
		Ps. Cts.
4449	Con culata de madera común, pintada ó barnizada, hasta 9 milímetros, hasta la clase regular .... uno..	6 00
4450	Finos .... íd....	10 00
4451	Que pasen de 9 milímetros, hasta la clase regular ...... íd....	10 00
4452	Finos .... íd....	14 00
4453	Con culata de madera de ébano, jacarandá, caucho, goma, marfilina, de metal ordinario sin plateado ó de otros semejantes, hasta 9 milímetros, hasta la clase regular ...... uno..	10 00
4454	Finos .... íd....	14 00
4455	Que pasen de 9 milímetros, hasta la clase regular ...... íd....	18 00
4456	Finos .... íd....	22 00
4457	Con culata de nácar, de marfil ó de metal plateado, hasta 9 milímetros, hasta la clase fina .... uno..	18 00
4458	Que pasen de 9 milímetros, hasta la clase fina .... íd....	30 00
4459	Revólvers de otras clases, y los con monograma ó incrustaciones. Vista.	
4460	Ridículos para la mano. Vista.	
4461	Rieles de hierro ó acero para ferrocarriles .... kilogr..	08
4462	Riendas de cuero, con ó sin freno, para caballos, inclusa la envoltura .... kilogr..	8 00
4463	Riendas de otras clases. Vista.	
	Rifles de un tiro, por milímetros de calibre:	
4464	Con culata de madera ordinaria, pintada ó barnizada, hasta 9 milímetros .... uno..	12 00
4465	Que pasen de 9 milímetros .... íd....	24 00
4466	Con culata de madera de ebanista, hasta 9 milímetros .. íd....	16 00
4467	Que pasen de 9 milímetros .... íd....	32 00
4468	Rifles del sistema Winchester ú otros semejantes .... íd....	40 00
4469	Rifles revólvers hasta 6 tiros, y cuyo calibre no pase de 15 milímetros, con culata de madera ordinaria, pintada ó barnizada .... uno..	24 00
4470	Los anteriores, con culata de madera de ebanista ...... íd....	32 00
4471	Rifles llamados de salón, hasta la clase regular .... íd....	14 00
4472	Rifles de otras clases. Vista.	
	Rinconeras y consolas de colgar, peso bruto:	
4473	De madera blanca, pintada ó barnizada .... kilogr..	80
4474	De madera de ebanista .... íd....	1 60
4475	Las de las partidas anteriores, doradas, bronceadas ó plateadas .... kilogr..	2 40
4476	De pasta de papel ó cartón, con ó sin dorado ó plateado .. íd....	3 00
4477	Rinconeras y consolas de otras clases. Vista.	
4478	Rob antisifilítico, peso bruto .... kilogr..	1 60
4479	Rocou en polvo, inclusa la envoltura .... íd....	3 00
4480	Rodajas de hierro ó acero para espuelas, peso bruto .... íd....	56
4481	Rodillos para imprenta. Vista.	
4482	Rojo en polvo para joyeros, inclusa la envoltura .... kilogr..	3 00
	Roldanas, peso bruto, como sigue:	
4483	De hierro ó acero .... íd....	56
4484	Con piezas de bronce ó cobre .... íd....	80
4485	De bronce ó cobre .... íd....	1 60
	Romanas. Se avaluarán como las Balanzas en su clase correspondiente.	
4486	Ron en botellas ó frascos comunes (aguardiente) .... docena..	20 00
4487	En otro envase .... litro..	2 00
4488	Ropas hechas no especificadas. Vista.	
	Roperos. (*Véase* Guardarropas.)	
	Rosarios, inclusa la envoltura:	
4489	De madera ó vidrio .... kilogr..	1 20
4490	De corozo, hueso, coco ú otros semejantes .... íd....	4 00

Tarifa de avalúos—Continuá.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d.
	Rosarios, inclusa la envoltura—Continúa.	*Ps. Cts.*
4491	De nácar ó marfil .... kilogr..	32 00
4492	De carey .... íd....	40 00
4493	Rosarios de otras clases. Vista.	
	Rosetones para cielos, inclusa la envoltura:	
4494	De papel ó cartón .... íd....	2 00
4495	Los anteriores, dorados, plateados, bronceados ó pintados .... kilogr..	3 00
4496	De bronce ó cobre .... íd....	3 20
4497	Dorados ó plateados .... íd....	6 00
4498	De lata, zinc ó latón de hierro .... íd....	1 60
4499	Los anteriores, dorados, plateados, bronceados, pintados, barnizados ó niquelados .... kilogr..	3 20
	Rótulos. Se aváluarán como los Avisos ó Etiquetas en su clase correspondiente.	
4500	Rozones de hierro ó acero, con ó sin mango, para la agricultura, peso bruto .... kilogr..	1 20
	Ruedas, peso bruto, como sigue:	
4501	Para carruajes .... íd....	40
4502	Para carros y carretones .... íd....	40
	Ruedas de hierro ó acero, con ó sin ejes ó tuercas, peso bruto:	
4503	Para carretillas de mano ó para molinillos .... kilogr..	40
4504	Para ferrocarriles .... íd....	40
	Ruedas ó ruedecitas para muebles, catres ú otros usos, peso bruto:	
4505	De hierro ó acero .... kilogr..	56
4506	De bronce ó cobre, con ó sin piezas de otro metal ordinario .... kilogr..	1 60
4507	De madera, cuerno, hueso, loza ó vidrio, con piezas de hierro ó bronce ó de hierro y bronce .... kilogr..	1 60
	Ruibarbo. (*Véase* en Raíces.)	
4508	Ruletas para artesanos, inclusa la envoltura .... íd....	4 00
4509	Para juegos. Vista.	
4510	Sábanas de género de algodón de tejido crespo, para baños. kilogr..	2 80
4511	Sábanas de género de algodón blanco, liso ó asargado, para camas, sin bordado .... kilogr..	2 40
4512	Con bordado .... íd....	3 60
4513	Sábanas de género de lino ó con mezcla de otra materia vegetal, blanco ó crudo, para camas, sin bordado .... kilogr..	3 60
4514	Con bordado .... íd....	4 80
	Sables. (*Véase* en Espadas.)	
4515	Sacabocados para artesanos, inclusa la envoltura .... íd....	2 40
	Sacacorchos. (*Véase* Tirabuzones.)	
4516	Sacaclavos para artesanos, inclusa la envoltura .... íd....	1 60
	Sacaleches. (*Véase* Pezoneras.)	
4517	Sacarina .... íd....	72 00
4518	Sacatrapos para armas de fuego, inclusa la envoltura .... íd....	1 60
	Sacos ó blusas. (*Véase* Blusas.)	
	Sacos de mano para viaje, como sigue:	
4519	De cuero de Rusia ó su imitación .... íd....	8 00
4520	De otras clases .... íd....	5 00
4521	De tripe .... íd....	2 40
4522	De jergón .... íd....	2 00
4523	De hule .... íd....	1 20
4524	De lona ó loneta de algodón, cáñamo ó yute .... íd....	2 00
	De jergón ó tripe, en forma de maleta:	
4525	Con fondo de madera forrada en cuero de carnero ó en género .... kilogr..	1 60
4526	Con fondo de suela ó cuero de vaca .... íd....	4 00
4527	Con útiles. Vista.	

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d.
	Sacos vacíos, para envase de granos ú otros artículos, peso bruto:	*Ps. Cts.*
4528	De arpillera ú osnaburgo de cáñamo ó yute kilogr.	50
4529	De osnaburgo ó tocuyo burdo de algodón, hasta 16 hilos de trama y urdimbre kilogr.	121
4530	Que pasen de 16 hilos íd.	1 40
4531	De lona ó loneta de lino ó algodón, tengan ó no mezcla de otra materia vegetal kilogr.	1 80
4532	De lona ó loneta de cáñamo ó yute íd.	1 10
4533	De cáñamo ó yute llamados de la India semejantes á los tipos de la muestra núm. 173 kilogr.	20
4534	De cáñamo ó yute, dobles, y los con forro interior de papel, para azúcar, semejantes á los tipos de la muestra núm. 174 kilogr.	50
	Sacos para filtrar. (*Véase* Filtros.)	
	Sacos para instrumentos de banda militar:	
4535	De cuero de vaca íd.	6 00
4536	De tafilete, gamuza ú otra piel delgada íd.	12 00
4537	Sagú, peso bruto íd.	32
	Sahumerio. (*Véase* Goma benjuí.)	
	Sal, como sigue:	
4538	Ordinaria, molida, en grano ó en piedras, peso bruto quintal.	2 00
4539	Refinada ó de media refina, peso bruto kilogr.	10
4540	De amoniaco ó muriato de amoníaco, peso bruto íd.	56
4541	De Inglaterra ó de Epsom, peso bruto íd.	08
4542	De Glauber, peso bruto íd.	08
4543	De Prunela ó cristal mineral íd.	1 20
4544	De Rochela ó de Seignette íd.	1 28
4545	De Saturno, peso bruto íd.	40
4546	De acedera íd.	1 20
4547	Vegetal íd.	3 00
	Salchichas y salchichones. (*Véase* Chorizos.)	
4548	Salep entero ó en polvo íd.	3 20
	Saleros. Se avaluarán como los Azucareros en su clase correspondiente.	
4549	Sales efervescentes de magnesia, potasa, litina y otras no especificadas, inclusa la envoltura kilogr.	1 60
4550	Sales de aguas minerales, naturales ó artificiales, para baños ó para uso interno, inclusa la envoltura kilogr.	1 60
4551	Salicilato de amoníaco íd.	14 00
4552	De bismuto íd.	14 00
4553	De cal íd.	14 00
4554	De zinc íd.	16 00
4555	De cafeína íd.	30 00
4556	De hierro íd.	16 00
4557	De litio íd.	16 00
4558	De magnesia íd.	20 00
4559	De mercurio íd.	20 00
4560	De potasa íd.	14 00
4561	De soda íd.	8 00
4562	Salicina íd.	20 00
4563	Salipirina íd.	72 00
4564	Salitre ordinario para la industria, peso bruto íd.	24
4565	Salitre purificado íd.	80
	Salmón. (*Véase* Conservas de pescado.)	
4566	Salofén íd.	72 00
4567	Salol íd.	20 00
4568	Salsas peso bruto íd.	80
	Salseras. Se avaluarán como los Azucareros en su clase correspondiente.	
4569	Salvavidas de corcho, estén ó no forrados en género ó goma, kilogr	1 60
4570	Salvavidas de goma kilogr.	4 00
4571	Sándalo blanco ó cetrino, entero ó en polvo íd.	2 00

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d.	
		Ps.	*Cts.*
4572	Sándalo rojo, palo de tinte, peso bruto .... kilogr..		16
	Sandaraca. (*Véase* Gomas y Resinas no especificadas.)		
4573	Sangre de drago .... íd....	3	00
4574	Sanguijuelas .... ciento..	16	00
4575	Santonina .... kilogr..	40	00
4576	Sardinas en aceite, peso bruto .... íd....		60
	Sargas de lana para trajes. (*Véase* Casimires.)		
	Sargas para vestidos ó forros. Se avaluarán como los Géneros no especificados en su clase correspondiente.		
4577	Sargentos de hierro ó madera para artesanos, peso bruto .. kilogr..		56
4578	Sartenes de hierro colado, con ó sin estañado ó galvanizado, peso bruto .... kilogr..		32
4579	Los anteriores, con loza ó porcelana, peso bruto .... íd....		56
4580	Sartenes de hierro batido, lata ó latón de hierro, estén ó no estañados ó galvanizados, con ó sin esmaltado de loza ó porcelana, peso bruto .... kilogr..		94
	Satines. (*Véase* Rasos.)		
4581	Saxofones .... uno..	60	00
	Sayas. Se avaluarán como las Enaguas en su clase correspondiente.		
	Sebo animal, peso bruto:		
4582	Colado .... kilogr..		36
4583	En rama .... íd....		30
4584	Sebo vegetal. Vista.		
4585	Sécale cornuto ó cornezuelo de centeno .... kilogr..	3	20
	Secativos en polvo para pintores. (*Véase* Polvos secantes.)		
4586	Seda aceitada para heridas, inclusa la envoltura .... íd....	8	00
	Seda en hilo. (*Véase* Hilo de seda.)		
4587	Segadoras peso bruto .... íd....		65
4588	Selenio en pasta ó en polvo .... íd....	80	00
4589	Sembradoras peso bruto .... íd....		65
4590	Semilla de cardamomo entera .... íd....	6	60
4591	En polvo .... íd....	10	00
	Semillas medicinales no especificadas, peso bruto:		
4592	Enteras .... íd....	1	30
4593	En polvo .... íd....	2	00
4594	Semillas de plantas exóticas no especificadas, peso bruto ... íd....		56
4595	Sémola peso bruto .... íd....		32
	Sen. (*Véase* Hojas medicinales no especificadas.)		
4596	Sérum ó suero antidiftérico, inclusa la envoltura .... íd....	6	00
4597	Serruchos de todas formas y tamaños para artesanos, peso bruto, kilogr	1	20
	Servicios de loza, porcelana, vidrio ó cristal. Se avaluarán como Loza, porcelana ó cristalería en su clase correspondiente.		
	Servicios para lavatorio, peso bruto:		
4598	De hierro batido, zinc, lata ó latón de hierro, estén ó no pintados, barnizados ó bronceados; con ó sin esmalte de loza ó porcelana .... kilogr..		94
4599	De bronce ó cobre, con ó sin loza ó porcelana, estén ó no pintados ó barnizados .... kilogr..	1	60
	Servicios para mesa, té ó lavatorio, inclusa la envoltura, como sigue:		
4600	De bronce ó cobre niquelado .... kilogr..	4	00
4601	Los anteriores, plateados .... íd....	6	00
4602	De metal británico, peltre ó plomo, tengan ó no piezas de otra materia .... kilogr..	5	00
4603	Los anteriores, niquelados .... íd....	6	00
4604	Plateados ó dorados .... íd....	8	00
4605	De metal blanco, níquel, plata alemana ú otros semejantes, tengan ó no piezas de otra materia .... kilogr..	8	00
4606	Los anteriores, dorados ó plateados, hasta la clase corriente .... kilogr..	16	00

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d.
	Servicios par mesa, té ó lavatorio, etc.—Continúa.	
4607	De mejor clase que los anteriores, y los con monogramas, kilogr	*Ps. Cts.* 40 00
4608	De plata, con ó sin dorado, peso neto ... kilogr..	200 00
	Servicios de manteles y servilletas para mesa ó té, inclusos los papeles de la envoltura:	
4609	De género de algodón ... kilogr..	2 80
4610	De género de lino ó con mezcla de cualquiera otra materia vegetal, hasta la clase regular ... kilogr..	4 50
4611	Finos ... íd....	8 00
	Servilletas, inclusos los papeles de la envoltura:	
4612	De género de algodón ... íd....	2 80
4613	De género de lino ó con mezcla de cualquiera otra materia vegetal, hasta la clase regular ... kilogr..	4 50
4614	Finas ... íd....	8 00
	Sésamo en grano ó en polvo. (*Véase* Semillas medicinales no especificadas.)	
4615	Sextantes. Vista.	
4616	Sidra en botellas ó frascos, peso bruto ... kilogr..	40
4617	En otros envases, peso bruto ... íd....	44
4618	Sierras con sus útiles ó sin ellos, para artesanos ó para trozar, peso bruto ... kilogr..	1 20
4619	Sierras de cinta ó sin fin, y las circulares, peso bruto .. íd....	2 40
4620	Sifones de vidrio con boquilla de peltre, para envase de bebidas gaseosas, peso bruto ... kilogr..	56
	Silbatos. (*Véase* Pitos.)	
4621	Silicato de hierro ... íd....	3 00
4622	De potasa, cristalizado, puro ... íd....	4 00
	De potasa para la industria, peso bruto:	
4623	Sólido ... íd....	12
4624	Líquido ... íd....	08
4625	De soda puro ... íd....	4 00
	De soda para la industria, peso bruto:	
4626	Sólido ... íd....	12
4627	Líquido ... íd....	08
4628	Sílice ... íd....	3 00
4629	Sillas de montar, con sus accesorios ó sin ellos, clase ordinaria, una ...	32 00
4630	Regulares ... una..	48 00
4631	Finas ... íd....	96 00
4632	Sillas de la China ó su imitación, todas de junquillo ... docena..	50 00
	Sillas de madera blanca, estén ó no pintadas ó barnizadas como sigue:	
4633	Con asiento y respaldo de madera, sin brazos ... docena..	12 00
4634	Con brazos ... íd....	22 00
4635	De balance ... íd....	32 00
4636	Con tornillo de hierro ... íd....	62 00
4637	Bajas, sin brazos, para niño ... íd....	8 00
4638	Con brazos, para niño ... íd....	16 00
4639	De balance, para niño ... íd....	24 00
4640	Altas, para niño ... íd....	12 00
4641	Con ruedas, para niño ... íd....	32 00
4642	Con asiento de junquillo, paja, madera calada ó pasta de cartón, sin brazos ... docena..	24 00
4643	Con brazos ... íd....	30 00
4644	De balance ... íd....	44 00
4645	Con tornillo de hierro ... íd....	80 00
4646	Bajas, sin brazos, para niño ... íd....	16 00
4647	Con brazos, para niño ... íd....	24 00
4648	De balance, para niño ... íd....	28 00
4649	Altas, para niño ... íd....	24 00
4650	Con ruedas, para niño ... íd....	48 00

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d.
	Sillas de madera blanca, etc.—Continuá.	
		Ps. Cts.
4651	Con asiento y respaldo de junquillo, paja, madera calada ó pasta de cartón, sin brazos ..... docena	56 00
4652	Con brazos ..... íd	72 00
4653	De balance ..... íd	80 00
4654	Con tornillo de hierro ..... íd	124 00
4655	Bajas, sin brazos, para niño ..... íd	32 00
4656	Con brazos, para niño ..... íd	44 00
4657	De balance, para niño ..... íd	48 00
4658	Altas, para niño ..... íd	40 00
4659	Con ruedas, para niño ..... íd	80 00
	Sillas de madera de roble ó de nogal ordinario americano, estén ó no pintadas ó barnizadas, como sigue:	
4660	Con asiento y respaldo de madera, sin brazos ..... docena	20 00
4661	Con brazos ..... íd	36 00
4662	De balance ..... íd	48 00
4663	Con tornillo de hierro ..... íd	80 00
4664	Bajas, sin brazos, para niño ..... íd	12 00
4665	Con brazos, para niño ..... íd	20 00
4666	De balance, para niño ..... íd	32 00
4667	Altas, para niño ..... íd	16 00
4668	Con ruedas, para niño ..... íd	40 00
4669	Con asiento de junquillo, paja, madera calada ó pasta de cartón, sin brazos ..... docena	36 00
4670	Con brazos ..... íd	52 00
4671	De balance ..... íd	54 00
4672	Con tornillo de hierro ..... íd	100 00
4673	Bajas, sin brazos, para niño ..... íd	20 00
4674	Con brazos, para niño ..... íd	32 00
4675	De balance, para niño ..... íd	36 00
4676	Altas, para niño ..... íd	32 00
4677	Con ruedas, para niño ..... íd	60 00
4678	Con asiento y respaldo de junquillo, paja, madera calada ó pasta de cartón, sin brazos ..... docena	72 00
4679	Con brazos ..... íd	96 00
4680	De balance ..... íd	100 00
4681	Con tornillo de hierro ..... íd	152 00
4682	Bajas, sin brazos, para niño ..... íd	40 00
4683	Con brazos, para niño ..... íd	56 00
4684	De balance, para niño ..... íd	60 00
4685	Altas, para niño ..... íd	52 00
4686	Con ruedas, para niño ..... íd	100 00
	Sillas de madera de haya ú otras semejantes estén ó no barnizadas ó pintadas, llamadas de Viena, ó sus imitaciones, como sigue:	
4687	Con asiento de junquillo, paja, madera calada ó pasta de cartón, sin brazos ..... docena	36 00
4688	Con brazos ..... íd	72 00
4689	De balance ..... íd	128 00
4690	Con tornillo de hierro ..... íd	100 00
4691	Bajas, sin brazos, para niño ..... íd	20 00
4692	De brazo, para niño ..... íd	32 00
4693	De balance, para niño ..... íd	80 00
4694	Altas, para niño ..... íd	36 00
4695	Con ruedas para niño ..... íd	80 00
4696	Con asiento y respaldo de junquillo, paja, madera calada ó pasta de cartón, sin brazos ..... docena	64 00
4697	Con brazos ..... íd	88 00
4698	De balance ..... íd	200 00
4699	Con tornillo de hierro ..... íd	144 00

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d.
	Sillas de madera de haya ú otras semejantes estén ó no barnizadas ó pintadas, etc.—Continúa.	*Ps. Cts.*
4700	De alargar, con ó sin brazos ... docena	240 00
4701	Bajas, sin brazos, para niño ... íd	40 00
4702	De brazo, para niño ... íd	50 00
4703	De balance, para niño ... íd	120 00
4704	Altas, para niño ... íd	56 00
4705	Con ruedas, para niño ... íd	112 00
4706	Sillas de madera de encina ó su imitación, talladas, con asiento de junquillo, paja, madera calada ó pasta de cartón ... docena	80 00
4707	Con asiento y respaldo de junquillo, etc ... íd	100 00
4708	Sillas de madera de nogal, sólidas ó enchapadas, talladas, con asiento de junquillo, paja, madera calada ó pasta de cartón ... docena	120 00
4709	Con asiento y respaldo de junquillo, etc ... íd	150 00
4710	Sillas de madera, pintadas ó barnizadas, con incrustaciones de nácar, con ó sin dorados, con junquillo ó en esqueleto, hasta la clase regular ... docena	110 00
4711	Finas ... íd	200 00
4712	Sillas de madera dorada, con junquillo ó en esqueleto, hasta la clase regular ... docena	120 00
4713	Finas ... íd	220 00
	Sillas de madera de roble ó de nogal ordinario americano, estén ó no barnizadas, enceradas ó pintadas, tapizadas con crin, género de algodón, yute, lino ó lana:	
4714	Con asiento tapizado, sin incrustaciones ni tallados ... docena	130 00
4715	Con incrustaciones ó tallados ... íd	180 00
4716	Con asiento y respaldo tapizado, sin incrustaciones ni tallados ... docena	190 00
4717	Con incrustaciones ó tallados ... íd	240 00
4718	Con brazos, con asiento tapizado, sin incrustaciones ni tallados ... docena	200 00
4719	Con incrustaciones ó tallados ... íd	280 00
4720	Con brazos, con asiento y respaldo tapizado, sin incrustaciones ni tallados ... docena	300 00
4721	Con incrustaciones ó tallados ... íd	380 00
4722	Sillas-sillones y poltronas tapizadas como las anteriores, sin incrustaciones ni tallados ... una	50 00
4723	Con incrustaciones ó tallados ... íd	75 00
	Sillas de madera de roble ó de nogal ordinario americano, estén ó no barnizadas, enceradas ó pintadas, tapizadas con cuero, con género de seda ó de seda con mezcla; ó con género de algodón, yute, lino ó lana con mezcla ó dibujos de seda:	
4724	Con asiento tapizado, sin incrustaciones ni tallados ... docena	180 00
4725	Con incrustaciones ó tallados ... íd	220 00
4726	Con asiento y respaldo tapizado, sin incrustaciones ni tallados ... docena	240 00
4727	Con incrustaciones ó tallados ... íd	300 00
4728	Con brazos, con asiento tapizado, sin incrustaciones ni tallados ... docena	280 00
4729	Con incrustaciones ó tallados ... íd	340 00
4730	Con brazos, con asiento y respaldo tapizado, sin incrustaciones ni tallados ... docena	360 00
4731	Con incrustaciones ó tallados ... íd	440 00
4732	Sillas-sillones y poltronas tapizadas como las anteriores, sin incrustaciones ni tallados ... una	65 00
4733	Con incrustaciones ó tallados ... íd	85 00
	Sillas de madera de caoba, cedro, jacarandá, nogal corriente ó fino, rosa, sándalo ú otras semejantes, sólidas ó enchapadas, estén ó no barnizadas ó enceradas, tapizadas con crin, género de algodón, yute, lino ó lana:	
4734	Con asiento tapizado, sin incrustaciones ni tallados ... docena	200 00
4735	Con incrustaciones ó tallados ... íd	320 00

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d.
	Sillas de madera de caoba, cebro, jacaranda, etc.—Continúa.	
		Ps. Cts.
4736	Con asiento y respaldo tapizado, sin incrustaciones ni tallados ..... docena..	240 00
4737	Con incrustaciones ó tallados ..... íd....	400 00
4738	Con brazos, con asiento tapizado, sin incrustaciones ni tallados ..... una..	24 00
4739	Con incrustaciones ó tallados ..... íd....	36 00
4740	Con brazos, con asiento y respaldo tapizado, sin incrustaciones ni tallados ..... una..	30 00
4741	Con incrustaciones ó tallados ..... íd....	45 00
4742	Sillas-sillones y poltronas tapizadas como las anteriores, sin incrustaciones ni tallados ..... una..	80 00
4743	Con incrustaciones ó tallados ..... íd....	140 00
	Sillas de madera de caoba, cedro, jacarandá, nogal corriente ó fino, rosa, sándalo, ú otras semejantes, sólidas ó enchapadas, estén ó no barnizadas ó enceradas, tapizadas con cuero, con género de seda ó de seda con mezcla; ó con género de algodón, yute, lino ó lana con mezcla ó dibujos de seda:	
4744	Con asiento tapizado, sin incrustaciones ni tallados. docena..	320 00
4745	Con incrustaciones ó tallados ..... íd....	500 00
4746	Con asiento y respaldo tapizado, sin incrustaciones ni tallados ..... docena..	400 00
4747	Con incrustaciones ó tallados ..... íd....	620 00
4748	Con brazos, con asiento tapizado, sin incrustaciones ni tallados ..... una..	48 00
4749	Con incrustaciones ó tallados ..... íd....	75 00
4750	Con brazos, con asiento y respaldo tapizado, sin incrustaciones ni tallados ..... una..	50 00
4751	Con incrustaciones ó tallados ..... íd....	85 00
4752	Sillas-sillones ó poltronas tapizadas como las anteriores, sin incrustaciones ni tallados ..... una..	90 00
4753	Con incrustaciones ó tallados ..... íd....	150 00
	Sillas sin madera exterior, tengan ó no los pies sin tapiz, como sigue:	
4754	Tapizadas con crin, género de algodón, yute, lino ó lana, sin brazos ..... una..	16 00
4755	Con brazos ..... íd....	22 00
4756	Tapizadas con cuero, con género de seda ó de seda con mezcla; ó con género de algodón, yute, lino ó lana con mezcla ó dibujos de seda, sin brazos ..... una..	25 00
4757	Con brazos ..... íd....	32 00
4758	Sillas llamadas en blanco, sin el género exterior del tapiz, estén ó no barnizadas ó enceradas: se avaluarán como las tapizadas en género de algodón en su clase correspondiente, con una rebaja de 20 por ciento. (Vista.)	
	Sillas, sofás, canapés, etc., en esqueleto. (*Véase* Muebles en esqueleto.)	
	Sillas poltronas de balance, tapizadas con cuero ó con cualquier tejido:	
4759	De bronce ..... una..	80 00
4760	De hierro ..... íd....	30 00
	Simaruba. (*Véase* Cortezas medicinales no especificadas.)	
4761	Sinapismos, inclusa la envoltura ..... kilogr..	4 00
4762	Sobaqueras de goma ó de goma con género de lana, lino, algodón ú otra materia vegetal, inclusa la envoltura ..... kilogr..	10 00
4763	De goma con género de seda ó con mezcla de cualquiera otra materia, inclusa la envoltura ..... kilogr..	20 00
	Sobremesas. (*Véase* Carpetas.)	
	Sobrecamas. (*Véase* Colchas.)	
	Sobrecinchas. (*Véase* Cinchas.)	
4764	Sobrepolos de hierro ó acero para postes telegráficos, peso bruto, kilogr	56

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d.	
		Ps.	Cts.
	Sobres de papel, con ó sin género, inclusa la envoltura:		
4765	De papel de algodón ... kilogr.	1	60
4766	Los anteriores, con timbrado ... íd.	1	80
4767	Con monograma ... íd.	2	00
4768	De papel de lino ó de seda ... íd.	4	00
4769	Los anteriores, con timbrado ... íd.	4	80
4770	Con monograma ... íd.	6	00
	Sobretodos, gabanes ó macfarlanes para hombre:		
4771	De casimir, paño ú otros géneros semejantes de lana, clase ordinaria ... uno.	16	00
4772	Regulares ... íd.	28	00
4773	Finos ... íd.	48	00
4774	De casimir, paño ú otros géneros semejantes de lana con mezcla de algodón, clase ordinaria ... uno.	8	00
4775	Regulares ... íd.	16	00
4776	Finos ... íd.	28	00
	Sobretodos, gabanes y macfarlanes para niño, que no pasen de 35 centímetros de ancho en la espalda:		
4777	De casimir, paño ú otros géneros semejantes de lana, clase ordinaria ... uno.	8	00
4778	Regulares ... íd.	12	00
4779	Finos ... íd.	28	00
4780	De casimir, paño ú otros géneros semejantes de lana con mezcla de algodón, clase ordinaria ... uno.	4	40
4781	Regulares ... íd.	6	00
4782	Finos ... íd.	12	00
	Sobretodos para viaje, como sigue:		
4783	De brin ó dril de lino ó de algodón, ó con mezcla de otra materia vegetal, hasta la clase regular ... kilogr.	3	00
4784	Finos ... íd.	5	00
4785	De alpaca de lana con mezcla de algodón, hasta la clase regular ... kilogr.	7	50
4786	Finos ... íd.	10	00
4787	De género de lana y seda, hasta la clase regular ... íd.	30	00
4788	Finos ... íd.	40	00
4789	De género de seda cruda, tengan ó no mezcla de otra materia, hasta la clase regular ... kilogr.	50	00
4790	Finos ... íd.	60	00
	Sobretodos impermeables con goma, para lluvia:		
4791	De género de algodón ó de otra materia vegetal ... íd.	7	00
4792	De género de lana ... íd.	12	00
4793	De género de seda ... íd.	20	00
4794	Soda cáustica, purificada ... íd.		80
4795	Ordinaria, impura, peso bruto ... íd.		14
	Soda ceniza ó cristal de soda. (*Véase* en Carbonato.)		
4796	Soda purgante ó refrescante, inclusa la envoltura ... íd.	1	60
4797	Sodio metálico ... íd.	16	00
	Sofás de madera blanca, estén ó no pintados ó barnizados, por centímetros de largo:		
4798	Con asiento y respaldo de madera, hasta 112 centímetros ... uno.	4	00
4799	Que pasen de 112 centímetros ... íd.	8	00
4800	Con asiento de junquillo, paja, madera calada ó pasta de cartón, hasta 112 centímetros ... uno.	6	00
4801	Que pasen de 112 centímetros ... íd.	12	00
4802	Con asiento y respaldo de junquillo, etc., hasta 112 centímetros ... uno.	12	00
4803	Que pasen de 112 centímetros ... íd.	24	00
	Sofás de madera de haya, roble ó nogal ordinario americano, estén ó no pintados ó barnizados, por centímetros de largo:		
4804	Con asiento y respaldo de madera, hasta 112 centímetros ... uno.	8	00
4805	Que pasen de 112 centímetros ... íd.	16	00

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d.	
		Ps.	Cts.
	Sofás de madera de haya, etc.—Continúa.		
4806	Con asiento de junquillo, paja, madera calada ó pasta de cartón, hasta 112 centímetros .... uno..	10	00
4807	Que pasen de 112 centímetros .... íd....	24	00
4808	Con asiento y respaldo de junquillo, etc., hasta 112 centímetros .... uno..	20	00
4809	Que pasen de 112 centímetros .... íd....	40	00
	Sofás ó canapés de uno ó dos brazos, estén ó no pintados, barnizados ó encerados, como sigue:		
4810	De madera de roble ó de nogal ordinario americano, tapizados en crin, en género de algodón, lana, lino, yute ú otra materia vegetal .... uno..	85	00
4811	Los mismos, con incrustaciones ó tallados ....íd....	120	00
4812	Tapizados con cuero, con género de seda ó con mezcla; ó con género de algodón, yute, lino ó lana con mezcla ó dibujos de seda .... uno..	110	00
4813	Los mismos, con incrustaciones ó tallados....íd....	160	00
4814	De madera de caoba, cedro, jacarandá, nogal corriente ó fino, rosa, sándalo ó de otras maderas semejantes, sólidos ó enchapados, tapizados con crin, género de algodón, lana, lino, yute ú otra materia vegetal .... uno..	140	00
4815	Los mismos, con incrustaciones ó tallados ....íd....	200	00
4816	Tapizados con cuero, ó género de seda ó con mezcla; ó con género de algodón, yute, lino ó lana con mezcla ó dibujos de seda .... uno..	160	00
4817	Los mismos, con incrustaciones ó tallados ....íd....	220	00
	Sofás ó canapés sin madera exterior, con ó sin brazos, tengan ó no los pies sin tapiz:		
4818	Tapizados en crin, género de algodón, lana, lino, yute ú otra materia vegetal .... uno....	95	00
4819	Tapizados con cuero, con género de seda ó con mezcla; ó con género de algodón, yute, lino ó lana con mezcla ó dibujos de seda .... uno..	140	00
	Sofás ó canapés en esqueleto. (*Véase* Muebles en esqueleto.)		
4820	Sofás ó canapés llamados en blanco, sin el género exterior del tapiz, estén ó no barnizados ó encerados: se avaluarán como los tapizados en género de algodón, en su clase correspondiente, con una rebaja de 20 por ciento. Vista.		
	Sofás de hierro. (*Véase* Muebles de hierro.)		
4821	Soldadura para hojalateros, peso bruto .... kilogr..		48
4822	Soldadura de bronce, peso bruto .... íd....		90
4823	Solución de bisulfito de cal, peso bruto .... íd....		48
4824	Solución de cornezuelo de centeno, en frasquitos, inclusa la envoltura .... kilogr..	48	00
	Sombrereras. (*Véase* Cajas para sombreros.)		
	Sombreros para hombre ó niño, con ó sin guarniciones:		
4825	De borra de lana, muestra núm. 175 .... docena..	8	00
4826	Superiores á la muestra núm. 175 .... íd....	14	00
4827	De lana apañada ó de paño de lana, muestra núm. 176 .íd....	20	00
4828	Los anteriores, muestra núm. 177 .... íd....	32	00
4829	Superiores á la muestra núm. 177 .... íd....	52	00
4830	De paja entera ó cosida, y los de crin ó de crin con paja, muestra núm. 178 .... docena..	8	00
4831	Los anteriores, muestra núm. 179 .... íd....	16	00
4832	muestra núm. 180 .... íd....	30	00
4833	Superiores á la muestra núm. 180 .... íd....	60	00
4834	De palma, muestra núm. 181 .... íd....	4	00
4835	Los anteriores, muestra núm. 182 .... íd....	8	00
4836	Superiores á la muestra núm. 182. Vista.		
4837	De pita, ordinarios, muestra núm. 183 .... kilogr..	10	00
4838	Regulares, muestra núm. 184 .... íd....	18	00
4839	Superiores á la muestra núm. 184 .... íd....	40	00

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d.
	Sombreros para hombre ó niño, etc.—Continúa.	*Ps. Cts.*
4840	De bambú, de paja de Manila ó sus imitaciones, muestra núm. 185 ....docena..	12 00
4841	Los anteriores, muestra núm. 186 ....íd....	24 00
4842	Superiores, á la muestra núm. 186 ....íd....	48 00
	Sombreros adornados para niño, como sigue:	
4843	De esparto, palma, viruta; de pana ó de otros géneros de algodón ordinarios ....kilogr..	8 00
4844	Regulares....íd....	14 00
4845	Finos....íd....	24 00
4846	De crin, paja, paño, fieltro, ó de crin y paja, ordinarios.íd....	24 00
4847	Regulares....íd....	40 00
4848	Finos....íd....	60 00
4849	De terciopelo, felpa ú otros géneros de seda, con ó sin mezcla, ordinarios ....docena..	48 00
4850	Regulares....íd....	72 00
4851	Finos....íd....	100 00
	Sombreros adornados para mujer ó niña:	
4852	De esparto, palma ó viruta; de pana ó de otros géneros de algodón, ordinarios ....docena..	16 00
4853	Regulares....íd....	28 00
4854	Finos....íd....	48 00
4855	De crin, paja, paño, fieltro, ó de crin y paja, ordinarios..íd....	48 00
4856	Regulares....íd....	80 00
4857	Finos....íd....	120 00
4858	De terciopelo, felpa ú otros géneros de seda, con ó sin mezcla, ordinarios ....docena..	96 00
4859	Regulares....íd....	144 00
4860	Finos....íd....	200 00
4861	Con blondas ó encajes finos. Vista.	
	Sombreros sin armar y sin adornar para mujer ó niña:	
4862	De esparto, palma ó viruta, de pana ó de otros géneros de algodón, ordinarios ....docena..	4 00
4863	Regulares....íd....	8 00
4864	Finos....íd....	12 00
4865	De crin, paja, paño, fieltro, ó de crin y paja, ordinarios.íd....	12 00
4866	Regulares....íd....	20 00
4867	Finos....íd....	40 00
4868	De terciopelo, felpa ó de otros géneros de seda con ó sin mezcla, ordinarios ....docena..	60 00
4869	Regulares....íd....	90 00
4870	Finos....íd....	120 00
	Sombreros varios, como sigue:	
4871	De junco, muestra núm. 187....kilogr..	4 00
4872	De junco ó paja gruesa llamados de petate, muestra núm. 188 ....kilogr..	5 00
4873	De fieltro, barnizados, para marineros....docena..	12 00
4874	Los mismos, de copa alta, para cocheros ....íd....	32 00
4875	De felpa de seda ó con mezcla, de copa alta, con ó sin cajas de cartón, para hombre ....docena..	80 00
4876	De seda ó con mezcla, con resorte, para hombre....íd....	120 00
4877	De paño ó pelo llamados de castor, copa alta, armados, con ó sin cajas de cartón, para hombre ....docena..	120 00
4878	De felpa de seda ó con mezcla, y los de paño, armados ó sin armar, para militares ó religiosos....docena..	150 00
	Sombrillas. (*Véase* Parasoles.)	
4879	Somnal ....kilogr..	28 00
	Sondas. (*Véase* Algalias y Escandallos.)	
4880	Sopas, peso bruto....íd....	1 30
	Soperas. Se avaluarán como los Azucareros en su clase correspondiente.	

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d.
		Ps. Cts.
4881	Sopletes de metal ordinario para joyeros, inclusa la envoltura ... kilogr..	4 00
	Soportes de hierro ó acero para postes telegráficas. (*Véase* Sobrepolos.)	
4882	Sopranos de pistones ó cilindros ... uno..	20 00
4883	Sortijas de metal ordinario. Vista.	
4884	Sortijas de oro ó plata. Vista.	
	Sosa. (*Véase* Soda.)	
4885	Sotanas. Vista.	
4886	Sozoyodol de amonío ... kilogr..	56 00
4887	De zinc ... íd....	72 00
4888	De litio ... íd....	72 00
4889	De mercurio ... íd....	72 00
4890	De potasio ... íd....	56 00
4891	De sodio ... íd....	56 00
4892	Spongiopilina para cataplasmas ... íd....	9 40
4893	Sublimado corrosivo ... íd....	3 00
4894	Succino ó ámbar amarillo ... íd....	1 60
4895	Succinato de amoníaco ... íd....	12 00
4896	De cobre ... íd....	8 00
4897	De hierro ... íd....	2 40
4898	De soda ... íd....	24 00
4899	Sudaderos de fieltro, pañete ó borra de lana, para sillas de montar ... kilogr..	3 00
4900	De otras clases. Vista.	
4901	Suelas para calzado ú otros usos, inclusa la envoltura ... kilogr..	2 00
4902	Para tacos de billar, inclusa la envoltura ... íd....	12 00
4903	Sulfato de alúmina, puro ... íd....	1 60
4904	De alúmina y potasa, entero, peso bruto ... íd....	12
4905	De amoniaco ... íd....	80
4906	De barita, ordinario, peso bruto ... íd....	12
4907	Purificado ... íd....	1 60
4908	De cadmio ... íd....	8 00
4909	De cal, peso bruto ... íd....	08
4910	De zinc, peso bruto ... íd....	24
4911	De cobalto ... íd....	16 00
4912	De cobre, peso bruto ... íd....	30
4913	Amoniacal ... íd....	3 00
4914	De estronciana ... íd....	80
4915	De hierro, impuro, ó alcaparrosa verde, peso bruto ... íd....	12
4916	Purificado ... íd....	48
4917	Amoniacal ... íd....	48
4918	De magnesia ó sal de Inglaterra, peso bruto ... íd....	08
4919	De manganeso, puro ... íd....	2 40
4920	De manganeso del comercio, para la industria, peso bruto ... kilogr..	40
4921	De mercurio ... íd....	4 00
4922	De niquel ... íd....	2 00
4923	De potasa ... íd....	56
4924	De quinina ... íd....	40 00
4925	De soda ó sal de Glauber, peso bruto ... íd....	08
4926	De talina ... íd....	72 00
4927	Sulfito de amoniaco ... íd....	5 00
4928	Ó bisulfito de cal, sólido ó líquido, peso bruto ... íd....	48
4929	De cal, puro ... íd....	3 00
4930	De cobre ... íd....	8 00
4931	De magnesia ... íd....	2 40
4932	De plomo ... íd....	2 40
4933	De potasa ... íd....	2 40
4934	De soda ... íd....	56

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d.	
		Ps.	*Cts.*
4935	Sulfocarbolato de cal kilogr	6	00
4936	De zinc íd	4	00
4937	De cobre íd	12	00
4938	De hierro íd	8	00
4939	De magnesia íd	8	00
4940	De potasa íd	6	00
4941	De soda íd	4	00
4942	Sulfocianuro de amonio íd	3	00
4943	De mercurio íd	6	00
4944	De potasio íd	4	00
4945	Sulfonal íd	20	00
4946	Sulfovinato de barita, purificado íd	16	00
4947	De cal íd	16	00
4948	De potasa íd	16	00
4849	De soda íd	5	00
4950	Sulfuro de antimonio íd		60
4951	De bario íd	4	00
4952	De bismuto íd	20	00
4953	De cadmio íd	16	00
4954	De calcio íd	2	00
4955	De carbono íd		60
4956	De cobre íd	4	00
4957	De estaño íd	12	00
4958	De hierro íd		60
4959	De manganeso íd	4	00
4960	De mercurio, inclusa la envoltura íd	5	00
4961	De potasa íd		80
4962	De sodio íd	3	00
	Suspensores. (*Véase* Tirantes.)		
	Suspensorios, inclusa la envoltura:		
4963	De lino ó de algodón íd	8	00
4964	De seda ó con mezcla íd	20	00
4965	Tabaco habano en hojas ó picado íd	1	60
4966	Tabaco de cualquiera otra clase íd	1	60
4967	Tabaqueras de goma ó de género engomado, inclusa la envoltura, kilogr	8	00
	Tabaqueras ó cajas para rapé, como sigue:		
4968	De cartón, madera, pasta de papel, caucho, goma, cuerno ó hueso, con ó sin incrustaciones de nácar, inclusa la envoltura kilogr	6	00
4969	De metal ordinario, estén ó no plateadas, doradas ó niqueladas, inclusa la envoltura kilogr	10	00
4970	De plata, estén ó no doradas, peso neto íd	200	00
4971	De oro, peso neto íd	1,400	00
	Tablas, peso bruto, como sigue:		
4972	Tablitas de madera blanca preparadas para hacer cajones, kilogr		12
4973	Preparadas para hacer cajoncitos de cigarros kilogr		56
4974	Sin labrar, para fondo de cuadros, hasta 3 milimetros de grueso, de pino kilogr		20
4975	De cedro íd		30
4976	De madera blanca para picar carne ú otros usos domésticos, kilogr		40
4977	Para lavar kilogr		48
	Y tablones de otras clases. (*Véase* Madera.)		
	De mármol. (*Véase* Mármol.)		
	Taburetes. (*Véase* Asientos.)		
	Tacones para calzado, inclusa la envoltura:		
4978	De madera íd	1	40
4979	De madera forrados en piel ó tela íd	3	00
4980	Tacos para escopetas y rifles, peso bruto íd	1	20

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d.	
		Ps.	*Cts.*
4981	Tacos de madera para mesas de billar, inclusa la envoltura. kilogr..	1	40
4982	Tachos de bronce ó cobre, tengan ó no piezas de otro metal inferior, peso bruto kilogr..	1	60
4983	Tachos de hierro batido, lata ó latón de hierro, estén ó no estañados ó galvanizados; con ó sin esmaltado de loza ó porcelana; peso bruto kilogr..		94
4984	Tachuelas de hierro ó acero, estén ó no estañadas ó galvanizadas, peso bruto kilogr..		56
4985	Tachuelas de bronce, cobre, zinc ó composición, tengan ó no espiga de otra materia inferior, y las de hierro con cabeza forrada en cuero, peso bruto kilogr..	1	60
4986	Las anteriores, niqueladas íd....	2	40
4987	Plateadas ó doradas íd....	3	00
4988	Tafetán para heridas, inclusa la envoltura íd....	8	00
4989	Tafetán de tela ó de gutapercha, inclusa la envoltura íd....	8	00
	Tafiletes. (*Véase* en Cueros y en recortes.)		
	Taladros de hierro ó acero, peso bruto:		
4990	Para berbiquíes íd....	3	00
4991	Para minas íd....		65
	Talco de Venecia, entero ó en polvo, peso bruto:		
4992	Para jaboneros íd....		12
4993	Fino íd....		40
4994	Talco metálico en láminas muy delgadas, de uno ó más colores, inclusa la envoltura kilogr..	6	40
4995	Talina, sulfato ó tartrato íd....	72	00
4996	Tamar indiano, inclusa la envoltura íd....	8	00
4997	Tamarindos, peso bruto íd....		32
	Tambores. (*Véase* Cajas de guerra.)		
	Tamices. (*Véase* en Cedazos.)		
4998	Tanato de alúmina íd....	4	00
4999	De amoniaco íd....	8	00
5000	De bismuto íd....	12	00
5001	De cal íd....	8	00
5002	De zinc íd....	4	00
5003	De hierro íd....	6	00
5004	De mercurio íd....	12	00
5005	De plomo íd....	4	00
5006	Tanino ó ácido tánico íd....	4	00
	Tantos. (*Véase* Fichas.)		
	Tapas de plomo para botellas. Se avaluarán como las Cápsulas en su clase correspondiente.		
5007	Tapas para fuentes, de enrejado de alambre, peso bruto. kilogr..	1	60
	De otras clases. Se avaluarán como los Azucareros en su clase correspondiente.		
	Tapas para libros, con ó sin dorados, bronceados ó plateados, inclusa la envoltura:		
5008	De papel ó géneros, pegados en cartón kilogr..	2	40
5009	Las anteriores, sin cartón íd....	6	00
5010	De pergamino, pegado en cartón íd....	12	00
5011	Las anteriores, sin cartón íd....	16	00
	Tapas para pegar facturas. (*Véase* en Libros.)		
	Tapetes para mesas. (*Véase* Carpetas.)		
	Tapetes para piso. (*Véase* Alfombras.)		
5012	Tapioca, peso bruto íd....		32
	Tapones de corcho. (*Véase* Corchos.)		
5013	De madera, peso bruto íd....		48
5014	De goma, inclusa la envoltura íd....	6	00
	De vidrio, cristal, loza ó porcelana. Se avaluarán como Cristalería, loza ó porcelana en su clase correspondiente.		
5015	Tapsia en parches, inclusa la envoltura kilogr..	12	00

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d.	
		Ps.	Cts.
	Tarjetas, inclusa la envoltura, como sigue:		
5016	De cartón, para retratos ... kilogr..	1	60
5017	De cartón ó papel acartonado, en blanco ... íd.	2	00
5018	Impresas ó litografiadas ... íd.	2	40
5019	Las anteriores, con monograma ... íd.	3	00
5020	Llamadas de fantasia, con dibujos ó estampas, para felicitaciones ó para colecciones ... kilogr..	6	00
5021	De composición, transparentes, con dibujos ó estampas, para felicitaciones ó registro de libros ... kilogr..	50	00
5022	Estampas pequeñas para registro de libros, grabadas ó litografiadas en papel ó cartón, tengan ó no calados ó colores, kilogr ...	20	00
	Tarjetas de metal para botellas. (*Véase* en Etiquetas.)		
5023	Tarjeteros de cuero fino, inclusa la envoltura ... kilogr..	24	00
5024	De carey, con ó sin incrustaciones ... íd.	120	00
5025	De nácar, con ó sin incrustaciones ... íd.	56	00
5026	De marfil, lisos ó calados ... íd.	56	00
5027	De plata, lisos ó calados ... íd.	240	00
5028	De oro, lisos ó calados ... íd.	1,600	00
5029	Tarlatán de algodón blanco ... íd.	3	00
5030	Pintado ó teñido ... íd.	4	80
	Tarros. Se avaluarán como los Azucareros en su clase correspondiente.		
5031	Tartán de lana ... kilogr..	6	00
5032	Con mezcla de algodón ú otra fibra vegetal ... íd.	3	20
5033	Tártaro emético ó tartrato de potasa y antimonio ... íd.	2	00
5034	Tartrato ácido de potasa ... íd.	1	60
5035	De amoniaco ... íd.	8	00
5036	De amoniaco y potasa ... íd.	4	00
5037	De cal ... íd.	4	00
5038	De hierro ... íd.	4	00
5039	De hierro y amoniaco ... íd.	2	40
5040	De magnesia ... íd.	3	20
5041	De potasa neutro ... íd.	3	00
5042	De potasa y soda ... íd.	1	28
5043	De soda ... íd.	2	40
5044	Talina ... íd.	72	00
5045	Tasajo, peso bruto ... íd.		60
	Tazas. Se avaluarán como los Azucareros en su clase correspondiente.		
5046	Té ... kilogr..	2	00
5047	Té medicinal, inclusa la envoltura ... íd.	1	60
5048	Tejas de greda ó arcilla, peso bruto ... íd.		06
	Tejidos de punto no especificados, al gancho, crochet, palillo, red, ó sus imitaciones al telar, inclusa la envoltura:		
5049	De algodón ... kilogr..	8	00
5050	De lino ó con mezcla de otra materia vegetal ... íd.	24	00
5051	De lana ó con mezcla de otra materia que no sea seda ... íd.	10	00
5052	Con mezcla de seda ... íd.	20	00
5053	De seda ... íd.	72	00
5054	Con mezcla de otra materia inferior ... íd.	48	00
	Telas, inclusa la envoltura, como sigue:		
5055	Emplástica ... íd.	4	00
5056	Aceitada, para heridas ... íd.	8	00
5057	Vejigatoria ... íd.	12	00
5058	Transparente para calcar ... íd.	4	00
5059	De algodón, cáñamo, lino ó yute, preparada para pintar el óleo, sin bastidores ... kilogr..	3	00
5060	Sobre bastidores de madera blanca ... íd.	2	00
5061	Tela de algodón, labrada ó aprensada, para encuadernadores ... íd.	3	00
5062	Tela esmerilada, peso bruto ... íd.		90

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d.	
		Ps.	Cts.
	Tela de crin. (*Véase* Crin tejido.)		
	Tela metálica de alambre de hierro, esté ó no pintada, estañada ó galvanizada, peso bruto:		
5063	La especial para gallineros .... kilogr..		48
5064	De tejido grueso para harneros .... íd....		64
5065	De tejido fino para cedazos, tapas ú otros usos .... íd....	1	30
	Tela metálica de alambre de bronce ó cobre, peso bruto:		
5066	De tejido grueso, para harneros .... íd....	1	60
5067	De tejido fino para cedazos ú otros usos .... íd....	3	00
5068	Teléfonos .... uno..	40	00
	Tenazas de hierro ó acero, peso bruto:		
5069	Para artesanos .... kilogr..		80
5070	Para cortar alambre ó caños .... íd....	1	30
	Tenazas para azúcar, quebrar nueces ú otros usos domésticos. Se avaluarán como las Cucharas en su clase correspondiente.		
5071	Ténders de locomotoras. Vista.		
	Tenedores. Se avaluarán como las Cucharas en su clase correspondiente.		
5072	Teobromina .... kilogr..	72	00
5073	Teodolitos. Vista.		
	Terciopelo. (*Véase* en Felpas.)		
5074	Terebena .... kilogr..	4	00
5075	Termómetros clínicos .... docena..	32	00
5076	Para baños, sobre madera ó metal ordinario .... íd....	4	00
5077	De otras clases. Vista.		
	Ternos de ropa. (*Véase* Trajes.)		
5078	Terpina, hidrato .... kilogr..	4	00
5079	Terpinol .... íd....	8	00
5080	Terrajas de hierro, acero ó madera, peso bruto .... íd....	4	00
5081	Teteras de hierro colado, con ó sin estañado ó galvanizado, peso bruto .... kilogr..		32
5082	Las anteriores, con loza ó porcelana, peso bruto .... íd....		56
	Teteras con calentador ó depósito para espíritu de vino. Se avaluarán como los Anafes en su clase correspondiente.		
	Teteras de otras clases. Se avaluarán como los Azucareros en su clase correspondiente.		
5083	Tierra de Fuller, inclusa la envoltura .... kilogr..		48
5084	Japónica ó catecú .... íd....		56
5085	Amarilla ó roja (ocre), peso bruto .... íd....		08
5086	Para hornos de fundición, peso bruto .... íd....		06
5087	Con óxido de hierro para purificar gas, peso bruto .... íd....		16
	De Siena, Cassel, Verona, de sombra ú otras semejantes. Se avaluarán como Pintura en Polvo no especificada.		
	Tijeras de hierro ó acero, inclusa la envoltura, como sigue:		
5088	Para lámparas .... kilogr..	1	00
5089	Para uñas .... íd....	8	00
5090	De un ojo, para atusar .... íd....	1	20
5091	De dos ojos, de todas formas para atusar ó trasquilar .... íd....	1	20
5092	Para hojalateros .... íd....	2	40
5093	Para sastres, con ó sin tornillo .... íd....	4	00
5094	De todas formas, para peluqueros .... íd....	6	00
5095	Para costura, hasta la clase regular .... íd....	1	60
5096	Finas .... íd....	3	20
5097	Para podar .... íd....	4	00
5098	De mango largo .... íd....	1	20
	Tilo. Se avaluará como Flores medicinales no especificadas.		
5099	Timbales .... uno....	80	00
5100	Timbres de metal ordinario, estén ó no niquelados ó plateados, para escritorio ó sobremesa, inclusa la envoltura .... kilogr..	6	00
	Timbres eléctricos. Se avaluarán como las Campanillas eléctricas.		
5101	Timol .... kilogr..	16	00

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d.
		Ps. Cts.
5102	Tinajas de greda vidriada ... kilogr..	12
	Tinas de madera. (*Véase* Gamelas.)	
5103	Tinas de zinc, lata ó latón de hierro, estén ó no pintadas, estañadas ó galvanizadas, tengan ó no esmaltado de loza ó porcelana; peso bruto ... kilogr..	94
5104	Tinta preparada para imprenta y para litografía, peso bruto, kilogr ...	80
5105	Tinta común para escribir ó copiar, peso bruto ... kilogr..	30
	Tinta inclusa la envoltura, como sigue:	
5106	Para marcar ó sellar ... íd....	2 40
5107	De la China, en pasta ... íd....	8 00
5108	Líquida ... íd....	3 20
5109	Roja para escribir ... íd....	2 00
	Tinteros de cristal, loza, porcelana ó vidrio. Se avaluarán como Cristalería, loza ó porcelana en su clase correspondiente.	
5110	Los mismos sobre madera ó metal. Vista.	
	Tintes ó tinturas para el cabello. (*Véase* Preparaciones para teñir el cabello.)	
5111	Tinturas medicinales no especificadas, peso bruto ... kilogr..	1 60
5112	Tinturas colorantes para licores, inclusa la envoltura ... íd....	3 00
5113	Tiol líquido ó en polvo ... íd....	16 00
5114	Tipos para imprenta, peso bruto ... íd....	3 00
	Tirabuzones ó sacacorchos, inclusa la envoltura:	
5115	De metal ordinario, estén ó no niquelados, de tornillo ó de resorte ... kilogr..	3 00
5116	De madera, de tornillo ó de resorte ... íd....	1 60
5117	De hierro llamados de palanca ... íd....	2 00
5118	Comunes, de hierro ó acero, de doblar, y los con mango de madera, hueso ó hierro, hasta la clase regular ... kilogr..	1 60
5119	Los anteriores, finos ... íd....	3 00
	Tiradores para cerraduras, inclusa la envoltura:	
5120	De hierro, ó de hierro con pieza de loza, porcelana, vidrio, cristal ó composición, tengan ó no boquilla de metal ordinario ... kilogr..	2 40
5121	De bronce y hierro, estén ó no niquelados ... íd....	2 40
5122	De metal blanco, níquel, plata alemana ú otros semejantes, con ó sin piezas de otro metal ordinario ... kilogr..	4 00
5123	Los anteriores, dorados ó plateados ... íd....	6 00
	Tiradores para cajones ó muebles, inclusa la envoltura:	
5124	De madera ... íd....	1 20
5125	Con tornillos ... íd....	2 40
5126	De composición, cristal, loza, porcelana ó vidrio, con ó sin tornillos ... kilogr..	2 00
5127	De madera ó pasta de papel con hierro y bronce, llamados de lágrima ... kilogr..	3 20
5128	De hierro ó con pieza de otra materia, estén ó no niquelados, kilogr ...	2 40
5129	De bronce ó cobre ... kilogr..	3 20
5130	Los anteriores, niquelados ó plateados ... íd....	4 80
5131	De metal blanco, níquel, plata alemana ú otros semejantes, tengan ó no piezas de otra materia, estén ó no plateados ó dorados ... kilogr..	8 00
	Tiradores para puertas. Se avaluarán como las Asas en su clase correspondiente.	
	Tirantes ó suspensores con ó sin goma elástica ó alambre, inclusa la envoltura:	
5132	De algodón ó de cualquiera otra materia vegetal ... kilogr..	14 00
5133	Con pequeña mezcla de seda ... íd....	16 00
5134	De lana ó con mezcla de otra materia que no sea seda..íd....	18 00
5135	Con pequeña mezcla de seda ... íd....	20 00

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Avalúo 18d.
	Tirantes ó suspensores con ó sin goma elástica, etc.—Continúa.	*Ps. Cts.*
5136	De seda ..... kilogr..	56 00
5137	Con mezcla de otra materia ..... íd....	40 00
5138	De cuero ..... íd....	16 00
5139	De metal ordinario, estén ó no plateados ó dorados ..... íd....	14 00
	Tiras bordadas. (*Véase* Recortes.)	
	Tiras de piel. (*Véase* Pieles en tiras.)	
	Tiros para espadas ó floretes. Se avaluarán como los Cinturones para militares.	
	Tisú. (*Véase* Lama.)	
5140	Tiza ordinaria, en piedra ó molida, peso bruto ..... kilogr..	04
5141	En panecitos para tacos de billar, inclusa la envoltura . íd....	32
5142	Para escuelas, inclusa la envoltura ..... íd....	40
5143	Para sastres, inclusa la envoltura ..... íd....	80
	Toallas ó paños de mano, inclusa la envoltura:	
5144	De algodón, de tejido crespo ..... íd....	2 80
5145	De otras clases ..... íd....	2 00
5146	De lino de todas clases, sin bordados ..... íd....	6 00
5147	Los mismos, con bordados ..... íd....	8 00
5148	De lino con mezcla de otra materia vegetal ..... íd....	4 80
	Toallas ó paños para uso de cocina, inclusa la envoltura:	
5149	De lino, cáñamo ó yute, con ó sin mezcla de estas mismas materias ó de algodón, muestra núm. 112 ..... kilogr..	2 20
5150	Los anteriores, de mejor clase, muestra núm. 113 .. íd....	3 20
	Toberas. (*Véase* Alcribis.)	
5151	Tocadores. Vista.	
5152	Tocino, peso bruto ..... kilogr..	1 00
5153	Tocuyos de algodón crudos, lisos ó asargados ..... íd....	1 20
	Toldos. (*Véase* Carpas.)	
	Toletes. (*Véase* Chumaceras.)	
	Tomates en conserva, enteros. (*Véase* Encurtidos.)	
5154	Salsa de tomates, peso bruto ..... íd....	80
	Toneles. (*Véase* Barriles.)	
5155	Tonga, específico anti-neurálgico, inclusa la envoltura ..... íd....	32 00
5156	Tónico vermífugo de Jayne ú otros, incluso el envase ..... íd....	1 60
	Tónico para el cabello. Se avaluará como Lociones para el cabello.	
5157	Topacios ..... gramo..	24 00
5158	Topes de hierro ó acero para ferrocarriles, peso bruto ... kilogr..	40
5159	Tornamesas de hierro ó acero para ferrocarriles, peso bruto . íd....	56
5160	Tornasol ..... íd....	1 20
	Tornillos, peso bruto, como sigue:	
5161	De hierro ó acero, estañados ó galvanizados, con golillas ó sin ellas, hasta 8 centímetros de largo ..... kilogr..	56
5162	Los mismos, que pasen de 8 centímetros ..... íd....	40
5163	De hierro ó acero, sin estañar, con ó sin golillas ó tuercas, hasta 8 centímetros de largo ..... kilogr..	65
5164	Los anteriores, niquelados ó bronceados ..... íd....	1 20
5165	Que pasen de 8 centímeteros de largo ..... íd....	40
5166	De bronce ó cobre ..... íd....	1 60
5167	Los anteriores, niquelados ..... íd....	2 40
5168	Sargentos y prensas de madera, hierro ó acero para ajustar y para bancos de artesanos ..... kilogr..	56
5169	De hierro ó acero, grandes, para herreros ..... íd....	40
5170	Pequeños, de mano, para herreros ó plateros ..... íd....	1 20
5171	Para aprensar cecina ..... íd....	65
5172	Galvanizados ó estañados, para postes telegráficos . íd....	40
5173	Con ó sin tuercas, estén ó no estañados ó galvanizados, especiales para ferrocarriles portátiles ..... kilogr..	40
5174	Tornos de hierro ó acero para artesanos, peso bruto ..... íd....	65

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d.
	Tostadores para café. Se avaluarán como las Hornillas en su clase correspondiente.	
	Trabadores de hierro ó acero, con ó sin mango, para serruchos ó sierras, peso bruto:	*Ps. Cts.*
5175	Sin tenazas .... kilogr..	65
5176	Con tenazas .... íd....	4 00
	Trajes para niño compuestos de dos ó tres piezas, con pantalones cortos, como sigue:	
5177	De casimir, paño ú otros géneros semejantes de lana, ordinarios .... uno...	6 00
5178	Regulares .... íd....	10 00
5179	Finos .... íd....	16 00
5180	Los anteriores, con mezcla de algodón, ordinarios .... íd....	3 20
5181	Regulares .... íd....	6 00
5182	Finos .... íd....	10 00
5183	De brin ó dril de lino ó con mezcla de otra materia vegetal, ordinarios .... uno...	2 40
5184	Regulares .... íd....	4 00
5185	Finos .... íd....	8 00
5186	De brin ó dril de algodón hasta la clase regular .... íd....	2 40
5187	Finos .... íd....	5 00
5188	De punto de algodón cerrado llamado Jersey, ó con pequeña mezcla de otra materia que no sea seda, hasta la clase regular, inclusa la envoltura .... kilogr..	8 00
5189	Finos, inclusa la envoltura .... íd....	12 00
5190	De punto de lana cerrado llamado Jersey, ó con mezcla de otra materia que no sea seda, hasta la clase regular, inclusa la envoltura .... kilogr..	12 00
5191	Finos, inclusa la envoltura .... íd....	14 00
	De punto abierto. Se avaluarán como Tejidos en su clase correspondiente.	
	Trajes para hombre ó niño, no especificados. Se avaluarán por separado las diversas prendas que los compongan en su clase correspondiente.	
5192	Trajes para buzos, con ó sin casco, tubos ó zapatos, inclusa la envoltura .... kilogr..	8 00
	Trampas, peso bruto, como sigue:	
5193	De guillotina para ratas .... íd....	56
5194	De alambre de hierro ó acero, estén ó no estañadas ó galvanizadas, para ratas .... kilogr..	1 20
5195	De madera, lata, zinc ó latón de hierro, para ratas .... íd....	1 20
5196	De enrejado de alambre, con ó sin piezas de otra materia, para moscas .... kilogr..	1 60
	Transparentes de género de algodón ó de otra materia vegetal, inclusa la envoltura:	
5197	Hasta la clase regular, sin palos .... kilogr..	6 00
5198	Los anteriores, con palos .... íd....	3 00
5199	Finos, sin palos .... íd....	12 00
5200	Los anteriores, con palos .... íd....	6 00
5201	Trapiches de hierro ó acero, peso bruto .... íd....	65
5202	Trapos viejos para la fabricación de papel. Vista.	
5203	Traviesas de hierro ó acero para ferrocarriles, peso bruto. kilogr..	12
5204	Trementina de Canadá .... íd....	3 20
5205	De Chío .... íd....	24 00
5206	De Venecia, diáfana, peso bruto .... íd....	1 20
5207	Ordinaria, opaca, peso bruto .... íd....	56
5208	Espíritu de trementina, peso bruto .... íd....	32
	Trencillas y trenzas de paja para hacer sombreros. (*Véase* Paja trenzada.)	
	De otras clases. (*Véase* Pasamanería.)	
5209	Triaca .... kilogr..	8 00
5210	Tricófero de Barry, inclusa la envoltura (perfumería) .... íd....	1 60

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d.
		Ps. Cts.
5211	Tridacio .... kilogr..	20 00
5212	Trigo, peso bruto .... íd....	08
5213	Trimetilamina .... íd....	24 00
5214	Trilladoras, peso bruto .... íd....	65
	Trinchantes. (*Véase* Cuchillos trinchantes.)	
5215	Trional .... íd....	72 00
	Tripes para piso, con fondo de cáñamo, yute ú otras fibras vegetales, como sigue:	
5216	De lana rizada llamado común .... kilogr..	1 80
5217	Llamado de Bruselas .... íd....	2 80
5218	De lana cortada ó afelpada llamado común .... íd....	3 20
5219	Llamado de Bruselas .... íd....	4 40
5220	De cáñamo ó yute rizado ó afelpado .... íd....	1 30
5221	De lana con fondo de lana .... íd....	5 00
5222	Tripes de lana cortada ó afelpada para muebles, con fondo de cáñamo, de yute ó de otras fibras vegetales .... kilogr..	6 60
5223	Tripes en retazos que no excedan de 150 centímetros de largo, para muestras: se avaluarán como los anteriores en su clase correspondiente, con una rebaja de 40 %. Vista.	
5224	Tripes costurado ó de una sola pieza. Vista.	
5225	Trípodes para instrumentos de ingenieros. Vista.	
5226	Trípoli .... kilogr..	24
5227	Trombones con ó sin pistones ó cilindros .... uno...	24 00
5228	Trompas de caza .... íd....	8 00
5229	De pistones ó cilindros .... íd....	32 00
	Trompos (juguete), peso bruto:	
5230	De madera .... kilogr..	2 40
5231	De metal ordinario .... íd....	3 00
5232	Trufas, peso bruto .... íd....	3 00
5233	Tubitos de cristal ó vidrio, con ó sin tapones, para homeopatía, inclusa la envoltura .... kilogr..	14 00
	Tubos de goma para irrigadores. (*Véase* Mangueras.)	
	Tubos de hierro, etc. (*Véase* Caños.)	
	Tubos de vidrio ó cristal, peso bruto:	
5234	Para lámparas .... íd....	24
5235	Para máquinas á vapor ó para niveles .... íd....	1 20
5236	Tuercas de hierro ó acero, con ó sin rosca, estén ó no estañadas ó galvanizadas, peso bruto .... kilogr..	32
	Tul. (*Véase* en Punto.)	
5237	Turbinas, peso bruto .... íd....	65
	Ultramarino. (*Véase* Azul.)	
5238	Ungüentos medicinales no especificados, inclusa la envoltura, kilogr	3 60
	Uniones para cañerías. (*Véase* Codos.)	
5239	Urea pura .... kilogr..	32 00
5240	Uretana .... íd....	24 00
	Útiles de hierro ó acero, peso bruto:	
5241	Para molejones .... íd....	56
5242	Para sierras .... íd....	56
5243	Vagones y vagonetas para ferrocarriles. Vista.	
5244	Vainilla, incluso el envase .... kilogr..	20 00
	Vajilla para mesa, como sigue:	
5245	De oro .... íd....	1,400 00
5246	De plata .... íd....	200 00
5247	De metal blanco, níquel, plata alemana ú otros semejantes, inclusa la envoltura .... kilogr..	8 00
5248	La anterior, plateada ó dorada, hasta la clase regular, inclusa la envoltura .... kilogr..	16 00
5249	La misma, fina, y la con monogramas, inclusa la envoltura .... kilogr..	40 00

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d.
	Vajilla para mesa, como sigue—Continúa.	
	De otras clases. Se avaluarán como los Azucareros en su clase correspondiente.	*Ps. Cts.*
5250	Valerianato de amoniaco, cristalizado ...... kilogr.	20 00
5251	De amoniaco, líquido ...... íd.	8 00
5252	De bismuto ...... íd.	24 00
5253	De caféina ...... íd.	32 00
5254	De zinc ...... íd.	12 00
5255	De hierro ...... íd.	12 00
5256	De magnesia ...... íd.	24 00
5257	De potasa ...... íd.	24 00
5258	De soda ...... íd.	24 00
5259	Valvolina (aceite para máquinas), peso bruto ...... íd.	32
	Válvulas para máquinas ó para cañerías. Se avaluarán como las Piezas para máquinas en su clase correspondiente.	
	Vara, de madera para carruajes ú otros usos. (*Véase* Lanzas.)	
	Varillas de madera ó metal, peso bruto, como sigue:	
5260	De alambre de hierro ó acero, estén ó no preparadas, para paraguas ú otros usos ...... kilogr.	56
5261	Las anteriores, con piezas de metal ordinario, y las niqueladas ...... kilogr.	80
5262	De bronce ó cobre solo ó sobre hierro, para escaleras, catres ú otros usos ...... kilogr.	1 60
5263	Como las anteriores, niqueladas ...... íd.	2 40
5264	De madera para flejes ó zunchos ...... íd.	16
5265	Vaselina, incluso el envase ...... íd.	1 20
5266	Vaselina ó crema de vaselina para la cara (perfumería), inclusa la envoltura ...... kilogr.	2 00
	Vasos de cristal, vidrio ó metal. Se avaluarán como las Copas en su clase correspondiente.	
5267	Vasos de arcilla ó de vidrio, con ó sin preparación para producir la electricidad, para pilas eléctricas, peso bruto ...... kilogr.	56
5268	Vejigatorios medicinales sobre género, papel ó cuero, inclusa la envoltura ...... kilogr.	12 00
5269	Veladores de madera de roble ó de nogal ordinario americano, con cubierta de madera ó de mármol, estén ó no pintados, barnizados ó encerados ...... uno.	14 00
5270	Los mismos, con incrustaciones ó tallados ...... íd.	28 00
5271	Veladores de madera de caoba, cedro, jacarandá, nogal corriente ó fino, rosa, sándalo ú otras maderas semejantes, sólidos ó enchapados, con cubierta de madera ó de mármol, estén ó no barnizados ó encerados ...... uno.	20 00
5272	Los mismos, con incrustaciones ó tallados ...... íd.	32 00
	Velas, peso inclusos los paquetes, como sigue:	
5273	De composición ó estearina, y las de aceite de carbón de piedra ...... kilogr.	90
5274	Las anteriores, de colores, con dorados, con ó sin adornos ...... kilogr.	2 00
5275	De cera ó con mezcla de otra matéria ...... íd.	2 00
5276	Las anteriores, con dorados, con ó sin adornos ...... íd.	4 40
5277	De esperma ó con mezcla ...... íd.	2 00
5278	Las anteriores, de colores, con dorados, con ó sin adornos ...... kilogr.	4 40
5279	De composición ó estearina llamadas de noche, inclusa la envoltura ...... kilogr.	1 20
5280	De sebo, peso bruto ...... íd.	50
5281	Velas viejas de buques ...... íd.	80
5282	Velocípedos. Vista.	
	Velillo ó velo. Se avaluará como la Gasa en su clase correspondiente.	
	Velo de monja. Se avaluará como la Camelia en su clase correspondiente.	

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d.	
		Ps.	*Cts.*
5283	Velos de gasa, punto, tul ó velillo de seda ó con mezcla, lisso ó calados kilogr..	80	00
5284	Los anteriores, labrados ó bordados al telar íd....	100	00
5285	Bordados á mano íd....	160	00
5286	Velos de blondas ó encajes de seda, hasta la clase regular..íd....	300	00
5287	Los anteriores, finos. Vista.		
5288	De seda con mezcla de otra materia, hasta la clase regular, kilogr	160	00
5289	Los anteriores, finos kilogr..	240	00
	Veludillo. (*Véase* Felpas.)		
5290	Velutina para la cara (perfumería), inclusa la envoltura ..íd....	2	80
	Vendas, inclusa la envoltura:		
5291	De metal ó tafilete, para fuentes íd....	8	00
5292	De género para heridas íd....	4	00
	Elásticas. Se avaluarán como las Bandas elásticas.		
5293	Veneno para ratas, inclusa la envoltura íd....	2	40
	Ventanas peso bruto, como sigue:		
5294	De madera blanca íd....		40
5295	De madera de ebanista íd....		94
5296	Veratrina íd....	72	00
5297	Vermífugo de Jayne ú otros, incluso la envoltura íd....	1	60
5298	Vermouth (vino blanco), en botella, hasta de un litro..docena..	20	00
5299	En mayor envase litro..	2	00
	Vestidos para mujer ó niños, con ó sin adornos, como sigue:		
5300	De género de algodón, sin adornos de lino, lana ó seda, clase ordinaria ó regular kilogr..	7	20
5301	Con adornos de lino ó lana ó con mezcla de otra materia que no sea seda, clase ordinaria ó regular...kilogr....	15	00
5302	Con adornos de seda ó con mezcla de otra materia, clase ordinaria ó regular kilogr..	20	00
5303	De clase fina, y los con bordados, plumas, encajes ó blondas de seda ó lino finos. Vista.		
5304	De genero de algodón con mezcla de lana ó de lana con mezcla de algodón, sin adornos de seda, clase ordinaria ó regular kilogr..	15	00
5305	Con adornos de seda ó con mezcla de otra materia inferior, clase ordinaria ó regular kilogr..	25	00
5306	De clase fina, y los con bordados, plumas, encajes ó blondas de seda ó lino finos. Vista.		
5307	De género de lana, sin adornos de seda, clase ordinaria ó regular kilogr..	20	00
5308	Con adornos de seda ó con mezcla de otra materia inferior, clase ordinaria ó regular kilogr..	30	00
5309	De clase fina, y los con bordados, plumas, encajes ó blondas de seda ó lino finos. Vista.		
5310	De género de lino como brin, dril ú otros semejantes, sin adornos de seda, clase ordinaria ó regular kilogr..	10	00
5311	Con adornos de seda ó con mezcla de otra materia inferior, clase ordinaria ó regular kilogr..	20	00
5312	De clase fina, y los con bordados, plumas, encajes ó blondas de seda ó lino finos. Vista.		
5313	De género de lino como bretañas ú otro semejantes. Vista.		
5314	De género, terciopelo ó felpa de seda con mezcla de otra materia, de género de algodón y seda, ó de género de lana y seda, sin bordados, plumas, encajes ó blondas de seda ó lino finos, clase ordinaria ó regular kilogr..	40	00
5315	Los anteriores, finos íd....	72	00
5316	Con bordados, plumas, encajes ó blondas de seda ó lino finos. Vista.		

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d.
	Vestidos para mujer ó niños, con ó sin adornos, etc.—Continúa.	
5317	De género, terciopelo ó felpa de seda, sin bordados, plumas, encajes ó blondas de seda ó de lino finos, clase ordinaria ó regular .... kilogr..	*Ps. Cts.* 72 00
5318	Los anteriores, finos .... id....	120 00
5319	Con bordados, plumas, encajes ó blondas de seda ó lino finos. Vista.	
5320	Vestidos de punto de algodón cerrado llamado Jersey, ó con pequeña mezcla de otra materia que no sea seda, para niños, hasta la clase regular, inclusa la envoltura .... kilogr..	8 00
5321	Finos, inclusa la envoltura .... íd....	12 00
5322	De punto de lana cerrado llamado Jersey, ó con mezcla de otra materia que no sea seda, para niños, hasta la clase regular, inclusa la envoltura .... kilogr..	12 00
5323	Finos, inclusa la envoltura .... íd....	14 00
	De punto abierto. Se avaluarán como Tejidos en su clase correspondiente.	
	Viandas de carnes y pescados. Se avalurán como las Conservas en su clase correspondiente.	
	Vichy. (*Véase* en Guingamp.)	
	Vidrios, peso bruto, como sigue:	
5324	Planos, no de colores, que no pasen de 4 milímetros de espesor .... kilogr..	12
5325	Los anteriores, que pasen de 4 millímetros .... íd....	32
5326	Como los de las dos partidas anteriores, con bisel .... íd....	48
5327	Planos de colores, de muselina, acanalados ó empañados, kilogr	32
5328	Preparados para fotografía .... kilogr..	1 20
5329	Para relojes ó anteojos, inclusa la envoltura .... íd....	11 20
	Ordinarios, para buques ó casas. (*Véase* Lumbreras.)	
5330	Vigas de hierro ó acero para puentes ó edificios .... íd....	32
5331	Vinagre común en extracto, inclusa la envoltura .... íd....	80
	Vinagre común, peso bruto:	
5332	En envase de vidrio .... íd....	16
5333	En otros envases .... íd....	14
5334	Vinagre llamado de rosa, inclusa la envoltura .... íd....	1 00
5335	Vinagres para el tocador (perfumería), inclusa la envoltura. íd....	1 80
	Vinos, como sigue:	
5336	Blanco, en botellas comunes .... docena..	20 00
5337	En otros envases .... litro..	2 00
5338	Tinto, en botellas comunes, hasta el tipo núm. 189.. docena..	20 00
5339	En otros envases .... litro..	1 20
5340	Medicinales no especificados, peso bruto .... kilogr..	1 60
	Viñetas. (*Véase* en Avisos.)	
5341	Violines, con ó sin arcos ó cajas, ordinarios .... uno..	6 00
5342	Regulares .... íd....	12 00
5343	Finos .... íd....	32 00
5344	Violoncelos .... íd....	32 00
	Virolas. (*Véase* Regatones.)	
	Viseras, inclusa la envoltura, como sigue:	
5345	De hule, con ó sin cartón ó badana, y las de cartón, charoladas ó barnizadas .... kilogr..	3 20
5346	De cuero, con ó sin cartón ó badana, estén ó no charoladas ó barnizadas .... kilogr..	6 00
5347	De hueso, caucho, goma ó composición .... íd....	5 20
5348	De carey .... íd....	80 00
	Vitriolo, peso bruto, como sigue:	
5349	Azul .... íd....	30
5350	Blanco .... íd....	24
5351	Verde .... íd....	12
5352	Vomitivo Le Roy, inclusa la envoltura .... íd....	3 20

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d.	
		Ps.	*Cts.*
5353	Whiskey en botellas comunes (aguardiente) .... docena	20	00
5354	En otros envases .... litro	2	00
	Yerba. (*Véase* Hierba.)		
5355	Yesca ó agárico para fumadores .... kilogr.	2	00
5356	Yeso impuro, en piedra ó en polvo, peso bruto .... íd		08
5357	Yeso puro, para dentistas, inclusa la envoltura .... íd		40
	Yesqueros, con ó sin yesca, tengan ó no eslabón y piedra, inclusa la envoltura:		
5358	De metal ordinario .... kilogr.	4	00
5359	Los anteriores, plateados, dorados ó niquelados .... íd	8	00
5360	Yodo .... íd	24	00
5361	Yodoformo .... íd	40	00
5362	Yodol .... íd	72	00
5363	Yoduro de amilo .... íd	16	00
5364	De amonio .... íd	24	00
5365	De arsénico .... íd	24	00
5366	De azufre .... íd	24	00
5367	De bario .... íd	40	00
5368	De bismuto .... íd	40	00
5369	De cadmio .... íd	24	00
5370	De calcio .... íd	24	00
5371	De zinc .... íd	24	00
5372	De estronciana .... íd	24	00
5373	De étilo .... íd	32	00
5374	De hierro .... íd	24	00
5375	De litio .... íd	24	00
5376	De mercurio .... íd	14	00
5377	De platino .... íd	120	00
5378	De plomo .... íd	14	00
5379	De potasio .... íd	16	00
5380	De sodio .... íd	16	00
5381	Con alcaloides .... íd	72	00
5382	No especificados .... íd	24	00
5383	Yunques de hierro ó acero para artesanos, peso bruto .... íd		32
	Yute en hilas para heridas, inclusa la envoltura:		
5384	Sin preparación medicinal .... íd	2	00
5385	Con preparación medicinal .... íd	4	00
5386	Yute en bruto, peso bruto .... íd		20
	Zapatillas para hombre ó mujer, como sigue:		
5387	De cuero, hasta la clase regular .... docena	20	00
5388	Finas .... íd	32	00
5389	De paño estampado, tripe, felpa ó fieltro, hasta la clase regular .... docena	12	00
5390	Finas .... íd	24	00
5391	De otras clases no especificadas. Vista.		
	Zapatillas para baños. (*Véase* Zapatos.)		
5392	Zapatos de cuero, para hombre, hasta la clase regular .... docena	64	00
5393	Finos .... íd	128	00
	Zapatos por centímetros de largo, medidos en la plantilla, como sigue:		
5394	De género de seda, con ó sin mezcla de otra materia, hasta 15 centímetros y hasta la clase regular, para niños .... docena	32	00
5395	Finas .... íd	64	00
5396	Hasta 22 centímetros y hasta la clase regular, para niños .... docena	48	00
5397	Finos .... íd	80	00
5398	Que pasen de 22 centímetros, para mujer ó niña, hasta la clase regular .... docena	80	00
5399	Finos .... íd	120	00

Tarifa de avalúos—Continúa.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Avalúo 18 d.
	Zapatos por centímetros de largo, etc.—Continúa.	
5400	De cuero, de cuero con género, ó de cualquiera otra materia que no sea seda, hasta 15 centímetros y hasta la clase regular, para niños .... docena..	*Ps. Cts.* 12 00
5401	Finos .... íd....	20 00
5402	Hasta 22 centímetros y hasta la clase regular, para niños .... docena..	20 00
5403	Finos .... íd....	40 00
5404	Que pasen de 22 centímetros, para mujer ó niña, hasta la clase regular .... docena..	40 00
5405	Finos .... íd....	80 00
5406	Zapatos, zuecos, botines ó puntas de goma, con ó sin forro interior, para la lluvia, inclusa la envoltura .... kilogr..	4 00
5407	Los anteriores, con género exterior de lana ó de otra materia, tengan ó no forro interior, inclusa la envoltura.... kilogr..	6 00
5408	Zapatos ó botines de género con suela de goma, para hombre ó mujer, especiales para juego, inclusa la envoltura ..... kilogr..	8 00
5409	Zapatos y zapatillas de paja ó de género, de materia vegetal, con plantilla de suela, cáñamo, yute ó paja, para baño ú otros usos, inclusa la envoltura .... kilogr..	1 60
	Zarazas. (*Véase* en Percales.)	
	Zarzaparrilla en extracto. (*Véase* Extractos.)	
	En raíz. (*Véase* Raíz de zarzaparrilla.)	
	Zephyrs de algodón. (*Véase* Guingamp.)	
	Zinc. (*Véase* Cinc.)	
	Zorras. (*Véase* en Carretillas.)	
	Zuecos, como sigue:	
5410	De madera, para hombre ó mujer .... docena..	8 00
5411	De cuero con plantilla de madera, con ó sin forro, para hombre, mujer ó niño .... docena..	20 00
5412	Zapatones de cuero con plantilla de suela, para hombre, mujer ó niño, hasta la clase regular .... docena..	48 00
5413	Los anteriores, finos .... íd....	80 00
5414	Zumaque para curtidores, peso bruto .... kilogr..	16
	Zumos de fruta. (*Véase* Jugos.)	
	Zunchos. (*Véase* Flejes.)	

RÉGIMEN APLICABLE Á LOS FÓSFOROS DE MADERA.

Habiéndose establecido en Talca una fábrica de fósforos que puede producir cien mil gruesas por año, se ha dispuesto, por decreto de 30 de diciembre de 1901, que los fósforos de madera procedentes del extranjero adeuden, á su importación, el derecho señalado en el decreto nº 1478 de 16 de diciembre próximo pasado

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ESTADOS UNIDOS.

COMERCIO CON LA AMÉRICA LATINA.

IMPORTACIONES Y EXPORTACIONES.

En la página 488 aparece la última relación del comercio entre los Estados Unidos y la América latina, tomada de la compilación hecha por la Oficina de Estadística del Departamento de Hacienda de los Estados

Unidos. Estos datos se refieren al valor del comercio arriba mencionado. La estadística corresponde al mes de junio de 1902, comparada con la del mes correspondiente del año anterior, y también comprende los datos referentes á los diez meses que terminaron en junio de 1902, comparados con igual período de 1901. Debe explicarse que la estadística de las importaciones y exportaciones de las diversas aduanas referente á un mes cualquiera, no se recibe en el Departamento de Hacienda hasta el 20 del próximo mes, necesitándose algún tiempo para su compilación é impressión, de suerte que los datos estadísticos correspondientes al mes de junio, por ejemplo, no se publican sino en agosto.

COMERCIO DE LA GRAN BRETAÑA CON AMÉRICA EL PRIMER SEMESTRE DE 1902.

Los "Informes relativos al tráfico y navegación del Reino Unido," publicados en junio de 1902, contienen los siguientes datos referentes al comercio de la nación antedicha con las demás de América. Todos estos datos están comparados con los del mismo primer semestre de 1900 y de 1901.

IMPORTACIONES.

Artículos y países.	Valor, primer semestre.		
	1900.	1901.	1902.
Animales vivos.			
Ganado vacuno:			
República Argentina	£667,500	....	....
Estados Unidos	2,972,333	£3,880,180	£3,205,585
Ganado lanar:			
República Argentina	289,000	....	....
Estados Unidos	119,644	293,795	236,985
Comestibles y bebidas.			
Trigo:			
República Argentina	3,476,408	1,855,160	1,186,347
Chile	....	....	28,632
Estados Unidos	3,388,553	5,146,320	4,915,753
Harina de trigo:			
Estados Unidos	3,998,836	4,819,220	3,436,982
Cebada:			
Estados Unidos	1,168,814	556,750	669,133
Avena:			
Estados Unidos	618,767	902,299	111,514
Maíz:			
República Argentina	574,948	405,599	763,270
Estados Unidos	4,493,955	4,670,810	286,774
Carne de vaca, fresca:			
República Argentina	261,735	491,324	800,523
Estados Unidos	3,001,735	3,491,558	2,783,926
Carne de carnero fresca:			
República Argentina	814,142	951,530	1,075,666
Carne de puerco, fresca:			
Estados Unidos	234,773	406,863	392,648
Tocino:			
Estados Unidos	3,531,319	4,558,994	4,249,431
Carne de vaca, salada:			
Estados Unidos	123,388	125,401	124,600
Café:			
Brasil	28,716	42,592	202,964
Centro América	586,681	702,962	469,913
Azúcar sin refinar:			
República Argentina	2,471	144,605	189,898
Brasil	28,640	106,303	161,278
Perú	91,680	17,722	25,169
Tabaco en rama:			
Estados Unidos	879,403	760,116	1,632,058
Tabaco labrado:			
Estados Unidos	557,850	622,234	653,965

IMPORTACIONES—Continúa.

Artículos y países.	Valor, primer semestre.		
	1900.	1901.	1902.
Metales.			
Cobre:			
Chile	£211,910	£129,737	£143,460
Estados Unidos	19,249	12,686	9,517
Régulo y precipitado:			
Chile	96,642	85,640	150,098
Perú	73,334	136,904	50,446
Estados Unidos	151,185	254,069	281,706
Hierro forjado y no forjado:			
Chile	470,586	621,347	474,645
Estados Unidos	1,192,575	721,390	1,645,984
Hierro en lingotes:			
Estados Unidos	77,385	98,511	37,458
Acero no forjado:			
Estados Unidos	159,842	270,998	15,356
Plomo en lingotes y láminas:			
Estados Unidos	305,700	342,042	322,936
Aceites.			
Petróleo:			
Estados Unidos	1,335,538	1,304,829	1,665,959
Aceite lubricador:			
Estados Unidos	429,388	417,176	422,649
Materias primas para fábricas de tejido.			
Algodón en rama:			
Brasil	539,785	122,161	764,767
Estados Unidos	13,038,134	16,658,596	15,800,629
Lana de carneros:			
Sud América	774,460	1,135,076	1,056,892
Lana de alpaca, llama y vicuña:			
Perú	99,994	88,229	136,949
Materias primas para varias industrias.			
Cueros crudos:			
Repúblicas Argentina y Uruguay	13,414	51,038	39,810
Brasil	17,706	12,457	15,142
Sebo y estearina:			
República Argentina	157,604	137,940	300,329
Estados Unidos	409,145	292,922	122,663
Artículos manufacturados.			
Rieles de acero:			
Estados Unidos	40,356	119,310	35,594
Ejes y llantas:			
Estados Unidos	494,291	380,457	299,671
Artículos de yute:			
Estados Unidos	1,499,072	1,639,047	1,754,281
Papel:			
Estados Unidos	19,607	22,973	168,990
Miscelanea.			
Caballos:			
Estados Unidos	619,140	451,188	201,936
Linaza y semilla de linaza:			
República Argentina	654,509	1,314,459	1,553,608
Estados Unidos	2,725	13,642	128,446

EXPORTACIONES.

Artículos y países.	Valor, primer semestre.		
	1900.	1901.	1902.
Sustancias alimenticias y bebidas.			
Aguas gaseosas:			
Estados Unidos	£113,315	£109,511	£101,747
Sal, gemma y cristalizada:			
Estados Unidos	43,008	39,289	45,187
Espíritus:			
Estados Unidos	112,829	127,358	150,204

EXPORTACIONES—Continúa.

Artículos y países.	Valor, primer semestre.		
	1900.	1901.	1902.
Materias primas.			
Carbón de piedra, coke, etc.:			
Brasil	£404,702	£379,891	£360,897
Lana de carneros:			
Estados Unidos	315,550	169,043	216,890
Artículos manufacturados en todo ó en parte.			
Artículos de algodón de todas clases:			
República Argentina	685,064	516,895	474,617
Brasil	451,945	388,001	583,841
Centro América	210,569	197,103	145,523
Chile	512,425	365,899	275,805
Colombia	63,793	288,465	162,894
México	210,666	119,636	154,488
Perú	144,926	161,450	195,465
Estados Unidos	1,052,633	682,622	948,700
Uruguay	160,637	111,205	165,871
Venezuela	66,979	181,549	105,616
Hilaza de yute:			
Brasil	134,284	141,457	164,133
Estados Unidos	6,506	4,688	3,978
Artículos de yute:			
República Argentina	114,963	175,433	51,968
Brasil	5,138	12,532	12,161
Estados Unidos	460,103	578,244	569,724
Hilaza (de lino):			
Estados Unidos	25,105	14,989	31,986
Géneros de hilo en piezas:			
República Argentina	17,449	19,325	26,287
Brasil	26,825	20,464	24,043
Colombia	5,424	35,983	5,718
México	19,429	13,484	25,045
Estados Unidos	1,093,579	986,870	1,139,414
Tejidos de lana:			
República Argentina	88,179	62,085	48,258
Brasil	31,346	29,756	41,624
Chile	78,377	69,052	56,754
Perú	39,420	48,612	36,268
Estados Unidos	211,956	146,829	192,053
Uruguay	27,167	21,406	11,977
Tejidos de estambre:			
República Argentina	169,376	81,072	73,692
Brasil	46,772	42,354	48,422
Chile	107,384	67,300	75,626
Perú	17,978	27,037	2,790
Estados Unidos	471,278	287,666	436,521
Uruguay	49,353	28,737	22,822
Alfombras:			
República Argentina	34,706	21,700	26,513
Chile	20,984	16,158	13,544
Estados Unidos	23,089	16,985	30,837
Metales y artículos de metal.			
Cuchillería:			
República Argentina	10,575	10,674	8,089
Brasil	16,157	14,351	12,841
Chile	5,644	6,851	7,509
Estados Unidos	38,534	39,385	34,042
Ferretería, no enumerada:			
República Argentina	16,032	13,490	11,101
Brasil	14,253	9,860	12,195
Chile	6,944	11,104	9,483
Estados Unidos	19,955	19,176	24,738
Hierro en lingotes:			
Estados Unidos	209,533	116,140	331,203
Hierro en barras, varillas, etc.:			
República Argentina	65,840	20,973	16,989
Brasil	17,720	13,199	16,725
Chile	24,944	14,215	18,020
Estados Unidos	36,012	60,981	40,991
Uruguay	15,940	4,585	4,857
Hierro para ferrocariles:			
República Argentina	118,249	305,496	274,067
Brasil	48,502	36,577	95,600
Chile	8,418	64,341	9,647
Cuba y Puerto Rico	12,546	723	553
México	58,561	18,873	127,895
Perú	11,146	158	1,807
Estados Unidos	268	272	26,930
Uruguay	27,297	44,828	....

EXPORTACIONES—Continúa.

Artículos y países.	Valor, primer semestre.		
	1900.	1901.	1902.
Metales y artículos de metal—Continúa.			
Alambre de hierro ó acero:			
República Argentina	£22,360	£26,046	£34,780
Brasil	7,467	5,906	5,563
Estados Unidos	20,623	35,425	47,080
Hierro galvanizado en hojas:			
República Argentina	262,253	198,189	110,907
Brasil	23,256	11,266	19,443
Centro América	7,767	10,466	13,732
Chile	85,679	50,023	18,569
México	49,197	29,124	42,790
Uruguay	24,546	23,781	20,197
Hoja de lata:			
República Argentina	42,204	27,338	36,366
Brasil	38,204	25,182	38,717
Estados Unidos	392,659	314,966	496,845
Hierro colado ó forjado:			
República Argentina	118,302	166,377	91,805
Brasil	94,443	57,671	83,563
Chile	63,960	48,601	66,574
Perú	15,587	17,450	19,463
Estados Unidos	24,685	19,290	29,720
Maquinaria.			
Locomotoras:			
Sud América	125,294	152,815	56,987
Estados Unidos	310	1,702	6,845
Maquinaria agrícola:			
Sud América	4,216	9,759	8,116
Estados Unidos	360	....	195
Maquinaria de las demás clases:			
Sud América	44,581	45,321	59,409
Estados Unidos	16,369	7,327	4,202
Instrumentos de agricultura:			
Sud América	34,178	21,633	23,257
Estados Unidos	5,768	504	475
Máquinas de coser:			
Sud América	17,036	24,700	19,525
Maquinaria de minas:			
Sud América	22,303	21,875	19,332
Estados Unidos	163	183	215
Máquina textil:			
Sud América	67,650	39,826	79,887
Estados Unidos	352,405	278,939	228,455
Miscelanea.			
Cimiento:			
República Argentina	17,551	16,673	15,174
Brasil	11,231	4,622	6,285
Estados Unidos	49,231	10,465	12,638
Loza:			
República Argentina	25,056	24,949	16,816
Brasil	27,186	31,777	30,162
Estados Unidos	305,897	264,591	249,901
Aceite de semilla:			
Brasil	23,669	28,761	34,817

BULLETIN MENSUEL

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HAÏTI.

LOI SUR LA POLICE SANITAIRE.

PREMIÈRE PARTIE.

TITRE I.

Des maladies qui sont l'objet principal de la police sanitaire maritime.

ARTICLE 1. Le choléra, la fièvre jaune et la peste sont les seules maladies pestilentielles exotiques qui, à Haïti, déterminent l'application de mesures sanitaires permanentes contre les provenances par mer des pays où règnent ces maladies.

ART. 2. D'autres maladies graves transmissibles et importables, notament le typhus, la variole, peuvent toutefois être l'objet de précautions exceptionnelles; mais, dans ce cas, les mesures prises ne sont applicables qu'à la provenance contaminée.

ART. 3. Des mesures de précaution peuvent toujours être prises contre un navire dont les conditions hygiéniques sont jugées dangereuses, quelle que soit la provenance du navire.

TITRE II.

De la reconnaissance et de l'arraisonnement des navires dès leur arrivée.

ART. 4. Tout navire qui arrive sur une rade ou dans un port de la République, doit, avant toute communication, être reconnu par le médecin du port.

Celui-ci, sous sa responsabilité personnelle, sans préjudice de pénalité, devra être rendu le long du bord, avant que le navire arrivant ait pu établir des communications.

Le commandant du port est tenu d'aviser immédiatement l'autorité supérieure, au cas où cette prescription ne serait pas suivie rigoureusement.

Art. 5. La reconnaissance est une formalité obligatoire, qui a pour objet de constater la provenance du navire et les conditions sanitaires dans lesquelles il se présente.

Elle consiste dans un interrogatoire comme suit:

1°. D'où venez-vous?

2°. Avez-vous une patente de santé?

3°. Quels sont vos nom, prénom et qualité?

4°. Quel est le nom, le pavillon et le tonnage de votre navire?

5°. De quoi se compose votre cargaison?

6°. Quel jour êtes-vous parti?

7°. Quel était l'état de la santé publique à l'époque de votre départ?

8°. Avez-vous le même nombre de passagers et d'hommes d'équipage que vous aviez eu au départ, et sont-ce les mêmes personnes?

9°. Avez-vous eu pendant la traversée des malades à bord? En avez-vous actuellement?

10°. Est-il mort quelqu'un à bord pendant la traversée?

11°. Avez-vous relâché quelque part? Où? A quelle époque?

12°. Avez-vous eu quelque communication pendant la traversée? N'avez-vous rien recueilli en mer?

Note.—Dans la pratique, cet interrogatoire peut être abrégé pour les navires venant d'un port notoirement sain; mais dans le cas de suspicion, les autorités sanitaires peuvent faire, indépendamment des questions ci-dessus spécifiées, toutes les interrogations qu'elles jugeront nécessaire pour s'éclairer sur les conditions sanitaires du navire, notamment celles relatives aux cas de maladies ou de mort observés pendant la traversée. Elles peuvent exiger l'exhibition du rôle de l'équipage et des passagers, ainsi que les documents qui permettent de contrôler le nombre de personnes présentées à bord au moment de l'arrivée.

Cet interrogatoire terminé, la patente de santé sera demandée.

Dans les cas qui exigent un examen plus approfondi, cette formalité prend le nom d'arraisonnement et comporte alors, quand l'autorité compétente la juge nécessaire, des investigations prescrites au titre IV (sur les mesures sanitaires à l'arrivée).

Art. 6. Sont dispensés de la reconnaissance: les bateaux pêcheurs sur les côtes d'Haïti et les embarcations faisant le cabotage le long du littoral de la République, sì toutefois les caboteurs n'arrivent d'un port du littoral où il existe une épidémie.

ART. 7. La reconnaissance et l'arraisonnement sont faites par l'agent que l'autorité sanitaire délègue à cet effet.

TITRE III.

De la patente de santé.

ART. 8. La présentation d'une patente de santé, à l'arrivée sur une rade ou dans un port de la République, est obligatoire en tout temps et doit être rigoureusement obligatoire si le navire arrive d'un pays contaminé.

Art. 9. La patente de santé ne sera considérée comme valable que si elle a été délivrée dans les quarante-huit heures qui ont précédé le départ.

Si le départ est retardé, la patente devra être visée par l'autorité qui l'a délivrée, laquelle mentionnera si l'état sanitaire est resté le même ou s'il a éprouvé quelque changement.

ART. 10. Tout capitaine ou patron qui relâchera dans un port et y entrera en communication sera tenu de faire viser sa patente de santé par l'autorité sanitaire, et à défaut de celle-ci, par l'administration chargée de la police locale.

ART. 11. A défaut de patente de santé, la reconnaissance est faite et l'arraisonnement pratiqué.

ART. 12. La patente de santé doit mentionner, dans une formule précise, l'état sanitaire du pays de provenance, et particulièrement la présence ou l'absence des maladies qui motivent des précautions sanitaires. Elle doit, en outre, donner le nom du navire, celui du capitaine, et des renseignements exacts relatifs au tonnage, à la nature de la cargaison, à l'effectif de l'équipage et au nombre des passagers, ainsi qu'à l'état hygiénique et sanitaire du bord au moment du départ.

ART. 13. Un navire ne doit avoir qu'une seule patente de santé.

ART. 14. La patente d'un navire étranger, à destination d'un port de la République doit toujours être visée dans sa teneur par le Consul d'Haïti.

ART. 15. Le capitaine d'un navire dépourvu de patente de santé, alors qu'à raison de sa provenance il devrait en être muni, ou ayant une patente irrégulière, à son arrivée sur une rade ou dans un port d'Haïti, sera de droit soumis à la quarantaine d'observation, sans préjudice des poursuites qui pourraient être exercées en cas de fraude.

ART. 16. La patente de santé est nette ou brute. Elle est nette, quand elle constate l'absence de toute maladie pestilentielle dans le pays ou les pays d'où vient le navire; elle est brute, quand la présence d'une maladie de cette nature y est signalée.

Le caractère net ou brut de la patente est apprécié par l'autorité sanitaire du port d'arrivée.

TITRE IV.

Des mesures sanitaires à l'arrivée des navires.

Article 17. Tout capitaine arrivant dans un port ou sur une rade de la République est tenu:

1°. D'empêcher toute communication, tout chargement du navire, avant que celui-ci ait été reconnu et admis à la libre pratique;

2°. De se conformer aux règles de la police sanitaire, ainsi qu'aux ordres qui lui sont donnés par les autorités chargées de cette police;

3°. De produire aux dites autorités tous les papiers de bord de répondre, après avoir prêté serment de dire la vérité à l'interrogatoire sanitaire, et de déclarer tous les faits, de donner tous les renseignements venus à sa connaissance, pouvant intéresser la santé publique.

Art. 18. Peuvent être soumis à de semblables déclarations les gens de l'équipage et les passagers, toutes les fois qu'il est jugé nécessaire.

Art. 19. Le médecin embarqué, commissionné ou non, est tenu de répondre à l'interrogatoire de l'autorité sanitaire, et lorsque celle-ci lui demande de présenter par écrit un compte-rendu de toutes les circonstances du voyage ayant de l'intérêt pour la santé publique.

Art. 20. La reconnaissance doit être opérée sans délai par le médecin du port, de manière à occasionner le moins de retard possible aux navires.

Celui-ci doit, les cas de force majeure exceptés, être rendu le long du bord avant le mouillage du navire.

La reconnaissance pourra être pratiquée de nuit toutes les fois que les circonstances le permettront. Cependant, s'il y a suspicion sur la provenance ou sur les conditions sanitaires du navire, l'arraisonnement et l'inspection médicale ne peuvent avoir lieu que de jour.

Art. 21. Les navires munis d'une patente nette sont admis immédiatement à la libre pratique, après la reconnaissance ou l'arraisonnement, sauf dans les cas mentionnés ci-après.

A. Lorsqu'un navire porteur d'une patente de santé nette a eu à bord, pendant la traversée, des accidents certains ou suspects de peste, de fièvre jaune ou de choléra ou une maladie grave réputée importable.

B. Lorsque le navire a eu en mer des communications compromettantes.

C. Lorsqu'il présente, à l'arrivée, des conditions hygiéniques dangereuses.

D. Lorsque l'autorité sanitaire a des motifs sérieux de contester la sincérité de la teneur de la patente de santé.

E. Lorsque le navire provient d'un port qui entretient des relations libres avec une localité voisine, où règne soit la peste, soit la fièvre jaune, soit le choléra ou d'autres maladies graves, transmissibles et importables.

F. Lorsque le navire, provenant d'un port où règnait peu auparavant l'une de ces maladies, a quitté le port avant le délai suffisant pour que le pays soit déclaré net.

Dans ces différents cas, le navire, bien que muni d'une patente "nette," peut être assujetti au régime de la patente brute.

TITRE V.

Des mesures de quarantaine.

ART. 22. Tout navire arrivant avec patente brute, ou dans l'un des cas énumérés à l'article précédent, est passible de quarantaine.

ART. 23. La mise en quarantaine est notifiée par écrit au capitaine, dans le plus bref délai possible; toutefois, la teneur de la décision notifiée reste sujette à modifications jusqu'à la fin de la quarantaine, selon les éventualités.

Les mesures de quarantaine sont variables selon les cas.

Elles peuvent différer pour les passagers, l'équipage, les marchandises, le navire.

ART. 24. Les navires passibles de quarantaine pour l'un des motifs énumérés plus haut se présentent dans deux conditions:

Ou bien le navire arrive avec une déclaration du capitaine ou du médecin qu'aucun accident de la maladie en question n'a eu lieu à bord depuis le départ, et, dans ce cas, si l'inspecteur-médecin à l'arrivée confirme cette déclaration, il est considéré comme simplement suspect.

Ou bien des accidents certains ou probables de la maladie pestilentielle ont eu lieu à bord, soit au port de départ, soit en cours de traversée, soit à l'arrivée, et alors le navire est considéré comme infecté.

ART. 25. La quarantaine se distingue en quarantaine d'observation et en quarantaine de rigueur.

ART. 26. La quarantaine d'observation ou de simple suspicion est applicable aux navires en patente brute ou jugés en état brut, qui n'ont eu à bord aucun accident pestilentiel ou de nature suspecte:

1° Elle consiste à tenir en observation, pendant un temps déterminé, le bâtiment, l'équipage et les passagers;

2° Elle comporte une inspection médicale;

3° Pour les passagers, ils peuvent être jugés à bord du navire dans les termes et dans le délai que fixera, après délibération, l'autorité sanitaire;

4° Elle n'entraîne que nécessairement le déchargement des marchandises, ni les mesures de désinfection générale, sauf pour les provenances de peste, à moins que l'autorité sanitaire n'en décide autrement.

ART. 27. La quarantaine datera du jour où la surveillance aura été établie à bord par l'autorité sanitaire.

ART. 28. Tout navire en quarantaine doit être tenu à l'écart dans un mouillage déterminé et surveillé par un nombre suffisant de gardes de police.

Art. 29. Un navire mis en quarantaine peut reprendre la mer; dans ce cas, la patente de santé lui est rendue avec un visa mentionnant les conditions dans lesquelles il part.

Art. 30. Les navires chargés d'immigrants, de corps de troupes, de pélerins et en général tous les navires jugés dangereux par une agglomération d'hommes dans de mauvaises conditions peuvent, en tous temps, être l'objet de précautions spéciales que détermine l'autorité sanitaire du port d'arrivée.

Art. 31. Outre les mesures spécifiées précédemment, l'autorité sanitaire a le droit, en présence d'un danger imminent et en dehors de toute prévision, de prescrire provisoirement telles mesures qu'elle juge indispensables pour garantir la santé publique, sauf à en informer, dans le plus bref délai, l'autorité supérieure.

Art. 32. Jusqu'à ce que des lazarets soient établis en Haïti, la quarantaine de rigueur sera observée par isolement complet du navire, conformément à la disposition du conseil sanitaire.

TITRE. VI.

Des droits sanitaires.

Les droits sanitaires seront acquittées en conformité du tarif établi par la loi du 22 septembre 1874, fixant le droit de visite sanitaire.

Les gardes de police placés à bord par l'autorité sanitaire seront payés aux frais du navire à raison d'une gourde par vingt-quatre heures.

Ils auront droit à la ration du bord.

TITRE VII.

Des droits sanitaires.

Art. 34. La police sanitaire du littoral des rades et des ports de la République est exercée par le commandant et les officiers du port et par les médecins spécialement attachés aux divers bureaux du port de la République et par des conseils locaux, dont les attributions respectives sont ci-après déterminées.

Art. 35. Dans chaque port de la République, la direction supérieure de la santé est exercer par le magistrat communal où, á défaut, par le premier conseiller, assisté du jury médical.

Art. 36. La direction de la santé informe de l'état sanitaire des provenances, et leur donne de la libre pratique, s'il y a lieu.

Elle fait exécuter les règlements ou décisions qui déterminent la quarantaine et précautions particulières auxquelles les provenances infectées ou suspectées doivent être soumises.

Elle est tenue de s'opposer par tous les moyens en son pouvoir, aux infractions sanitaires et de constater les contraventions par procès-verbal expédié au juge de paix.

Dans le cas urgent et imprévu, elle pourvoit aux dispositions provisoires qu'exige la santé publique, en provoquant une décision de l'autorité supérieure.

Art. 37. Dans chacun des ports de la République, il y a un conseil sanitaire qui représente les intérêts locaux.

Il est composé de divers élements administratifs, scientifiques, commerciaux, que peuvent le mieux concourir à émettre un jugement éclairé dans les questions maritimes concernant la santé publique.

Art. 38. Le conseil sanitaire est composé comme suit:

1^er^. Le magistrat communal;

2^e^. Le doyen du tribunal de commerce;

3^e^. Le directeur de la douane ou l'inspecteur;

4^e^. Le jury médical ou un médecin et un pharmacien;

5^e^. Le médecin du port;

6^e^. Le plus ancien notaire de la commune. S'il n'existe pas de tribunal de commerce dans la localité, il fait choix d'un négociant notable pour remplacer ledit doyen.

Art. 39. Les membres du conseil sanitaire sont élus pour un an.

Art. 40. Les conseils sanitaires se réunissent quatre fois par an au moins et peuvent être convoquées d'urgence par le président, toutes les fois qu'une circonstance de nature à intéresser la santé public l'exigera.

Le consulaire du port où siège le conseil sanitaire peut déléguer un des membres pour prendre part aux délibérations dudit conseil avec voix consultative.

Art. 41. Les conseils sanitaires proposent à l'autorité supérieure les changements ou additions à introduire dans les règlements concernant le service sanitaire.

En cas de circonstance menaçante et imprevue, les dits conseils peuvent prendre d'urgence telle mesure qu'ils jugeront propre à garantir la santé publique, sauf à en référer immédiatement à l'autorité supérieure.

TITRE VIII.

Des mesures sanitaires applicables aux provenances des maladies pestilentielles.

Art. 42. Tout navire suspect est soumis à une quarantaine d'observation qui, pour les personnes, peut varier de trois à sept jours pleins, à dater de l'inspection médicale.

Toutefois si l'autorité sanitaire a la preuve suffisante qu'aucun accident de nature suspecte n'a eu lieu à bord pendant toute la traversée et si celle-ci a duré plus de dix jours, si d'ailleurs, le navire est dans de bonnes conditions hygiéniques, l'observation peut être réduite à vingt-quatre heures pour les constatations.

Art. 43. En cas de simple suspicion, le déchargement du navire n'est pas obligatoire: mais il peut être prescrit par l'autorité sanitaire.

Dans ce cas, la quarantaine des personnes restées à bord commence quand ces opérations sont déterminées, et elle peut varier dans les limites indiquées à l'article 42.

Art. 44. Tout navire infecté (articles 24 et 28 du présent règlement), c'est-à-dire à bord duquel des accidents certains ou seulement probables ont eu lieu pendant la traversée, quelle qu'en ait été la durée, ou bien sont constatés à l'arrivée, est soumis de suite à la quarantaine de rigueur dont la durée sera déterminée, selon le cas, par le conseil sanitaire.

Art. 45. En attendant l'établissement des lazarets (petits et grands) dans les ports de la République, les conseils sanitaries désigneront les lieux où se purgeront la quarantaine d'observation et la quarantaine de rigueur.

Art. 46. Ces lieux devront être déterminés dès la publication des présents règlements.

Art. 47. Dans les cas graves non prévus au présent règlement et qui nécessiteront des mesures urgentes, telles que des réparations immediates au navire, l'inhumation des morts, etc., les conseils sanitaires pourront prendre toutes les décisions commandées dans l'occurrence, pour sauvegarder la santé publique.

Deuxième Partie.

TITRE I.

Des peines en matière sanitaire.

Art. 48. Tout navire, tout individu qui tente, en infraction aux règlements sanitaires, de pénétrer en libre pratique, de franchir d'un lieu infecté ou interdit dans un lieu qui ne l'est pas, est, après trois sommations de se retirer, repoussé de vive force, et ce, sans préjudice des peines encourues.

Art. 49. Toute violation des lois et des règlements sanitaires est punie:

1°. De la peine de six mois à deux ans d'emprisonnement, tous ceux, nationaux ou étrangers, que se rendront coupables de communications interdites entre des personnes ou des choses soumises à des quarantaines de différentes termes et à une amende de deux cents gourdes.

Tout individu qui recevra sciemment des matières, marchandises ou des personnes en contravention aux règlements sanitaires, sera puni de la même peine que celles encourues par le ou les porteurs pris en flagrant délit.

2°. De la peine de réclusion et d'une amende de mille gourdes dans le cas où la violation mentionée au paragraphe ci-dessus aurait occasionné l'invasion pestilentielle, sans extension.

3°. De la peine des travaux forcés à temps et à une amende de cinq mille gourdes, si huit jours après l'arrestation du ou des coupables, l'invasion pestilentielle envahissait la localité.

4°. De la peine des travaux forcés à temps et à une amende de cinq mille gourdes s'il a été établi des communications avec des pays dont les provenances sont soumises au régime de la patente brute, avec ces provenances ou avec ces lieux, des personnes ou des choses placés sous ce régime.

5°. De la peine de réclusion et d'une amende de mille gourdes. s'il a été opéré communication prohibée avec des lieux, des personnes ou des choses qui, sans être dans un des cas ci-dessus specifiés, ne sont point en libre pratique.

Art. 50. Tout agent du Gouvernement, tout individu faisant partie d'un cordon sanitaire, ou chargé de surveiller un quarantaine, ou pour empêcher une communication interdite, qui aurait abandonné son poste ou violé sa consigne, sera puni de la réclusion, s'il n'y a aucune invasion pestilentielle, et s'il y en a eu, il sera puni de travaux forcés à perpétuité.

Art. 51. Lorsque ces crimes ou délits n'auraient pas occasionné l'invasion pestilentielle, s'ils ont été accompagnés de rébellion ou commis avec des armes apparentes ou cachées, ou avec effraction ou avec escalade, la peine de travaux forcés à perpétuité sera prononcée en cas de violation de la patente brute.

La peine de la réclusion est substituée à celle de l'emprisonnement pour la violation de la patente suspecte et celle des autres cas, indépendamment des amendes indiquées ci-dessus et sans préjudice des peines plus fortes qui pourraient être prononcées par le code pénal.

Art 52. Tout capitaine de navire, tout médecin, chirurgien, officier de santé, attaché à un bâtiment, qui, officiellement, dans un certificat, un rapport, une déclaration ou une déposition, a sciemment altéré ou dissimulé les faits de manière à exposer la santé publique, est puni des travaux forcés à perpétuité s'il s'en est suivi une invasion pestilentielle ou de la réclusion à temps, et à une amende de mille gourdes lors même que son faux exposé n'a point occasionné d'invasion pestilentielle s'il était de nature à pouvoir y donner lieu en empêchant les précautions nécessaires.

Art. 53. Les mêmes individus qui ci-dessus sont punis d'une amende de cinq cent gourdes, s'ils ont exposé la santé publique en négligeant, sans excuse légitime, d'informer qui de droit de faits à leur connaissance de nature à produire ce danger, ou si, sans s'être rendus complices de l'un des crimes prévus ci-dessus, ils ont sciemment et par leur faute laissé enfreindre, ou enfreint eux-mêmes, les dispositions réglementaires qui eussent pu prévenir.

Art. 54. Celui qui, ayant d'abord altéré la vérité ou négligé de la dire dans les cas ci-dessus, répare l'omission ou rétracte son faux exposé avant qu'il ait pu en résulter aucun danger pour la santé publique, et avant que les faits aient été connus par une autre voie, peut être exempté de toute poursuite et de toute peine.

Art. 55. Quiconque sans avoir commis aucun des crimes ou délits indiqués ci-dessus, contrevient, en matière sanitaire, aux règlements généraux ou locaux, aux ordres des autorités compétentes, est passible d'un emprisonnement de trois à vingt-cinq jours et d'une amende de six gourdes à cinquante gourdes.

Art. 56. Les infractions en matière sanitaire pourront n'être passibles d'aucune peine, lorsqu'elles n'auront été commises que par force majeure ou pour porter secours en cas de danger, si la déclaration en a été faite immédiatement aux autorités locales, et bien vérifiée.

Art. 57. Si ce sont des marins de l'Etat, des militaires ou des personnes qui ne sont ni marins de l'Etat, ni militaires, qui ont encouru isolément les peines ci-dessus prévues, chacun sera déféré au tribunal compétent pour le juger; s'il y a eu concours de l'Etat, ils seront tous traduits devant le tribunal criminel ordinaire.

Dispositions générales.

Art. 58. Il est enjoint à tous les agents d'Haïti au dehors de se tenir bien informer de l'état sanitaire du pays où ils résident et de transmettre au Secrétaire d'Etat des Relations Extérieures, sans retard, tous les renseignements qui importeront à la police sanitaire et à la santé publique d'Haïti.

Art. 59. Les capitaines et patrons de navires arrivant de l'étranger, et généralement toutes les personnes ayant des renseignements de nature à intéresser la santé publique, sont invitées à les communiquer aux autorités sanitaires.

Art. 60. Tous les dépositaires de l'autorité de la force publique, tous les agents de l'autorité qui seraient avertis d'infractions aux lois et règlements sanitaires, sont tenus d'employer les moyens en leur pouvoir pour y mettre fin, pour en arrêter les effets et pour en amener la répression.

Art. 61. Sont abrogés tous les règlements généraux et spéciaux en matière de police sanitaire maritime, antérieures au présent règlement.

Art.. 62. Les secrétaires d'Etat de la Marine, de l'Intérieur, du Commerce, des Relations Extérieures sont chargés et chacun en ce qui le concerne, de l'exécution de la présente loi qui sera imprimée, publié dans toute l'étendue de la République.

Donné au Palais de la Maison Nationale, au Port-au-Prince, le 27 juillet 1886, an 83^e de l'Indépendance.

Monthly Bulletin

OF THE

International Bureau

OF THE

American Republics.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

While the utmost care is taken to insure accuracy in the publications of the International Bureau of the American Republics, no responsibility is assumed on account of errors or inaccuracies which may occur therein.

SEPTEMBER, 1902.

WASHINGTON, D. C., U. S. A.:
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1902.

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* Honorary Corresponding Member of the Royal Geographical Society of Great Britain.

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RATES OF POSTAGE FROM THE UNITED STATES TO LATIN-AMERICAN COUNTRIES.

The rates of postage from the United States to all foreign countries and colonies (except Canada, Mexico and Cuba) are as follows:

		Cents.
Letters, per 15 grams (½ ounce)		5
Single postal cards, each		2
Double postal cards, each		4
Newspapers and other printed matter, per 2 ounces		1
Commercial papers	Packets not in excess of 10 ounces	5
	Packets in excess of 10 ounces, for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof	1
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	Packets in excess of 4 ounces, for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof	1
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RATES OF POSTAGE FROM THE UNITED STATES TO LATIN-AMERICAN COUNTRIES—Continued.

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Bolivia via Panama	22 centavos	55	8 centavos	20	6 centavos	15	20 centavos	10 centavos.
Bolivia via other routes	20 centavos	50	6 centavos	15	4 centavos	10		
Brazil	300 reis	35	100 reis	10	50 reis	5	400 reis	200 reis.
Chile	10 centavos	50	3 centavos	15	2 centavos	10	10 centavos	5 centavos.
Colombia	20 centavos	50	4 centavos	10	2 centavos	5	10 centavos	5 centavos.
Costa Rica	10 centimos	25	3 centimos	7½	2 centimos	5	10 centimos	5 centimos.
Cuba †								
Dominican Republic (Santo Domingo)	10 centavos	25	3 centavos	10	2 centavos	5	10 centavos	5 centavos.
Ecuador	10 centavos	50	2 centavos	10				
Falkland Islands	4 pence	40	1 penny	15	1 penny	10	2 pence	2½ pence.
Guatemala	10 centavos	50	3 centavos	15	2 centavos		10 centavos	5 centavos.
Haiti	10 centièmes de gourde.	50	3 centièmes de gourde.	15	2 centièmes de gourde.	10	2 centièmes de gourde.	5 centièmes de gourde.
Honduras	10 centavos	50	3 centavos	15	2 centavos	10	10 centavos	5 centavos.
Honduras, British	5 cents	25	2 cents	10	2 cents	10	10 cents	6 cents.
Mexico	5 centavos		5 centavos		1 centavo		10 centavos	5 centavos.
Nicaragua	15 centavos	50	5 centavos	15	5 centavos	10	10 centavos	10 centavos.
Paraguay	40 centavos	50	8 centavos	15	8 centavos	10	40 centavos	20 centavos.
Peru via San Francisco	20 centavos	50	6 centavos	15	4 centavos	10	10 centavos	5 centavos.
Peru via Panama	22 centavos	55	8 centavos	20	6 centavos	15		
Porto Rico †								
Salvador via Panama	11 centavos	55	3 centavos	15	3 centavos	15	10 centavos	5 centavos.
Salvador via other routes	10 centavos	50	3 centavos	15	2 centavos	10		
Uruguay	10 centavos	50	3 centavos	15	2 centavos	10	10 centavos	5 centavos.
Venezuela	50 centimos	50	15 centimos	15	10 centimos	10	50 centimos	25 centimos.
British Guiana	5 cents	25	2 cents	10	1 cent	5		
Dutch Guiana	25 cents Dutch	50	7½ cents Dutch	15	5 cents Dutch	10	10 cents Dutch	10 cents Dutch.
French Guiana	25 centimes		10 centimes		5 centimes		25 centimes	10 centimes.

* The rate for a reply-paid (double) card is double the rate named in this column.
† United States domestic rates and conditions.

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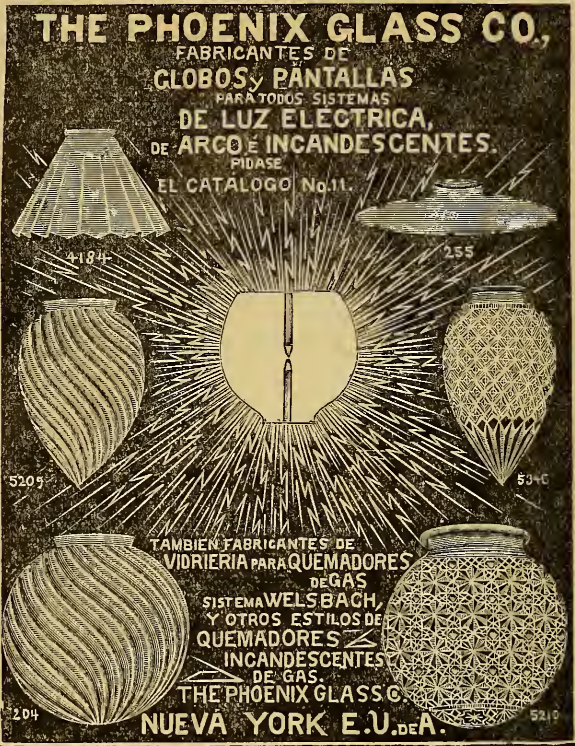
PARCELS–POST REGULATIONS.

Table showing the Latin-American countries to which parcels may be sent from the United States; the dimensions, weight, and rates of postage applicable to parcels, and the exchange post-offices which may dispatch and receive parcels-post mails.

COUNTRIES.	ALLOWABLE DIMENSIONS AND WEIGHTS OF PARCELS.					POSTAGE.		EXCHANGE POST-OFFICES.	
	Greatest length.		Greatest length and girth combined.	Greatest girth.	Greatest weight.	For a parcel not exceeding 1 pound.	For every additional pound or fraction of a pound.	UNITED STATES.	LATIN AMERICA.
	Ft.	*In.*	*Ft.*	*Ft.*	*Lbs.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*		
Bolivia	3	6	6	......	11	20	20	New York and San Francisco.	La Paz.
Chile	3	6	6	......	11	20	20	New York and San Francisco.	Valparaiso.
Colombia	2	0	......	4	11	12	12	All offices authorized to exchange mails between the two countries.	
Costa Rica	2	0	......	4	11	12	12		
Guatemala	3	6	6	......	11	12	12	New York, New Orleans, and San Francisco.	Guatemala City, Retalhuleu, and Puerto Barrios.
Guiana, British ...	3	6	6	......	11	12	12	All offices authorized to exchange mails.	
Honduras	3	6	6	......	11	12	12	New York, New Orleans, and San Francisco.	Tegucigalpa, Puerto Cortez, Amapala, and Trujillo.
Honduras, British.	3	6	6	......	11	12	12	New Orleans	Belize.
Mexico	2	0	......	4	11	12	12	All offices authorized to exchange mails.	
Nicaragua	3	6	6	......	11	12	12	New York, New Orleans, and San Francisco.	Bluefields, San Juan del Norte, and Corinto.
Salvador	3	6	6	......	11	12	12	New York and San Francisco.	San Salvador.
Venezuela	3	6	6	......	11	12	12	All offices authorized to exchange mails.	



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Y OTROS ESTILOS DE
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THE PHOENIX GLASS C.
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ANUNCIO ESPECIAL PARA LOS IMPORTADORES EN GRANDE ESCALA EN LA AMERICA LATINA.

Es nuestro deseo nombrar en todas las Repúblicas Latino-Americanas agentes locales, que representen allí á la Compañía y atiendan á la introducción y venta, EN EL TERRITORIO QUE EXCLUSIVAMENTE SE LES SEÑALARÁ, de nuestros "Aceites y Grasas Lubricadoras" de la marca ROYAL, y de la "Pintura con Agua Fría" (**COLD WATER PAINT**) de la marca AQUALITE.

Los que se sirvan replicar á este anuncio tendrán la bondad de enviarnos el nombre de sus representantes y banqueros en New York.

LA COLUMBIA REFINING COMPANY,
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LA NUEVA NAVAJA DENOMINADA

"NEW GEM SAFETY RAZOR"

afeita del mismo modo, sin el menor peligro de cortar la cara, tanto la barba más recia como la más suave. Es el instrumento de su clase más simple, más seguro y más perfecto que se haya nunca inventado. No se necesita práctica alguna para que el afeitado sea perfecto. El Asentador Automático (Automatic Stropping Machine) mantiene las hojas perfectamente afiladas en todo tiempo.

Vea Usted en todos los establecimientos de cuchillería nuestro Aparato Automático para Regular las Hojas.

PRECIOS (PAGADO EL PORTE DE CORREO)

Una Navaja en su Estuche de Hoja de Lata - -	$2.00
Id. id con Dos Hojas, en un Hermoso Estuche Forrado de Marroquın. - - -	3.50
Asentador Automático - - - - - - - - - -	2.00

Se enviarán por el correo, sin costo alguno, catálogos de juegos completos. Ninguna de estas navajas debe comprarse en los establecimientos de cuchillería, si no tiene la anterior marca de fábrica.

THE GEM CUTLERY CO., Fabricantes,
22 Reade St., New York, ó 9. London St., London, E.C., Eng.

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GENERAL ARBITRATION TREATY BETWEEN THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC AND THE REPUBLIC OF PARAGUAY, PROCLAIMED ON JUNE 5, 1902.

The Governments of the Argentine Republic and the Republic of Paraguay, being animated by the common desire of securing the settlement by friendly means of any question of whatever nature which may arise between the two countries, have decided to conclude a general treaty of arbitration, and have appointed for that purpose, as their respective plenipotentiaries,

His Excellency the President of the Argentine Republic, Don Lauro Cabral, his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in the Republic of Paraguay, and

His Excellency the President of the Republic of Paraguay, Don José S. Decoud, his Secretary of State for the Department of Foreign Relations,

Who, after having communicated to each other their full powers and finding them to be in due form, have agreed to the following:

Article 1. The high contracting parties bind themselves to submit to arbitration all controversies of whatever nature which, for any reason, may arise between them and which do not affect the provisions of the Constitution of either country, if the said questions can not be settled through direct negotiation.

Art. 2. Questions already settled between the parties by means of final arrangements can not be renewed by virtue of this treaty. In cases of this kind, the arbitration shall be exclusively confined to passing upon the validity, interpretation, and execution of the said arrangements.

Art. 3. The Arbitration Tribunal shall be constituted when the question to be settled arises. If the parties can not agree as to manner of its constitution, the Tribunal shall consist of three arbitrators. Each State shall appoint one, and the two arbitrators shall elect the third one. If unable to agree as to this point, the appointment of the third arbitrator shall be made by the head of a foreign State selected by the arbitrators. If unable to agree as to this selection, the President of the Swiss Confederation shall be requested to make it. The third arbitrator thus chosen shall be *ex officio* President of the Tribunal. No third arbitrator shall be appointed who has already acted in the same capacity under the present treaty and decided another case.

Art. 4. No arbitrator shall be a citizen of any of the contracting States or have a domicile in it, nor can he have any interest in the questions submitted to arbitration.

Art. 5. In case of nonacceptance, resignation, or supervening disability of one or more of the arbitrators, the new appointments shall be made in the same manner and through the same proceedings as provided above.

Art. 6. The points to be decided by the arbitrators shall be specified by the contracting parties, which also shall have the right to determine as to the amplitude of the powers of the arbitrators and as to any other circumstance whatsoever relating to procedure.

Art. 7. In default of special stipulations to the contrary, it shall be the duty of the Tribunal to select a place, outside of the territory of either country, where it shall meet, fixing at the same time the date on which its labors shall begin, the language to be used by it, the methods of procedure, the time to be given to each party, the formalities which shall be required, and in general all that may be necessary for putting the Tribunal in working order and enabling it to settle satisfactorily any question of pleadings which may arise during the debate. The contracting parties bind themselves to place at the disposal of the arbitrators all the information which may be found within their reach.

Art. 8. Each party shall have the power to appoint one or more agents to represent it before the Tribunal.

Art. 9. The Tribunal shall have jurisdiction to decide upon the regularity of its own constitution, the validity of the arbitration agreement, and the interpretation of that agreement. It shall also have jurisdiction to decide any controversy which may arise between the arbitrators as to whether a certain question does or does not come within the scope of the arbitration as defined by the agreement.

Art. 10. The Tribunal shall be bound to decide in accordance with the principles of international law, unless the agreement establishes special rules to be followed, or authorizes the arbitrators to decide *ex æquo et bono* in a friendly way.

Art. 11. No meeting of the Tribunal shall be held if the three arbitrators are not present. But if the minority of the Tribunal, after having been duly summoned, refuses to attend the meetings, the Tribunal shall continue. The majority shall order the voluntary and unjustified refusal of the minority to be entered on record.

The decision of the majority shall be taken as the decision of the Tribunal, but if the third arbitrator disapproves of the opinion of either of his colleagues, his own opinion shall be accepted as final.

Art. 12. The decision shall be final in regard to each and all of the points in litigation, and shall explain the grounds upon which it is founded.

It shall be drawn in duplicate, each copy being an original and shall be signed by the three arbitrators. If any one of the members of the Tribunal refuses to sign it, the others shall make a special record of this circumstance in a separate instrument, and the decision, if signed by the majority, shall be efficient. Dissenting arbitrators shall confine themselves to express their dissent, without explaining the reasons upon which it is based.

Art. 13. Notice of the decision shall be given to each one of the parties through its representative before the Tribunal.

Art. 14. The decision lawfully given settles, within the limits of its own scope, the controversy between the parties.

Art. 15. The Tribunal shall set forth in the decision the time within which it must be executed; and jurisdiction is hereby given to the said court to decide whatever questions may arise in the carrying of said decision into effect.

Art. 16. The decision of the Tribunal shall be final, and the compliance therewith is entrusted to the honor of the nations signing this treaty.

A rehearing by the same Tribunal may be, however, granted, if requested before the expiration of the time set forth in the decision for the carrying of its provisions into effect, in any of the following cases:

1. If the decision was rendered upon a forged or spurious document.

2. If the decision was rendered wholly or in part in consequence of an error of fact resulting from the record.

Art. 17. Each party shall pay its own expenses and one-half of the general expenses of the arbitration.

Art. 18. The present treaty shall remain in force for ten years, to be counted from the date of exchange of the ratifications. If no notice is given six months before the expiration of said period of the intention to discontinue it, it shall be taken as renewed for an equal period, and so on successively.

The present treaty shall be ratified; and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Asunción within six months from the present date.

In faith whereof the Plenipotentiaries of the Argentine Republic and of the Republic of Paraguay signed and sealed in duplicate the present treaty at the city of Asunción on the sixth day of November, 1899.

[L. S.] LAURO CABRAL.
[L. S.] JOSÉ S. DECOUD.

At a meeting held in the Department of Foreign Relations of Paraguay by Don LAURO CABRAL, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Argentine Republic, and Don MANUEL DOMINGUEZ, Secretary of Foreign Relations, it was stated by Their Excellencies that it being necessary to amend the General Treaty of Arbitration concluded on November 6th, 1899, by their respective Governments, or the part thereof which relates to the constitution of the Arbitration Tribunal, so as to deprive the same Tribunal of permanent character of any kind, they agreed to modify and amend article 3 of the said treaty so as to make it read as follows:

"ARTICLE 3. The Arbitration Tribunal shall be constituted when the question to be settled arises. If the parties can not agree as to the manner of its constitution, the Tribunal shall consist of three arbitrators. Each State shall appoint one, and the two arbitrators shall elect the third one. If unable to agree as to this point, the appointment of the third arbitrator shall be made by the head of a foreign State, selected by the arbitrators. If unable to agree as to this selection, each party shall name one Power, and the two Powers so named shall appoint the third arbitrator. The third arbitrator thus chosen shall be *ex officio* President of the Tribunal. No third arbitrator shall be appointed who has already acted in the same capacity under the present treaty and decided another case.

"The present protocol shall be ratified and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged, together with those of the treaty of arbitration, of which they shall form an integral part.

"In testimony whereof they have signed in duplicate the present instrument at the city of Asunción this 25th day of January, 1902.

"[L. S.] LAURO CABRAL.
"[L. S.] MANUEL DOMINGUEZ."

At the city of Asunción, on the 16th day of May, 1902, His Excellency Dr. Don MANUEL DOMINGUEZ, Secretary of Foreign Relations, and the Hon. Don CARLOS BURGOS, Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim* of the Argentine Republic, having met at the State Department for the purpose of putting on record the result of their former conferences on the subject herein set forth, said that the time fixed in the additional protocol of May 3, 1901, twice extended, for the ratification of the General Treaty of Arbitration entered into between the two Governments on November 6, 1899, has expired, owing to the fact that the Honorable National Congress of Paraguay had not up to that date approved the protocol of January 25, ultimo, by which article 3 of the treaty was amended. For this reason, and after having exchanged their respective full powers, which were found in due legal form, the negotiators agreed to extend to July 15 next the time within which the ratification and exchange of the general treaty of arbitration shall be made.

This protocol shall be considered as an addition to the above-named treaty.

In testimony whereof the Plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed this protocol.

[SEAL.] CARLOS BURGOS.
[SEAL.] MANUEL DOMINGUEZ.

ACT OF EXCHANGE.

His Excellency Dr. Don MANUEL DOMINGUEZ, Secretary of Foreign Relations of the Republic of Paraguay, and the Hon. Don CARLOS BURGOS, Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim* of the Argentine Republic, having met at the State Department for the purpose of making the exchange of ratifications of the General Treaty of Arbitration entered into between the Argentine Republic and the Republic of Paraguay on November 6, 1899, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, which were found in good and due form of law, proceeded to read the instruments of ratification of the above said international compact, and having found them correct made the exchange thereof in the usual manner.

In testimony whereof they signed and sealed the present instrument in duplicate at the city of Asunción on the 5th day of June, 1902.

[SEAL.] CARLOS BURGOS.
[SEAL.] MANUEL DOMINGUEZ.

PENDING CONFERENCES.

The countries of the International Union of American States, which, up to September 10th, had officially manifested a desire to participate in the several Conferences convoked by the Second International Conference of American States held in Mexico in 1901 were as follows:

Conference for the Study of the Production, Distribution, and Consumption of Coffee.—Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, and Salvador.

Sanitary Conference.—Chile, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Salvador.

Customs Conference.—Bolivia, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, and Venezuela.

The United States will be officially represented at all three of these Conferences.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

TARIFF MODIFICATIONS.

II. Decree of January 28, 1902, establishing the régime applicable to jute and pita yarns for weaving.

[Boletin oficial No. 2512, of February 1, 1902.]

By virtue of this Decree, jute and pita yarns for weaving shall be comprised under paragraph 9 of article 25 of the Customs Law in in force, and pay 5 per cent *ad valorem.*

III. Decree of February 4, 1902, exonerating from the 5 per cent surtax the goods therein named.

[Boletin oficial No. 2516, of February 6, 1902.]

The Decree of January 30, 1902, shall not be applicable to goods for which the clearance papers have been presented up to January 31 last, inclusive.

IV. Decree dated February 5, 1902, exempting certain products from payment of export duties.

[Boletin oficial No. 2516, of February 6, 1902.]

From and after the date of this Decree the customs of the Republic will authorize duty-free exportation of by-products of dry salteries and meat-extract works.

V. Extract of Decree dated March 20, 1902, modifying the internal tobacco-tax regulations.

[Boletin oficial No. 2556, of April 1, 1902.]

Art. 31. No import permit shall be issued by the customs of the Republic in respect of tobacco unless the importer proves that he is in possession of the requisite blue certificate.

* * * * * * *

Art. 32. Memoranda relating to imported tobacco shall state the gross weight mentioned in the declarations of buyers and vendors.

Such weight can only be modified on the application of the interested party and after ascertainment of the tare.

Art. 65. Imported tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes shall be kept in their original receptacles; if unpacked or if their original receptacle shall have undergone alteration in the country, the new packing shall be strictly subject to the provisions of the foregoing articles.

Every packet, box, or jar of imported cigarettes, cigars, or manufactured tobacco shall bear the name and address of the importer or number of his certificate, value of the goods and also the fiscal valuation applicable thereto according to law.

Art. 66. Within three days of their removal from the customs, manufactured tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes shall be furnished with the corresponding stamp.

Should the importer require an extension of time to accomplish the stamping formality, he must make an application in writing to the Administration, who will grant the same, subject to adopting the necessary measures of verification and control.

Art. 82. For the purposes of payment of the internal tax to which importers are liable, the current price of imported cigars, cigarettes, and manufactured tobacco shall be fixed at such dates as are determined by a board consisting of two officials connected with the "Administration General of Indirect Taxes" and of two tobacco merchants and presided over by the Administrator-General of Indirect Taxes.

* * * * * * *

Art. 83. * * *

The assessment schedule shall be valid for three months, during which period no alteration shall be made thereto, and, if unmodified, the same shall continue in force.

Art. 84. In case manufactured tobacco, cigars, or cigarettes imported lying at the custom-house are to be sold therein by auction, and the prices offered for the goods do not cover the amount of the internal duties chargeable thereon under the tariff in force, the board will determine the rate assessable, having regard to the kind and condition of the goods.

VI. Decree dated April 2, 1902, approving the valuation tariff.

[Boletin oficial No. 2559, of April 4, 1902.]

The valuation tariff bill proposed by the commission charged with its revision is approved, subject to the amendments thereto made by the Minister of Finance.

This tariff shall be published so that it may enter into force on May 1 proximo.

* * * * * * *

VII. Decree of April 5, 1902, relative to nationalized goods.

[Boletin oficial No. 2562, of April 8, 1902.]

The benefit of articles 6 and 7 of the law at present applicable to warehouse rent and charges for manual labor shall not extend to nationalized goods.

VII. Decree dated April 30, 1902, as to the clearance of rails, sleepers, etc.

[Boletin oficial No. 2587, of May 7, 1902.]

In the case of clearance of railway or tramway sleepers, etc., on account of commercial firms or private persons as provided in article 9 of the Customs Law, the customs authorities of the Republic will proceed to deliver this material on remittance of a bill of exchange to the value of the general duty chargeable thereon when such bills offer sufficient guarantee in the judgment of the Administrator. This bill at 90 days' sight shall be presented for payment at due if the importer is unable to prove for what public works the material has been employed.

[From Boletin oficial, June 28, 1902.]

The President of the Republic decrees:

The administrators of custom-houses, on applying the customs tariff now in force, shall bear in mind the following modifications:

Sec. 228. Vinegar should read "specific duty per bottle, $0.015," in place of "$0.15."

Sec. 1781. Omit comma separating the words "green and paris green."

Sec. 1824. In place of the appraisement of "$0.15 per kilo," read "$0.015."

Sec. 1900. Add to the last sentence "up to 12 pieces, in boxes or flasks."

Sec. 1901. Substitute the words "up to 12 pieces, in boxes or flasks" for the words "up to 50 capsules or pearls."

Sec. 2242. Insert at the beginning of this section the words "of silver."

Sec. 2723. Read "of porcelain, crockery, glass, or papier maché" for "men's clothing, and oilcloth for common furniture."

Sec. 2729. Add to the end of the note: "Tailors' buttons in cardboard boxes weighing less than 600 grams are excepted from the foregoing surcharge."

Demijohns for holding liquids, referred to in sections 1394 and 1395 should be appraised by the dozen instead of by the gross kilo.

COMMERCE OF BUENOS AYRES, FIRST HALF OF 1902.

The commerce of the port of Buenos Ayres for the first six months of 1902, according to figures compiled by the Buenos Ayres "Handels-Zeitung," shows the following valuation as compared with the corresponding period of 1901, the values being in gold pesos:

	1902.	1901.
Imports	51,243,230	56,619,775
Exports	105,203,721	97,776,764
Difference in favor of exports	53,960,491	41,156,989

The details of the imports were as follows:

	Six months—	
	1902.	1901.
Live stock	$263,556	$112,232
Provisions	4,706,171	5,098,100
Tobacco	1,445,438	1,734,852
Beverages	2,673,825	3,627,203
Textile manufactures	14,881,827	17,402,403
Oils	1,846,271	2,061,043
Chemicals	1,723,388	1,994,516
Paints	348,866	445,709
Wood and wood manufactures	3,855,915	3,516,297
Paper and paper manufactures	1,367,582	1,480,701
Leather manufactures	475,673	553,667
Iron manufactures	8,908,404	9,752,618
Other metal manufactures	1,282,663	1,682,574
Pottery	5,835,524	5,471,664
Various articles	1,628,127	1,683,193

The different countries from which these products were imported are shown in the following table:

	1902.	1901.
Great Britain	$18,809,613	$18,452,332
Germany	6,662,159	8,707,668
Italy	6,385,522	7,734,312
United States	6,297,312	6,854,849
France	4,528,086	5,276,479
Belgium	3,281,177	4,238,450
Brazil	1,930,330	1,820,701
Spain	1,538,832	1,958,023
Paraguay	766,902	872,986
Uruguay	426,031	338,668
Netherlands	291,129	83,911
Chile	86,427	60,335
Bolivia	62,145	54,698
Antilles	4,929	35,064
Various countries	172,636	131,299
Total	51,243,230	56,619,775

The details of the exports show the following:

		Six months—	
		1902.	1901.
Corn	sacks	1,496,852	2,144,613
Wheat	do	2,055,852	2,202,850
Linseed	do	1,904,096	1,042,439
Flour	do	258,572	553,718
Wool	bales	248,066	267,999
Sheepskins	do	36,034	30,471
Oxhides:			
Dry		604,911	620,795
Salted		584,796	620,795
Horsehides:			
Salted		71,293	67,204
Dry		57,346	47,832
Calfskins	bales	39,250	69,726
Hair	do	1,460	1,611
Various hides	do	22,804	3,998
Flax cakes	sacks	103,436	59,696
Barley	do	9,030	9,576
Bran	do	703,677	554,563
Seeds	do	1,700	1,203
Sugar	do	18,180	14,379
Bone and bone ash	tons	10,741	8,417
Horns		2,085	858
Butter	boxes	68,696	24,827
Ostrich plumes	do	92	39
Quebracho	tons	39,458	33,994
Do	rolls		167
Do	sacks	82,182	67,342

	Six months—	
	1902.	1901.
Minerals ... sacks	5,168	8,657
Guts ... barrels	3,296	3,223
Turnip seed ... sacks	23,779	20,707
Cattle	9,915	9,863
Sheep	22,550	2,024
Horses	10,416	814
Mules	17,556	4,777
Hogs	165	238
Tallow ... pipes	24,936	16,588
Do ... casks	61,956	39,606
Dried meat ... bales	113,840	131,483
Frozen meat ... quarters	120,479	60,322
Frozen mutton	438,475	394,931
Frozen sheep ... quarters	224,409	67,592
Frozen lamb	36,047	....
Conserved meat ... boxes	30,090	16,274
Tongues ... do	10,547	7,709
Hay ... bales	91,830	48,586
Various meats ... do	11,245	7,060
Tobacco ... do	6,631	4,459
Meat flour ... sacks	4,750	6,658
Meat broth ... boxes	261	....
Blood, dry ... sacks	7,521	3,601
Meat extract ... boxes	10,455	893

The values exported to different countries were:

	1902.	1901.
France	$17,297,765	$16,511,941
Germany	14,681,834	14,103,983
Great Britain	19,041,487	15,473,482
Belgium	9,082,333	8,867,651
Brazil	3,900,134	4,080,947
United States	5,671,041	3,864,485
Italy	2,252,231	2,459,970
Chile	320,563	347,041
Bolivia	454,700	447,409
Spain	785,735	1,034,906
Uruguay	1,418,172	2,111,313
Netherlands	2,274,317	1,319,812
Antilles	303,310	264,725
Paraguay	117,148	132,906
Africa	3,722,808	1,417,865
Different countries	4,727,870	4,511,667
Orders	19,152,333	20,826,661
Total	105,203,781	97,776,764

PORT MOVEMENTS, FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1902.

ROSARIO.

One hundred and ninety-one steamships and 62 sailing vessels cleared from the port of Rosario during the first six months of 1902. The domestic products carried by them and their destination are given in the following statement:

United States.—Oxhides, dry, 211,898; various hides, 243 bales and 500 pieces; wool, 9,874 bales; hay, 2,751 bales; linseed, 1,552 tons; bran, 35 tons; minerals, 35 tons; bones, 2,913 tons.

Germany.—Oxhides, dry, 4,139; oxhides, salted, 46,419; horsehides, salted, 561; wool, 276 bales; sheepskins, 42 bales; wheat, 368 tons; corn, 9,231 tons; linseed, 11,950 tons; bran, 14,287 tons; fine bran, 3,334 tons; minerals, 1,846 tons; horns, 21 tons; sugar, 30,192 tons.

England.—Oxhides, dry, 4,606; wool, 19 bales; wheat, 3,477 tons; flour, 401 tons; corn, 43,639 tons; linseed, 18,570 tons; bran, 519 tons; fine bran, 825 tons; minerals, 17 tons; bones, 176 tons; horns, 172 tons; sugar, 11,183 tons.

Buenos Ayres.—Oxhides, dry, 26,148; oxhides, salted, 32,461; various hides, 1,797 bales and 7,436 pieces; wool, 1,267 bales; sheepskins, 348 bales; corn, 174 tons; bones, 15 tons; sugar, 86 tons.

Brazil.—Various hides, 3 bales; sheepskins, 5 bales; hay, 200,003 bales; wheat, 5,676 tons; flour, 2,348 tons; bran, 80 tons; fine bran, 152 tons; sugar, 27 tons.

Belgium.—Oxhides, salted, 11,355; various hides, 31 bales and 1,500 pieces; wool, 677 bales; sheepskins, 10 bales; wheat, 746 tons; corn, 1,775 tons; linseed, 1,135 tons; horns, 8 tons; quebracho, 2,250 tons.

France.—Wool, 1,219 bales; linseed, 1,387 tons; bones, 16 tons.

South Africa.—Hay, 586,699 bales; corn, 13,303 tons; linseed, 656 tons; bran, 4,187 tons; fine bran, 1,396 tons.

Holland.—Linseed, 5,889 tons.

Uruguay.—Sugar, 647 tons.

Spain.—Bones, 381 tons.

Orders.—Wheat, 45,605 tons; corn, 106,235 tons; linseed, 26,216 tons; minerals, 24 tons; quebracho, 6,814 tons.

The totals of the articles enumerated were as follows:

Oxhides, dry		246,791	Corn	tons	174,357
Oxhides, salted		90,235	Linseed	do	67,355
Horsehides, salted		561	Bran	do	19,108
Various hides	bales	2,074	Fine bran	do	5,707
Do	pieces	9,436	Minerals	do	1,922
Wool	bales	13,332	Bones	do	3,501
Sheepskins	do	405	Horns	do	201
Hay	do	789,453	Sugar	do	42,135
Wheat	tons	55,872	Quebracho	do	9,064
Flour	do	2,749			

BAHIA BLANCA.

During the first six months of the present year, 56 steamships cleared the port of Bahia Blanca, carrying the following merchandise to the different countries enumerated:

Brazil.—Wheat, 194,833 tons.

England.—Wheat, 464,245 tons; wool, 187 bales; hay, 485 bales; linseed, 71,458 tons.

Belgium.—Wheat, 553,110 tons; wool, 5,387 bales; linseed, 242 tons; oats, 2,071 tons; hair, 5 bales; sheepskins, 61 bales.

Holland.—Wheat, 409,593 tons.

Italy.—Wheat, 77,142 tons.

France.—Wool, 9,539 bales.

Germany.—Wheat, 93,343 tons; wool, 14,977 bales; linseed, 2,982 tons; bran, 7,382 tons; hair, 1 bale; oxhides, dry, 500; oxhides, salted, 30,907; calfskins, 4,000; horsehides, dry, 2,800; horsehides, salted, 11,851; quebracho extract, 2,220 tons; various hides, 51 bales, 4 boxes, and 40 pieces; flax cakes, 1,602 tons.

The following table shows the total amount of the exports:

Wheat	tons	2,613,352
Wool	bales	30,090
Linseed	tons	74,682
Hay	bales	485
Oats	tons	2,071
Bran	do	7,382
Hair	bales	6
Oxhides:		
Dry		500
Salted		30,907
Sheepskins	bales	61
Calfskins		4,000
Horsehides:		
Dry		2,800
Salted		11,851
Various hides	bales	51
Do	boxes	4
Do	pieces	40
Quebracho extract	tons	2,220
Flax cakes	do	1,602

LA PLATA.

During the first six months of 1902, 125 steamships and 8 sailing vessels entered the port of La Plata. The same number of sailing vessels and 124 steamships cleared the port during that period, carrying the following articles:

Corn	kilos	6,108,957
Wheat	do	47,749,055
Linseed	do	2,186,308
Bran	do	922,161
Dried meat	do	2,010,928
Butter	do	213,960
Hay	do	1,271,711
Horses	head	140
Sheep	do	12,537
Tongues	kilos	72,585
Sheepskins	do	261,191
Goatskins	kilos	2,541
Frozen meat	do	3,061,692
Fruits	do	92,390
Quebracho	do	860,000
Hair	do	3,502
Casein	do	8,000
Oats	do	520,359
Birdseed	do	14,100
Cattle	head	1,655
Mules	do	93

TRADE OF ROSARIO IN 1901.

The official valuation of the imports that passed through the Rosario custom-house in 1901 was $11,211,486 gold, against $9,569,015 in 1900. The principal items making up the former figures were: Provisions, $1,665,648; wines and spirits, $508,343 (an increase of $73,000); spun and woven goods, $896,082 (a decrease of $443,000); drugs, etc., $423,517; lumber, etc., $1,071,258 (an increase of $129,000); hardware, agricultural implements, etc., $2,743,789 (against $1,677,176 in 1900); building materials, paints, oils, etc., $2,115,801 (against $1,492,125 in 1900); combustibles, kerosene, etc., $657,217 (an increase of $72,000). Imports declined in value from $128,941 in 1900 to $60,721 in 1901. This decrease is attributable in part to a larger consumption of the native product.

The principal exports from the port in 1901 were: Wheat, 421,009 tons (decrease of 388,000 tons); linseed, 153,857 tons (increase of

71,000 tons); maize, 273,459 tons (increase of 71,000 tons); flour, 18,967 tons (increase of $13,500 tons); sugar, 39,447 tons (increase of 23,400 tons); quebracho, 29,077 tons; hay, 78,041 tons. The total value of the exports was $28,265,319 gold, against $29,256,194 in 1900. The exports to the following countries increased: United Kingdom, $400,000; United States, $700,000; France, $230,000; Brazil, $640,000; Belgium, $129,000; Spain, $232,000; Uruguay, $72,000; Paraguay, $112,000. The following decreased: Germany, $300,000; Italy, $60,000; Portugal (including St. Vincent for orders), $2,544,000; various (including South Africa), $611,000. The United Kingdom sends one-third of the imports and receives one-fourth of the exports.

During 1901 ocean-going vessels numbering 635, with a total tonnage of 993,347 tons, entered the port of Rosario. Of these, the British numbered 411, with 681,039 tons; German, 93, with 174,311 tons.

EXPORTS OF THE REPUBLIC.

During the first five months of the year 1902 the exports of the Republic embrace the following articles and quantities:

Cattle	head	37, 877	Bones	tons	11, 845
Horses	do	7, 931	Linseed	do	294, 810
Sheep	do	25, 528	Maize	do	202, 109
Frozen mutton	tons	26, 951	Hay	do	39, 938
Horse hair	do	798	Wheat	do	439, 432
Kid skins	do	619	Sugar	do	18, 448
Sheepskins	do	13, 506	Flour	do	12, 606
Hides, salted	do	15, 178	Bran	do	42, 652
Dry hides	do	6, 884	Quebracho extract	do	3, 348
Wool	do	139, 208	Quebracho logs	do	114, 480
Jerked beef	do	10, 503	Nutria skins	do	393
Frozen beef	do	23, 412	Ostrich feathers	do	18
Grease	do	19, 901			

NEW COLD-STORAGE AND REFRIGERATING PLANT.

The Monthly Review of the Board of Trade of Buenos Ayres states that an Argentine company entitled "La Blanca" has been organized in Buenos Ayres with a capital of $1,500,000 gold for the purpose of engaging in the business of frozen meats. This plant will be erected at Barracas del Sur, a suburb of the national capital, and the products will be exported to Europe, South Africa, and other markets. In addition to the exportation of frozen meats, the company will traffic in live cattle, and will supply Buenos Ayres and other centers of the Republic with fresh meat, and with this object in view will establish a large slaughterhouse. The refrigerating plant will have a capacity for handling 5,000 sheep and 250 cattle daily, and the machinery will be ample to freeze 1,000,000 sheep and 50,000 head of cattle annually, while the storage capacity will accommodate 70,000 carcasses of sheep and 4,000 carcasses of cattle.

BOLIVIA.

REGISTRATION OF TRADE-MARKS.

Señor Don Manuel V. Ballivián, Honorary Corresponding Member of the International Union of American Republics, has sent the Monthly Bulletin a copy of the following important decree relating to the registration of trade-marks:

"Whereas it is imperative to supplement the rules for the registration of trade-marks, explaining the manner in which they must be numbered, designating the offices from which they are to be issued and the manner in which they shall be recorded, and to establish also a rule that will protect merchants who have acted in good faith, and who have ordered merchandise bearing a trade-mark subsequently registered by others:

"Now, therefore, I, José Manuel Pando, Constitutional President of the Republic, decree:

"Article 1. Certificates of trade-marks shall contain the number that corresponds to them in the order of their registration in the Department of Public Works, and shall have attached on the reverse side thereof the drawing that represents the trade-mark, sealed with the seal of the Department, and signed by the Chief Clerk of the Division.

"Art. 2. The Department of Public Works shall keep a book for the registration of the certificates issued, recording the number and the nature of the article, and shall attach a copy of the drawing of the trade-mark, sealed and signed by the patentee or his attorney, observing these same formalities of guaranty in the register kept by the notaries of the treasury.

"Art. 3. Merchandise of a definite trade-mark, ordered from abroad on a date prior to that of the filing of the application with the Prefect for registration of the same trade-mark, shall not be considered articles of commerce issued under a counterfeit trade-mark.

"Art. 4. The Prefects of the Department shall order the publication in the Department Bulletin of the filing and registration of trade-marks, or in some other newspaper of greater circulation, so that merchants who have ordered goods in advance covered by the trade-mark whose registration is solicited shall be duly advised.

"Art. 5. Certificates already granted shall form Series A, and shall be numbered in the order of their filing in the Department. Series B shall commence with No. 1, and shall apply to trade-marks registered on and after this date.

"Art. 6. These instructions supplement those established by Executive decrees of March 24, 1897, and March 13, 1900.

"The Minister of Fomento and Public Instruction is charged with the execution and fulfillment of this decree.

"Given in the city of La Paz, May 30, 1902.

"José Manuel Pando."

FOREIGN COMMERCE IN 1901.

The foreign trade of Bolivia during the year 1901, including imports and exports, represented an aggregate value of 54,531,434.72 *bolivianos.* The total weight of the merchandise imported and exported was 168,763,463 kilograms.

The following statement shows the weight and value of the merchandise imported or exported through each port of the Republic, but the figures relating to El Acre only cover the first half of the year. Data relating to the second half are still unpublished.

Custom-houses.	Imports.		Exports.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Kilos.	*Bolivianos.*	*Kilos.*	*Bolivianos.*	*Kilos.*	*Bolivianos.*
Uyuni	22,167,392	1,071,452.39	91,333,538	19,382,062.60	113,500,930	20,453,514.99
La Paz	17,052,139	5,988,028.88	4,248,538	2,969,501.59	21,300,677	8,957,530.47
Antofagasta	13,496,375	7,060,743.29	....	....	13,496,375	7,060,743.29
Acre	283,710	60,144.48	2,297,471	6,474,090.40	2,581,181	6,534,234.88
Oruro	1,125,635	259,905.96	10,278,166	5,731,079.97	11,403,801	5,990,985.93
Tupiza	217,216	523,137.89	1,513,299	1,173,860.80	1,730,515	1,696,998.69
Villa-Bella	322,128	210,765.33	795,093	1,600,843.72	1,117,221	1,811,609.05
Arica	1,805,696	865,939.78	....	....	1,805,696	865,939.78
Puerto Suarez	740,769	434,549.51	105,694	212,448.15	846,463	646,997.66
Tarija	789,080	478,556.24	191,524	34,323.74	980,604	512,879.98
Total	58,000,140	16,953,223.75	110,763,323	37,578,210.97	168,763,463	54,531,434.72

A comparison between the foregoing figures and the figures representing the commerce of 1900 shows the following:

	Bolivianos.
Imports:	
1900	13,344,114.47
1901	16,953,223.75
Increase	3,609,109.28
Exports:	
1900	35,657,689.96
1901	37,578,210.97
Increase	1,920,521.01

It is seen, therefore, that both imports and exports have increased and that the value of the exports exceeds that of the imports.

The nations from which Bolivia imported merchandise in 1901, arranged in accordance with the value of the imported articles, are as follows:

	Bolivianos.
Germany	3,243,090.33
England	2,291,851.18
France	1,912,274.54
The United States	1,674,254.57
Chile	1,663,906.71
Peru	1,543,232.84
Belgium	1,305,957.86
Italy	679,367.72
Argentine Republic	604,802.17
Spain	364,460.77
Brazil	33,799.86
Paraguay	16,588.24
Uruguay	14,618.71
Ecuador	4,760.42
Cuba	4,632.10
Portugal	3,777.60
India	1,850.60
Switzerland	88.20
Not specified	1,589,909.18
Total	16,953,223.75

BRAZIL.

VALUE OF TRADE IN 1901.

According to statistics published in the "Serviço de Estatistica Commercial," of Rio de Janeiro, the imports and exports of Brazil for the year 1901 amounted to 415,053,516 *milreis* and 860,826,969 *milreis*, respectively.

The imports and exports by countries were as follows:

Countries.	Imports.	Exports.
	Milreis.[a]	*Milreis.*[a]
Argentine Republic	56,173,430	19,218,773
Austria-Hungary	7,632,843	24,229,034
Belgium	9,547,634	18,876,880
France	33,263,299	100,338,297
Germany	39,080,606	126,749,284
Great Britain and possessions	130,278,411	111,487,400
Holland	2,514,248	41,989,849
Italy	15,857,616	8,109,950
Portugal	26,928,540	5,091,239
Spain	2,973,894	1,351,823
Sweden and Norway	4,966,550	....
Switzerland	2,910,347	....
United States	51,635,665	31,147,265
Uruguay	27,085,441	9,999,657
Orders	....	3,726,295
Other countries	4,204,992	12,206,047
Total	415,053,516	860,826,694

[a] Value of *milreis* in United States money is $0.486.

STATUS OF THE BRAZILIAN RAILWAYS.

In his message to Congress, delivered in May last, President CAMPOS SALLES deals at length upon the conditions governing the administration of the railways of the Republic, the following points being specially dwelt upon:

Among the most important benefits rendered to the public treasury must be classed the combined operation of taking over and leasing the railways on which interest had been guaranteed. For the purpose of attracting foreign capital for investment in the construction of railways, the Government adopted, in 1852, the plan of guaranteeing, for ninety years, 7 per cent interest on the capital so invested, and in conformity with this plan, made grants to companies for building railways from Pernambuco to the San Francisco River, from Bahia to the same, and from Santos to Jundiahy, the guaranty for the last of these roads being subsequently relinquished. Law No. 2450 of 1873, and the regulations of February 28, 1874, altered this plan in some of its principal points, but left it unchanged in others. While reducing the term of the guaranty from ninety to thirty years, they have retained the provisions regulating the expropriation of railways virtually intact. When the first grants were made, it was believed that the receipts would exceed the sums guaranteed, and under this impression no provision was made for accumulating, during the existence of the guaranty, a sinking fund for the sums advanced by the Government so as to relieve the treasury of its burdens. The Government reserved for itself only the net receipts of the railways after deducting the amount of administrative expenses in Europe.

At the end of thirty years after the first grants, those of Pernambuco and Bahia, the Government took into serious consideration the idea of redemption, and the budget law of September 3, 1884, authorized the transaction, the said authorization being renewed every year until 1900. As doubts had arisen in regard to the meaning of the expression "net income," which constituted the basis for redemption, the joint sections of Empire and Finance of the Council of State were consulted on the subject, and in their exhaustive report, dated October 30, 1884, stated that if the Government should redeem the railways it should give the respective companies securities producing "the same income as before;" that is, 7 per cent, equivalent to the full amount of guaranteed interest. To effect the redemption of the two roads on this basis, the Government, in 1888, appointed an agent, who, considering the basis onerous, took no action in the matter. In 1890 the same agent was appointed to report on the subject of guaranties, and he proposed the redemption of all the roads. This suggestion the Government, on account of circumstances beyond its control, was unable to adopt.

Recently the Government, considering that the subject demanded its serious attention, examined the matter, and after this preliminary step solicited authorization, which was granted to it by law No. 746, of December 29, 1900, article 29, clause 25, for the redemption of all the roads having guaranties of interest and for constituting at the same time a sinking fund for the securities given in payment to the companies, the said sinking fund to be composed of the amount received for the lease of the roads and the difference between the amount of the guaranties and that of the interest and sinking fund of the securities. For this purpose the above-mentioned agent, Dr. José Carlos Rodrigues, was reappointed. He recently returned from his mission, which he performed in the most satisfactory manner.

The Government has contracted for the redemption of the following railways: The Recife and San Francisco, the Bahia and San Francisco, the Timbo branch, the Natal and Nova Cruz, the Conde d'Eu, the Central Bahia, the Minas and Rio, the Santa Maria da Bocca do Monte and Uruguay, the Paranagua and Curityba and its extension, the Donna Thereza Christina. The redemption of the two first-mentioned roads, whose guaranties still had over forty years to run, was contracted on the basis of a net income of 5 per cent, and not of 7 per cent, which, in the opinion of the Council of State, the Government was bound by its contract to adopt. The sum thus saved on the Bahia and San Francisco roads amounts to £38,000 per annum. The redemption of the other roads involved protracted negotiations, and even, in some instances, law suits between the companies and their bondholders. The operation has, however, obtained the approval of economists, and it is worthy of note that although the amount of securities to be issued in virtue of the contracts for the extinction of the guaranties exceeds £13,000,000, this has led to no decline in other securities, which, on the contrary, have recently risen in European markets.

The guaranties of the Recife and San Francisco and the Bahia and San Francisco roads, as above stated, had forty years to run, absorbing annually £182,000, or, for the whole period, counting from 1901, over £8,000,000. The guaranties of the other roads whose redemption has been contracted, extended from eight and a half to twenty-four years and would cost the national treasury £7,527,987, less the small net income which (with one exception) they have produced, for under English management nearly all have been operated at a loss. Thus, without redemption, the national treasury would have been obliged to spend over £15,000,000, less the amount of net receipts. And after spending this money the Government would not have owned the roads unless it had redeemed them with securities producing an income equal to the amount of guaranteed interest. The redemption was effected by means of 4 per cent bonds, whose total amount is less than that which the treasury would have had to spend with guaranteed interest.

In 1891, the gross receipts of the roads whose expropriation has been contracted for, including the two still dependent upon further formalities, was 5,060,000 *milreis*, or, adding the receipts of the Sud-Ouest, which began to operate in 1895, 5,360,985 *milreis*. The gross receipts of the same roads in 1898 amounted to 9,813,769 *milreis*. This increase of over 83 per cent not only proves the value of the resources of the country, but also justifies the redemption scheme, which has added about 1,970 kilometers of railroad line to the assets of the nation.

The Government has already taken possession of some of these roads, and the terms on which they have been leased shows the timeliness of their redemption. The Bahia and San Francisco Railway, which had previously been operated at a loss, produced in the first half year of its provisional lease a surplus of 129,000 *milreis*. The Conde d'Eu line, which, since 1891, has, with the exception of one year (1896) been operated at a loss, is now leased to an English company, which pays into the national treasury the sum of about 50,000 *milreis* per annum, and will pay almost double that sum when the total receipts of the system to which that lease belongs shall have reached a certain amount. The Recife and San Francisco Railway, from whose net receipts the national treasury had derived in the last few years before redemption an average of about £7,000, is now leased for £18,000 to the aforesaid company. The Sul de Pernambuco road, belonging to the Government, is now producing £9,375 per annum (or, at the rate of 12d, per *milreis*, $187,500), while between 1895 and 1899 it cost the treasury in deficits 865,000 *milreis*.

Of the foreign roads which had guaranteed interest, there are only three which have not been redeemed.

VITAL STATISTICS.

According to the latest census returns, the population of the principal cities of Brazil is as follows:

Rio de Janeiro	700, 000	Fortaleza	33, 000
São Paulo	260, 000	Parahyba	32, 000
Bahia	200, 000	San Luiz	32, 000
Recife	120, 000	Campos	30, 000
Belém	100, 000	Campinas	28, 000
Porto-Alegre	80, 000	Curytiba	25, 000
Manãos	40, 000	Petropolis	20, 000
Nictheroy	35, 000	Cuyaba	18, 000
Santos	35, 000	Santa Catharina	16, 000
Maceió	33, 000	Pelotas	15, 000

CONCESSION FOR IMPROVING LANDS IN THE STATE OF RIO DE JANEIRO.

The concession for draining and improving the sanitary condition of the lowlands of the State of Rio de Janeiro, for which bids were recently asked by the Department of Public Works and Industries of that State, and to which reference was made in the March BULLETIN, has been awarded to Dr. FRANCISCO RIBEIRO DE MOURA ESCOBAR, of Rio de Janeiro.

The region covered by the concession is the strip of land lying between the ocean and the chain of mountains skirting the coast and extending from the State of Espirito Santo on the north to the State of São Paulo on the south. It comprises lands of great fertility, largely covered by luxuriant tropical forests. The climate is excellent, and there is an abundant rainfall. There are two seasons, spring and summer, the former lasting eight months and the latter four. This region comprises 1,788,000 hectares of land suitable for agricultural purposes, and has a population of 300,000. It is traversed by railways and drained by rivers which are navigable for a considerable distance. It also has a number of large lakes well stocked with fish, one of which, Lagôa Feia, covers an area of 37,000 hectares.

The principal works to be undertaken are the improvement of the sanitary condition of the lands, the canalization of the rivers, and the establishment of cheap communication with the city of Rio de Janeiro, which is the principal market for the products of this region. The

Government will also endeavor to promote the colonization of this region by offering special inducements to immigrants.

It is claimed that all the food products required to supply the markets of Rio de Janeiro, which, with the exception of small quantities sent from the interior, are now imported, could easily be produced on the lands embraced in this concession. The following table shows the import values of food products at Rio in 1901:

Alfalfa	$350,000	Olive oil	$500,000
Bacon and fat	1,400,000	Onions and garlic	250,000
Beans	500,000	Pepper	150,000
Beer	350,000	Potatoes	600,000
Butter	1,500,000	Rice	3,200,000
Cattle	1,900,000	Salt	300,000
Cheese	500,000	Tea	140,000
Corn	450,000	Vinegar	25,000
Flour	7,500,000	Wheat	3,700,000
Ham	140,000	Wines	6,400,000

It will be seen from the above what a vast saving to the country will be effected when these lands are placed under cultivation. In the northern part of this zone stretch vast areas of rich lands particularly adapted to the cultivation of sugar and rice, while many varieties of textile plants are found throughout the region.

Considering the natural advantages which this region enjoys and its proximity to the city of Rio de Janeiro, it would seem to offer exceptional opportunities to those wishing to engage in small farming. It will not be surprising if in a short time it will be able not only to supply the home markets, but produce a surplus for markets abroad.

DEVELOPMENT OF SUGAR GROWING.

In order to promote the development of sugar culture in the Republic, the Federal Government has authorized the Banco da Republica to make advances in support of that industry to the amount of 1,500 *contos* of *reis*, on conditions favorable to the planters, but with ample guarantee for the protection of the Brazilian treasury. At a meeting of Brazilian sugar traders held in Bahia in June, 1902, delegates from Rio de Janeiro, Maranhão, Rio Grande do Norte, Parahyba, Pernambuco, Alagoas, Sergipe, São Paulo, and Bahia assured the Congress that they were in a position to state that the various Governors of the States they represented had pledged themselves to assist the sugar industry to the very best of their ability by simplifying taxation and abolishing all interstate taxes which tended to hamper the expansion and development of the sugar trade.

RUBBER EXPORTS IN 1901-2.

According to final returns, the shipments of rubber from the Amazon Valley for the season of 1901–2 amounted to 29,997 tons, or 2,317 tons more than in 1900–1901. The rubber fields of the lower river, especially on the islands, are declining both in quantity and quality of production, but the decrease is more than compensated for by the development of new fields and the expansion of those on the Upper Amazon. It is estimated that the output for the season just begun will surpass all previous crops.

The movement of the Amazon Valley rubber product for the seasons of 1896–97 to 1901–2, inclusive, has been as follows:

Year.	Destination.		Total.
	United States.	Europe.	
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
1896–97	9,848	12,368	22,216
1897–98	11,422	10,796	22,218
1898–99	12,398	12,848	25,246
1899–1900	12,474	14,407	26,881
1900–1901	15,194	12,486	27,680
1901–2	14,066	15,930	29,997

EXPORTS FROM PARÁ FOR JULY, 1902.

From Dr. A. BEZERRA, Honorary Corresponding Member of the International Union for Brazil, we have received the following statistics of the exports from Pará for the month of July:

Articles.	Destination.		Total.
	Europe.	United States.	
Rubber ... kilos	697,877	630,634	1,328,511
Cacao ... do	537,631	23,323	560,954
Chestnuts ... hectoliters	2,207	6,183	8,390

NEW COFFEE MACHINES.

The July number of the "Revista Agricola" contains a drawing, accompanied by a description, of a new machine for the preparation of coffee, invented by Dr. SCHULMANN, of São Paulo. The article states that the inventor, in planning the machine, had two main objects in view—perfection of work and cheap installation. The machine turns out 500 arrobas of coffee per day, separating it into six different types. Two of these grades are clean flat coffee; one is a pure Mocha; another a Mocha of larger size; another, flat with a few black grains, and the last grade is of such a good quality that it may be classed as ordinary coffee. The last-mentioned grade is the only one that contains broken coffee, and that in very small proportion. The huller, ventilator, sizer, and separator all work in unison and with perfect freedom of action, together occupying a space of not more than 2 meters square. The machine is divided into two parts of comparatively small weight, so that it can readily be taken apart for purposes of shipment. The cost of the machine, including the mounting, does not exceed 12 contos ($5,800).

NAVIGATION OF THE MADEIRA RIVER.

On the 12th of May, 1902, the President of Brazil signed a decree granting to Dr. PEDRO SOUTO MAYOR a concession to operate a line of steamers on the Madeira River between Santo Antonio and a point near the mouth of the Beni River, at 10° 20′ S. latitude. The term of the concession is twenty-five years. The concessionaire binds himself to execute such works as may be necessary to improve the bed of the river, and to build dams, or open up canals along the banks of the river, at those points where navigation is interrupted by falls. By the terms of the contract the plans of the works to be executed must be submitted to the Minister of Public Works within one year from the date of the contract, and the works must be begun within one year from the date of the approval of the plans, and completed within five years, counted from the same date.

BALATA GUM SUPPLY.

The following report on balata gum in Brazil was made by Mr. WILLIAM GERDEAU at the request of Mr. K. K. KENNEDAY, United States consul at Pará, who forwarded it to the Department of State of the United States on July 15, 1902:

"Pursuant to your request, I submit the following report of my personal investigations of the balata fields of Brazil during my recent explorations of this region:

"The balata, or bulle tree (*Minsaps balata*), known in the Brazilian language as the "macaranduba," grows in great abundance throughout the Amazon Valley, but up to this time no attempt has ever been made to introduce the gutta-percha trade in this country.

"For more than thirty years this trade has been carried on with immensely profitable results in the Guianas and the Orinoco Valley, but those fields are now almost exhausted and very little gutta-percha has recently been shipped.

"It is my opinion that this balata trade can be made to rival the rubber trade in this country, as it can be produced here in unlimited quantities, and its quality is, if not better, at least as good as the Guiana balata.

"I have found the balata trees scattered and in groves, sometimes amounting to forests many miles in extent, all over the States of Pará and Amazonas, and I am informed on trustworthy authority that vast areas of these trees are growing on the Purus and Acre rivers and other tributaries of the Upper Amazon River.

"The method of bleeding the balata tree is entirely different from that used to extract the gum of the rubber tree, and only experienced and expert bleeders can be employed. But, on the other hand, these trees yield many times as much sap as the rubber trees, and one man can easily produce as many kilograms of gutta-percha in a day as twenty men can extract of rubber. The trees will average 3½ pounds of gutta-percha each, and a competent bleeder can prepare 40 to 50 pounds per day. The gum is first fermented and then dried in the sun, after which it is ready for shipment.

"I am surprised to find that this valuable gum, which is so easy of access and so cheaply prepared for market, has never become known to the trade here. Many great fortunes have been made in Guiana from this trade, and I believe the time is now ripe for American capital to develop the trade here. I found the Brazilians cutting down these valuable trees for firewood and building material, being ignorant of their true properties.

"Concessions of balata fields of any extent can readily be secured from the Brazilian Government, and private balata lands can be purchased for a fair price. It only requires some capital and practical knowledge of the business to develop one of the greatest industries in Brazil."

TRADE IN CACAO AND BRAZIL NUTS.

The Brazilian nut crop for 1902 is nearly all in the hands of the dealers or in transit from the fields, and an accurate estimate of the total can be made. The crop is nearly double the combined output of the two previous years. The quality has also been unusually good, and the supply has been so judiciously handled that there has been neither a glut nor a shortage in the market during the season. Prices have ruled firm throughout, and at no time has any stock accumulated. The demand from the United States increases steadily. In 1900 the United States took 44 per cent of the crop and Europe the remainder. In 1901 50 per cent of the crop was taken by the United States, and this year that country's purchases have amounted to 55 per cent.

The total shipments of nuts from the Amazon up to date have been 6,871 tons, of which Manãos shipped 3,778 tons and Pará 3,093 tons. The most conservative estimates of the remainder of the crop place it at about 300 tons, thus making a total for the crop of 1902 of about 7,200 tons. The crop of 1900 was 2,514 tons; that of 1901, 2,808 tons.

THE CACAO CROP.

The cacao market has been steady at average prices, and the demand fully equal to the supply. No crop in this country is subject to such fluctuations as cacao, and for this reason comparisons with previous crops are valueless.

The total shipments from the Amazon for the first six months of 1902 were:

	Tons.
January	314
February	310
March	409
April	408
May	562
June	587
July	300
Total	2,890

Something more than one-third was taken by the United States, and the balance by Europe. France, as usual, is the largest consumer, with Holland second. The trade with the United States is, however, increasing, and before long that country will doubtless consume the bulk of the cacao product of South America.

RAILWAY MILEAGE OF THE STATE OF MINAS GERAES.

The total length of the railways of the State of Minas Geraes is 3,480.187 kilometers, of which 2,312.595 kilometers are owned by the State and 1,167.592 kilometers are under Federal control.

The railways owned by the State are: The Leopoldina, with a total length of 842.156 kilometers; West of Minas, 684 kilometers; Sapucahy, 371 kilometers; Bahia and Minas, 233.8 kilometers; Muzambinho, 94.895 kilometers; Cataguazes, 48.18 kilometers; João Gomes and Piranga, 26.564 kilometers; Paraopeba, 12 kilometers.

The Federal railways are: Central Railway of Brazil, 574.592 kilometers; Minas and Rio, 147 kilometers; Muzambinho, 144 kilometers, and Mogyana Railway, 302 kilometers.

AURIFEROUS ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS OF THE CARMO RIVER.

Dr. TIMOTHEO DA COSTA, in an article published in the "Jornal do Commercio," of Juiz de Fora, gives the results of preliminary workings recently made by him in the gold-bearing alluvial deposits of the Carmo River.

The auriferous alluvial deposits of the Carmo River are among the most important of the State of Minas Geraes, extending from the city of Mariana to the district of Barra Longa. This region has been extensively developed, as may be seen from the large number of abandoned workings. Dr. COSTA claims that the gravel from these workings still contains large quantities of fine gold which could easily be recovered if modern mining machinery were employed. The preliminary workings carried on by Dr. COSTA and his party covered a period of five months. During this time 10,500 pan washings were made. The average yield of gold per cubic meter of gravel was 3.13 grams, although some of the washings gave as high as 6 grams.

The deposit is estimated to contain 18,750,000 cubic meters of gold-bearing gravel. Calculating the yield of gold to be 3.13 grams per cubic meter, the total amount to be extracted is 58,687,500 grams.

Dr. COSTA states that there are many other alluvial deposits in Brazil containing gold which could be worked at small expense and with great profit.

COFFEE STATISTICS.

Authentic figures of coffee production for the harvest year closed June 30, 1902, are as follows:

	Bags of 132 pounds.
Received in the port of Rio	4,971,686
Received in the port of Santos	10,149,327
Total in the two ports	15,121,013

The receipts of the other ports (Victoria, Bahia, Pernambuco, etc.) will be sufficient to make up a total of 16,000,000 bags.

The present harvest, the marketing of which commenced on July 1 of this year, may be estimated at 10,000,000 bags.

The Agricultural Association of the State of São Paulo called a meeting of the coffee planters of that State on the 15th of July to discuss measures for the relief of the coffee industry, São Paulo being the greatest coffee-producing State of Brazil, and furnishing 60 per cent of the world's production. The following are some of the measures proposed and adopted: To restrict, temporarily, the area devoted to the cultivation of coffee; to establish central mills for the classification of coffee intended for export; to prohibit the export of inferior coffee; to offer premiums to roasters who shall open up new markets for São Paulo coffee; to promote the establishment in the State of large roasting mills to facilitate the consumption of coffee; to promote immigration, locating colonists in the agricultural and producing centers; to establish agricultural experiment stations; to facilitate the introduction of the most improved agricultural machinery; to solicit from the Federal Government legislation for the control of trusts and combinations, and the negotiation of commercial treaties reducing import duties on coffee.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the General Improvement Company of Pernambuco, held on the 26th day of June, 1902, it was decided to contract a loan of 920 *contos* ($447,120), giving as security the Cucaú sugar factory, situated in the municipal district of Serinhaem, State of Pernambuco. The company will issue 4,600 debentures, of the nominal value of 200 *milreis* ($97) each, bearing 7 per cent interest, payable semiannually. The loan is redeemable in twelve years, payments to be made annually, beginning with the year 1904.

The amount of gold exported from the State of Minas Geraes from 1896 to 1901 was as follows, expressed in grams: 1896, 1,988,527; 1897, 2,233,214; 1898, 3,090,205; 1899, 4,192,414; 1900, 4,304,688; 1901, 4,012,221; total, 19,821,999. The exports of manganese in 1901 amounted to 92,601,146 kilograms.

The total receipts of the custom-houses of Brazil for the first quarter of 1902 amounted to 45,904,504 *milreis*, compared with 43,324,323 *milreis* for the same period of the preceding year.

The Brazilian Congress has voted a special appropriation of 200 *contos* for the printing of the work entitled "Sertum Palmarum," compiled by the Brazilian botanist, João Barbosa Rodriguez.

According to the "Gazeta Comercial e Industrial," carbons and diamonds have recently been discovered in the district of Moro do Chapeo, State of Bahia.

CHILE.

AGREEMENTS ENTERED INTO BETWEEN CHILE AND THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC ON MAY 28, 1902.

PROTOCOL.

At a meeting held in the Department of Foreign Relations of Chile by Señor Don JOSÉ FRANCISCO VERGARA DONOSO, Secretary of Foreign Relations, and Señor Don JOSÉ ANTONIO TERRY, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Argentine Republic in Chile, for the purpose of fixing rules for the settlement of differences of all kinds which may arise between the two countries and disturb the good relations existing between them, thereby affirming the peace, which so far has been preserved in spite of the alarms felt from time to time on account of the long-standing question of limits, the Argentine Plenipotentiary said: that the purpose of his Government, as illustrated by the international policy constantly pursued by it, is to secure in all cases the settlement by friendly methods of the questions which might arise between it and the other Governments; that the Argentine Republic, while earnestly defending its rights, has always respected in all its fullness the sovereignty of the other nations, without mingling with either their domestic business or their foreign questions; that as a consequence of this fact there is no possibility to impute to his Government any aspiration to territorial expansion; that it is the intent of his Government to persevere in this policy; and that he (the Argentine Plenipotentiary), wishing to give expression to the public sentiment of his country, thought it proper to make these declarations now, when the moment had come for the Argentine Republic and Chile to remove all causes of disturbance of their international relations.

The Secretary of Foreign Relations said on his part: that his Government has entertained and continues to entertain the same high purpose which the Minister of the Argentine Republic has explained in behalf of his Government; that Chile has given abundant proofs of the sincerity of its aspirations by stipulating in its international compacts that arbitration should be resorted to for the adjustment of differences between it and the friendly nations; that, respecting the independence and territorial integrity of the other States, it does not entertain any wish of expanding its territory, unless it is in fulfilment of treaties already concluded or which hereafter may be concluded; that the Chilean Government would also persevere in this policy; that fortunately the question of limits between Chile and the Argentine Republic has ceased to be a danger to the peace of the two nations, which are now waiting for the decision soon to be given by His Britannic Majesty; and that he, wishing also to give expression to the public sentiment of Chile, and agreeing with the Argentine Minister that the moment had arrived for Chile and the Argentine Republic to remove all cause of disturbance of their mutual relations, thought it his duty to make these declarations.

In view of this conformity of aspirations, the following was agreed:

1. To conclude a General Treaty of Arbitration, by which the purposes above explained should be fostered and guaranteed.

2. To make a record of the present conference, said record to be considered as an integral part of the Arbitration Treaty.

In whose testimony they signed this instrument, in duplicate, this 28th day of May, 1902.

J. F. Vergara Donoso.
J. A. Terry.

GENERAL TREATY OF ARBITRATION.

The Governments of Chile and the Argentine Republic animated by the desire to settle by friendly methods whatever questions may arise between both countries, have decided to conclude a General Treaty of Arbitration, and appointed for this purpose as their respective Plenipotentiaries:

His Excellency the President of the Republic of Chile, Señor Don José Francisco Vergara Donoso, Secretary of State in the Department of Foreign Relations,

And His Excellency the President of the Argentine Republic, Señor Don José Antonio Terry, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Argentine Republic in Chile,

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers and finding them in due legal form, have agreed to the stipulations contained in the following articles:

Article I. The High Contracting Parties bind themselves to submit to arbitration all questions of whatever nature which from whatever cause may arise between them, in so far as they do not affect the provisions of the Constitution of the one or the other country, provided always that they can not be settled by direct negotiations.

Art. II. Questions that may have been the object of definite agreements between the Parties can not be reopened by virtue of this Treaty. In such cases the arbitration shall be limited exclusively to the questions that may arise upon the validity, interpretation, and fulfillment of the said agreements.

Art. III. The High Contracting Parties select as Arbitrator the Government of His Britannic Majesty. If either of the Parties should sever its friendly relations with the Government of His Britannic Majesty, both Parties select as Arbitrator in such case the Government of the Swiss Confederation.

Within the period of sixty days, counted from the exchange of ratifications, both parties shall petition, jointly or singly, the Government of His Britannic Majesty, Arbitrator in the first case, and the Government of the Swiss Confederation, Arbitrator in the second case, to deign to accept the office of Arbitrator conferred upon them by this treaty.

Art. IV. The points, questions, or divergencies to be arbitrated shall be fixed by the Contracting Governments, which shall fix the extent of the powers of the Arbitrator and all circumstances relating to the procedure.

Art. V. In default of agreement, either of the parties may solicit the intervention of the Arbitrator, whose duty it shall be to fix the matters to be arbitrated, and the time, place, and rules of procedure of the arbitration. He shall also decide all the questions of procedure that may arise in the course of the debate. The parties to the arbitration bind themselves to place at the disposal of the Arbitrator all the information within their reach.

Art. VI. Each one of the parties shall have the power to appoint one or more persons to represent it before the Arbitrator.

Art. VII. The Arbitrator is competent to decide upon the validity of the agreement to arbitrate and its interpretation; and he is also equally competent to decide the disputes that may arise between the parties to the arbitration as to whether certain questions have or have not been submitted to the arbitral jurisdiction in the deed of agreement to arbitrate.

Art. VIII. The Arbitrator shall decide in conformity with the principles of International Law, unless the arbitral agreement stipulates the observance of special rules, or empowers him to decide as a friendly mediator.

Art. IX. The decision shall settle definitely each point in dispute, and shall give the reasons on which it is founded.

Art. X. The decision shall be drawn in duplicate, and notice thereof shall be given to each one of the parties through its representative.

Art. XI. A legally pronounced decision settles, within the limits of its scope, the contention between the parties.

Art. XII. The Arbitrator shall state in the decision the period of time within which it is to take effect, and he shall be competent to decide the questions that may arise out of the execution of the same.

Art. XIII. No appeal can be taken from the decision, and its fulfillment is confided to the honor of the nations signatory to this treaty. Nevertheless, the recourse of revision before the Arbitrator who pronounced the sentence shall be admitted, provided that application therefor be made before the expiration of the time fixed for its execution, and in the following cases:

1. If the decision has been based upon a false or spurious document.
2. If the decision has been wholly or in part the consequence of an error of fact resulting from the procedure or the documents of the case.

Art. XIV. Each one of the parties shall pay its own expenses and half of the general expenses of the arbitration.

Art. XV. The present treaty shall remain in force for ten years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications. If it should not be denounced six months before its expiration, it shall be considered as renewed for another term of ten years, and so on in succession.

The present treaty shall be ratified and its ratifications exchanged in Santiago within six months from its date.

In testimony whereof the Plenipotentiaries of Chile and the Argentine Republic have signed and sealed in duplicate the present treaty, at the city of Santiago, this 28th day of May, 1902.

[SEAL.] J. F. Vergara Donoso.
[SEAL.] J. A. Terry.

CONVENTION ON NAVAL ARMAMENTS.

At a meeting held at the Department of Foreign Relations of Chile by Señor Don José Francisco Vergara Donoso, Secretary of Foreign Relations, and Señor Don José Antonio Terry, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Argentine Republic in Chile, it was agreed by both parties to set forth in the following Convention the conclusions reached by them for the purpose of limiting the naval armaments of the two Republics, which conclusions have been reached owing to the initiative and good offices of His Britannic Majesty, represented by Sir Gerard A. Lowther, his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Chile, and by Sir W. A. C. Barrington, his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in the Argentine Republic.

Article I. With the object of removing all disquieting or suspicious motive in one or the other country, the Governments of Chile and of the Argentine Republic renounce the acquisition of the war vessels they have in construction and the making for the present of any new acquisitions.

Both Governments agree, moreover, to reduce their respective fleets, to which end they will continue to treat until they arrive at an agreement which shall effect a prudent equilibrium between the said fleets. This reduction shall be made in the term of one year counted from the date of the exchange of the present convention.

ART. II. The two Governments bind themselves not to increase during five years their naval armaments without previous notice, which the one desirous of increasing shall give to the other eighteen months in advance. It is understood that this agreement does not include all armament for the fortification of coasts and ports, it being permitted to acquire any floating machine intended solely for coast and port defense, such as submarines, &c.

ART. III. The sales to which this convention may give rise shall not be made to countries having questions pending with one or other of the contracting parties.

ART. IV. With the object of facilitating the transfer of pending contracts, both Governments bind themselves to extend for two months the term they have stipulated for the delivery of the respective vessels under construction, to which end they shall give the necessary instructions at the time of signing this convention.

ART. V. The ratification of this convention shall be exchanged in the term of sixty days, or before if possible, and the exchange shall take place in this city of Santiago.

In witness whereof the Plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed, in duplicate, this convention at the city of Santiago this 28th day of May, 1902.

[SEAL.] J. F. VERGARA DONOSO.
J. A. TERRY.

At a meeting held at the Department of Foreign Relations of Chile by Señor Don JOSÉ FRANCISCO VERGARA DONOSO, Secretary of Foreign Relations, and Señor Don JOSÉ ANTONIO TERRY, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Argentine Republic, both of them being duly authorized for the purpose of fixing the interpretation to be given to the Treaty of Limits of July 23, 1881, the Protocol of May 1, 1893, the agreement of April 17, 1896, and the "actas" of the 15th, 17th, and 22d of September, 1898, have agreed in the name of their respective Governments, and in order to avoid any difficulty which might present itself in the actual demarcation of the boundary line between the two countries, in the part thereof submitted to the decision of His Britannic Majesty, to request the Arbitrator to appoint a Commission whose duty it shall be to mark on the ground the limits which the decision may establish.

In testimony whereof they have signed the present "acta" in duplicate at Santiago on the 28th of May, 1902.

[SEAL.] J. F. VERGARA DONOSO.
[SEAL.] J. A. TERRY.

NOTES EXCHANGED BETWEEN THE CHILEAN SECRETARY OF FOREIGN RELATIONS AND THE ARGENTINE MINISTER IN CHILE.

SANTIAGO, *May 26, 1902.*

MR. MINISTER: As the proceedings in the arbitration respecting the limits between our respective countries have reached a stage which permits the belief that the decision will soon be given, my Government, animated as it has always been, by the desire that this long standing dispute should be closed as soon as possible, would be exceedingly gratified if the Government of Your Excellency, if intending to make use of its right to file a new argument, would be pleased to do it in a manner which would not prevent the Arbitrator from rendering his decision within the present year.

Hoping that Your Excellency will be pleased to give me an answer on this point, I remain, etc.,

J. F. VERGARA DONOSO.

His Excellency Don JOSÉ A. TERRY,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
of the Argentine Republic.

ARGENTINE LEGATION, *Santiago, May 28, 1902.*

MR. SECRETARY: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's note of the 26th instant, stating that as the proceedings of the arbitration of limits between our respective countries are so advanced the Government of Your Excellency, animated by the desire that this long-standing dispute should be settled as soon as possible, would be pleased to have the Argentine Government cooperate for this purpose in the form which, in its judgment, might be adequate to facilitate the work of the Arbitrator and secure his decision within the present year.

In answer thereto, Mr. Secretary, it is gratifying to me to inform Your Excellency that I have received instructions from my Government permitting me to state that it is animated by exactly the same feelings and purposes set forth by Your Excellency, and that it is ready to facilitate the action of the Arbitrator, in order that his decision be rendered within the time mentioned. To this effect it will take the necessary steps.

I am, Mr. Secretary, etc.,

J. A. TERRY.

His Excellency the SECRETARY OF FOREIGN RELATIONS.

SANTIAGO, *May 28, 1902.*

MR. MINISTER: The second part of Article I of the Convention entered into for the limitation of the naval armaments of Chile and the Argentine Republic says: "Both Governments agree, moreover, to reduce their respective fleets, to which end they will continue to treat until they arrive at an agreement which shall effect a prudent equilibrium between the said fleets. This reduction shall be made in the term of one year, counted from the date of the exchange of the present Convention."

This Government understands that the differences which may arise out of the execution of the above clause should be adjusted by the Arbitrator, as provided in Article I of the General Treaty of Arbitration concluded on this date.

Hoping Your Excellency will be pleased to communicate to me the ideas of your Government in regard to this point, I remain, etc.,

J. F. Vergara Donoso.

His Excellency Don Jose A. Terry,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
of the Argentine Republic.

Santiago, *May 28, 1902.*

Mr. Secretary: I had the honor to receive Your Excellency's note of this date, informing me that your Government interprets the second part of Article I of the Convention on Limitation of Naval Armaments in the sense that any differences which may arise and can not be directly adjusted within one year by the two Foreign Offices ought to be submitted to arbitration, in compliance with the general treaty on that subject concluded on this date.

In reply thereto it is gratifying to me to express to Your Excellency that my Government interprets in the same way the stipulation referred to.

I am, etc., J. A. Terry.

His Excellency the Secretary of Foreign Relations.

PREMIUM FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF SULPHURIC ACID.

The following is a translation of a law passed recently by the National Chilean Congress, the text of which was published in the "Diario Oficial" of June 12, 1902:

"Article 1. A premium of 3 *centavos* will be granted for each kilogram of sulphuric acid at 60 degrees Baumé manufactured in the country, provided that the production of each factory is not less than 1,500 tons annually.

"Art. 2. The interested parties, in order to enjoy this premium, must begin work on their factory within one year, dating from the promulgation of the present law.

"Art. 3. The President of the Republic is authorized to expend annually, during a period of five years, a sum amounting to 50,000 *pesos*, to pay the premiums provided for in article 1.

"ART. 4. If the sum of 50,000 *pesos* is insufficient to subsidize the total production of the different factories of sulphuric acid established in the country, the amount will be divided in proportion to the production of each factory."

Mention should be made of the fact that the pyrites suitable to the manufacture of sulphuric acid abound in Chile.

Sulphuric acid would be especially valuable in the treatment, by the wet process, of the poor copper ores which are found in abundance in the Cordilleras.

COLOMBIA.

CUSTOMS TARIFF.

(Revised up to March, 1902.)[a]

[Money, weights, and measures: The monetary unit of Colombia is the *peso* = 100 *centavos* (4s. nominal value). For weights and measures Colombia has adopted the metrical system.]

Foreign products shall, on entering national territory, be subject, per kilogram, to the duties established below. (Law 36 of 1886.)

The following reductions shall be made to these duties:

Forty per cent in the custom-houses of Aruca and Meta. (Law 53 of 1884 and decree 397 of 1886.)

Twenty per cent in the custom-house of Buenaventura.

Fifty-five per cent for unembroidered cotton tissues, and 30 per cent for other goods, in the custom-house of Tumaco. (Laws 10 and 129 of 1888.)

Every payment in the custom-house shall be subject to a surtax of 25 per cent. Said amount shall be distributed between the States with the exception of the State of Panama. (Laws 88 of 1886, 48 of 1887, and 10 and 129 of 1888.)

No reductions shall be made nor surtaxes levied on the increases stipulated in decree 453 of 1893.

No.	Goods.	Duties.
	Comestibles and condiments.	
1	Sweet potatoes or yams, potatoes, onions, maize, rice, chick peas, lentils, beans, and all kinds of vegetables, pot herbs, and fruits, fresh	*Pesos.* 0. 01
	The same, imported through the custom-houses of Buenaventura and Tumaco (law 29 of 1887)[a]	Free.
2	Garlic	.05
3	Flour, including sago, arrowroot, tapioca, maïzena, and other similar products	.05
	The same, imported through the custom-houses of Buenaventura and Tumaco (law 29 of 1887)[b]	Free.
4	Wheat flour prepared for vermicelli and other similar alimentary pastes, imported for the manufacture of said products (Decree 537 of 1888, Diario Oficial 7430)[c] [d]	.01

[a] Revision effected by the International Tariffs Bureau.

[b] The Government shall levy a duty on these products as soon as the reasons which caused the exemption cease to exist. (Art. 2 of law 29 of 1887.)

[c] Decree 1278, of December 29, 1894 (Diario Oficial 9677, of January 11, 1895): The decree 537 of 1888, published in No. 7430 of the Diario Oficial, reducing the import duties leviable on several raw materials destined to industries, is repealed.

[d] Ordinance of June 26, 1895, relative to the régime applicable to wheat (Diario Oficial 9781, of July 6, 1895). An ordinance, dated November 16, 1889, annexed to the bill of the budget law of 1890, having prescribed that barley should be comprised among the alimentary products of the Second Class of the Tariff, the same classification should, by analogy, be adopted for wheat, which is a product of the same nature.

No.	Goods.	Duties.
	Comestibles and condiments—Continued.	
5	Salt codfish and meat in brine, and, in general, fish and meat not prepared	*Pesos.* 0. 05
6	Sugar	. 05
7	Hazlenuts, nuts and almonds, in the shell, and, in general, all alimentary products not prepared and not elsewhere mentioned	. 10
8	Vermicelli and other pastes	. 10
9	Alimentary products, prepared, such as Bologna sausages, salmon, hams, sweetmeats, confectionery, preserved and dried fruits, etc., fruits preserved in vinegar, and condiments of all kinds not specially mentioned	. 20
10	Olives, in barrels	. 10
11	Tea	. 70
12	Cinnamon	. 30
13	Saffron	[a] 1. 20
14	Aniseed	. 20
15	Ice (law 36 of 1886 and 129 of 1888)	. 01
16	Salt [b] [c] ... 12½ kilograms	1. 20
	Beverages.	
17	Beer and other fermented beverages	. 05
18	Must of barley and other materials, fermented or not, liquid or solid, for the manufacture of beer, and condensed beer	. 02½
19	Wines:	
	Red, common, in casks, barrels, or demijohns	. 02½
	Red, Bordeaux, Burgundy, Catalonia, and pharmaceutical wine of San Rafael, in bottles (law 129 of 1888)	[d] . 05
	White, sweet and dry, in casks or barrels	. 05
	Other	[a] . 40
20	Spirituous beverages, such as brandy, rum, geneva, whisky, rosolis, etc., and all condensed liquids for the manufacture of these beverages	[a] [e] . 40
	Liquids, other.	
21	Vinegar, in barrels	. 05
22	Olive oil	. 10
	Linseed oil for preparing paint	. 10
23	Inks:	
	Black, for writing	. 05
	Colored, for writing	. 10
	Printing, for bookbinders and lithographers (liquid or solid)	. 01
24	Liquids of all kinds, with the exception of perfumery and liquids specially mentioned	. 20

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[a] This duty does not include the increase stipulated in decree 453 of 1893.

[b] Decree 447, of October 3, 1895, modifying the decree 1449 of 1893, which prescribes the duties leviable on salt imported through the custom-houses of Buenaventura and Tumaco (Diario Oficial 9842, of October 8, 1895): The import duties leviable on salt imported through the custom-houses of Buenaventura and Tumaco are reduced to 10 centavos per 12½ kilograms.

This reduction shall be effected by tenths, at the rate of one-tenth per month, on and after January 2 next, conformably to the stipulations of article 205 of the constitution.

[c] Decree 299 of March 12, 1901, establishing the salt régime (Diario Oficial 11449, of March 23, 1901): Art. 3. The duty payable at custom-houses of the Republic on salt imported from abroad shall be 4 pesos per 12½ kilograms.

An executive decree may reduce the above rate in the Buenaventura and Tumaco custom-houses.

The first article of decree 11 of 1901 and article 1 of the customs tariff are modified accordingly.

[d] This duty does not include the increase on San Rafael wine stipulated in decree 453 of 1893.

[e] Decree 846 of July 15, 1901, establishing the import duties payable upon alcohol and other spirits (Diario Oficial 11536, of August 8, 1901): Sole article. As soon as the present decree shall have come to the knowledge of the respective customs administrators of the Republic, the undermentioned alcohol and liquors shall pay the following customs duties:

Spirits (aguardiente), absinthe, alcohol (pure, disinfected, rectified, etc.), bitters, brandy, cognac, creams, curaçao, chartreuses and other cordials, gin, kirsch, rum, whisky, and the like, kilogram	$2. 00
Extract of cognac, essences and spirits for making liqueurs ... kilogram	10. 00

No.	Goods.	Duties.
	Cotton.	
	Cotton manufactured into unbleached tissues, without white or colored parts, not figured and without needlework	*Pesos.* 0.40
26	Cotton, fulled (en fulas), blue; and tissues, white, or unbleached with white parts, plain, neither dyed nor figured, without needlework or embroidery, such as those known as bogotonas, calicos, liencillos, madapolams, bramantes, etc	.50
27	Drills and other tissues, white or colored, not otherwise mentioned	.60
28	Counterpanes, tissues called marsellas, and figured or damasked tissues not included in any other category; velvet, ferret, and ribbons	.70
29	Shawls, with or without woolen fringes	.60
30	Handkerchiefs, with or without common embroidery; rouens and cotton tissues in the piece for their manufacture	.80
31	Stockings and other kinds of hosiery, such as undershirts, drawers, and gloves; muslins, lawns, and other transparent tissues; damasks, table covers, and hammocks; ready-made underclothing without embroidery, lace, or other ornamentation, composed of material subject to higher duties	.90
32	All kinds of tissues, embroidered or with network, and imitations thereof, including lace, insertions, etc., and the same articles in ready-made clothing not otherwise mentioned	1.20
33	Thread—	
	White	.40
	Colored	.60
34	Fringes, galloons, cords, braids, tassels, and other similar articles	.90
35	Wicks for lamps and tinder boxes	.20
	Wicks for candles and matches	.10
36	Bridle reins	.20
	Unembroidered cotton tissues, imported through the custom-house of Tumaco, shall enjoy a reduction of 25 per cent in addition to the general reduction granted to all goods imported through the port of Tumaco, as stipulated in the preliminary notes to the tariff. (Law 129 of 1888.)	
	Hemp and flax.	
37	Sacks or bags, empty, of coarse cloth, tarred or not, with or without waterproof paper, and coarse tissue for the manufacture of such bags	.01
38	Cloth, unbleached (coleta)	.10
39	Common unbleached tissues, such as cretonne (crehuelas), sail and tent canvas, domestics, with the exception of drills	.30
40	Cretonnes, white or striped, common	.40
41	Fine unbleached tissues, with the exception of drills and other tissues mentioned in the following categories	.60
42	Drills, unbleached, white or colored, cretonnes, platillas, damasks; stuffs for tablecloths, napkins, and towels; bed covers, stuffs for mattresses, ribbons, sheeting, and other similar materials not mentioned in another number of the tariff, provided that they be without needlework or embroidery	.80
43	Handkerchiefs, caps, stockings, gloves, Brittany cloth, coquillo, long lawns (estopillias), picardias, Irish linen, labales, warandols, batistes, striped stuffs in imitation of cotton; fringes, galloons, sashes, tapes, ribbons, cords, tassels, and other similar articles; ready-made clothing without embroidery, lace, or other trimmings composed of materials subject to higher duty	1.00
44	Tissues of all kinds, embroidered or with lace-work, and imitations thereof, including lace, insertions, etc., and the same tissues in ready-made clothing, not otherwise mentioned	[a] 1.20
45	Thread	.40

[a] This duty does not include the increase stipulated in decree 453 of 1893.

No.	Goods.	Duties.
	Hemp and flax—Continued.	
		Pesos.
46	Cordages and cables, tarred	0.05
47	Cordage not otherwise mentioned	.20
48	Oilcloth for roofing for farmhouses and bridges	.05
49	Common cloth prepared or varnished for floors; common oilcloth for carriages, not including that used for table covers	.20
	Wool.	
50	Wool, unmanufactured	.05
51	Blankets	.50
52	Yarns	.60
53	Carpets, rugs, and table covers	.70
54	Baize, frieze, and flannels	.90
55	Loose woven or transparent tissues, tissues of all kinds, embroidered or with lace work, and imitations thereof, including lace, insertions, etc., and ready-made clothing	[a] 1.20
56	All other tissues and articles not specially mentioned	1.00
	Silk.	
57	Silk thread, tissues, etc	[a] 1.20
	Various tissues and threads.	
58	Brocades and other tissues embroidered with gold, silver, or other metals, also threads, etc., of the same materials	[a] 1.20
59	Tissues of horsehair or other materials not specially mentioned	.60
60	Oilcloth for furniture and table covers, not specially mentioned	.60
61	Small samples, not exceeding 25 kilograms in weight [b]	Free.
62	Tissues made of several materials shall be subject to the duty leviable on the most highly taxed component material.	
	Caoutchouc.	
63	Caoutchouc, unmanufactured	.40
64	Boots and shoes of all kinds, life-preservers, tissues for making apparel (zamarros), and waterproof cloaks (ruanas) without wool or silk	.80
65	Pipes and hose for pumps, drains, and roofs; caoutchouc prepared for machines and flooring, excepting hose for fire engines, which pays 1 centavo per kilogram	.05
66	Lids and stoppers for recipients	.10
67	Elastics for shoes	.60
68	Buttons not covered	.40
69	Caoutchouc manufactured into all other articles	1.00
	Hides, skins, and leather.	
70	Hides, skins, and leather, unmanufactured, except patent leather	.20
71	Patent leather, unmanufactured	.30
72	Boots and shoes	1.00
73	Gloves, caps, furs for trimming clothing, etc., pocketbooks, cigar cases, game bags, and other similar articles	[a] 1.20
74	Hides, skins, and leather manufactured into articles not specially mentioned	1.00
75	Harness for carts and carriages	.10

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[a] This duty does not include the increase stipulated in decree 453 of 1893.

[b] Customs circular extending to six months the delay allowed to commercial travelers for exporting their samples duty free (Diario Oficial 10298, of March 29, 1897): By circular dated March 26, 1897, the delay of four months, granted to commercial travelers for exporting their samples duty free, has been extended to six months.

No.	Goods.	Duties.
	Earthenware.	
		Pesos.
76	Articles of all kinds of common faience and stoneware	0.10
	Articles of all kinds of porcelain and of Talavera	.20
77	Pots, pans, bottles, large or small flasks, empty, of earthenware, destined to be used as recipients, and, in general, common crockery	.02½
78	Conducts, pipes and tubes, for pumps, drains, and roofs	.05
	Crystal and glass.	
79	Demijohns and common bottles of black glass or of common white glass	.01
80	Flasks, large and small, of common glass	.02½
81	Plate glass, not silvered	.05
82	Mirrors:	
	Not exceeding 25 centimeters	.20
	Exceeding 25 centimeters	.40
83	Beads, pearls, bugles, piping cords, imitation precious stones or jewels, glasses for watches and spectacles, and other similar articles	.60
84	All other articles of glass	.20
	Articles for lighting, and other purposes.	
85	Wax, white, yellow, and laurel colored:	
	Not manufactured	.30
	Manufactured into candles or other articles	.40
86	Spermaceti:	
	Not manufactured	.20
	Manufactured into candles, etc	.30
87	Stearin[b] and paraffin:	
	Not manufactured	.05
	Manufactured into candles, etc	.20
88	Tallow, not manufactured	.01
89	Tallow or other candles not specially mentioned	.20
90	Stearic acid[a]	.01
91	Petroleum	.10
92	Matches:	
	Of wood[b]	.20
	Of wax[b]	.60

[a] Ministerial ordinance of January 4, 1899, relative to the customs treatment of stearin (Diario Oficial 10861, of January 16, 1899): In virtue of a ministerial ordinance dated January 4, 1899, stearin, classed in No. 87 of the tariff, is assimilated to stearic acid and shall be dutiable like the latter product according to tariff No. 90, at the rate of 1 *centavo* per kilogram.

[b] I. Decree No. 438, of September 28, 1897, prohibiting the importation of matches as well as raw materials destined to their manufacture (Diario Oficial 10461, of October 5, 1897): On and after October 8, 1897, the importation into the territory of the Republic of matches of all kinds and the following enumerated raw materials as well as articles destined to their manufacture and packing is prohibited, to wit:

1. Common phosphorus.
2. Red phosphorus.
3. Wood in strips or vestas, for matches.
4. Cardboard boxes.
5. Cardboard prepared for the manufacture of boxes.

Art. 2. Matches and the above enumerated materials imported after the aforesaid date shall be considered as contraband and confiscated comformably to the customs regulations, and one-half of the value of the contraband shall be attributed to the denunciator or to those having effected the seizure and the other half shall be handed over to the farmer of the monopoly for the manufacture and sale of matches.

II. Ministerial ordinance of December 30, 1898, authorizing the importation of matches (Diario Oficial 10857, of January 11, 1899): In virtue of a ministerial ordinance dated December 30, 1898, the manufacture, importation, and trade in matches are authorized, on observance of the laws in force.

III. Ministerial ordinance of January 18, 1899, suspending the execution of ordinance dated December 30, 1898, relative to the importation of matches (Diario Oficial of January 24, 1899): The effects of ministerial ordinance of December 30, 1898, authorizing the manufacture, importation, and sale of matches are suspended.

No.	Goods.	Duties.
	Drugs and medicines.[a]	
		Pesos.
93	Drugs and medicines of all kinds, with the exception of those enumerated below	[b] 0.30
94	Alum	.20
95	Saltpeter	.05
96	Potash, soda ashes and salts, pine resin, subcarbonates of potash and soda	.02½
97	Niter, sulphur (crude), flour of sulphur, sulphur in powder, sticks, or cylinders (law 89 of 1886)	.01
98	Products and substances necessary for the treatment of metals by the action of chlorides, such as sulphuric acid, bromine, bromide of potash and soda, chloride of lime (bleaching powder), hyposulphite and carbonate of soda, caustic soda (law 129 of 1888)	.01
	NOTE.—The term "medicines" comprises certain articles used in case of sickness, such as trusses, braces, etc., but not the recipients and utensils of earthenware, etc., used by druggists, nor surgical instruments, etc., nor other similar articles which are dutiable according to their respective numbers of the tariff.	
	Perfumery and soap.	
99	Florida, Divina, and Kananga waters	.30
100	All other articles of perfumery and for toilet, such as essences, soaps, creams, razor strops, tooth and clothes brushes, etc., not specially mentioned	[b] 1.20
101	Common oil soap	.20
	Common resin and tallow soap	.05
	Paper and cardboard.	
102	Journals, pamphlets, and other printed matter	Free.
103	Paper:	
	White, not sized, and colored, for printing	.05
	Blotting paper, and all other common paper for wrapping and package	.05
	The same, blue, for packing vermicelli and other alimentary pastes. (Decree 357 of 1888, Diario Oficial 7430)	.01
	Sandpaper	.05
	Cigarette papers	.05
	Writing paper, envelopes, and all other paper not specially mentioned; stationery, not specially mentioned	.20
	Tissue paper	.10
	Music paper	.30
	Blank books, ruled or not, and notebooks	.40
	Books, printed	.10
	Pictures, maps, and engravings of all kinds, and music in manuscript or printed	.40
	Paper, entirely gilt or silvered	.40
	Wall paper, and paper marbled or painted for bookbinding and other purposes	.20
104	Cardboard:	
	For printing, bookbinding, lithography, and other industrial uses	.05
	In other articles, with the exception of playing cards	.20
105	Playing cards	1.20

[a] Ministerial ordinance 28494, of October 18, 1897, relative to the customs treatment of carbide of calcium and iodolithe (Diario Oficial 10510, of December 11, 1897: Carbide of calcium shall be included in Class III, and iodolithe in Class IV of the tariff, or dutiable respectively at the rate of 2½ and 5 *centavos*.

[b] This duty does not include the increase stipulated in decree 453 of 1893.

No.	Goods.	Duties.
	Wood.	
106	Building woods, such as shingles, beams, sleepers for railways, planks and boards, neither planed nor finished	*Pesos.* Free.
107	Common woods, planed, and cabinetmakers' woods, planed or not, unwrought, with the exception of veneers	0.01
108	Veneers	.20
109	Moldings, carvings, and ornaments for furniture; and frames, gilt or not	.30
110	Furniture:	
	Bedsteads, large dining tables, wardrobes, and large chest of drawers for clothes or other uses; without mirrors, carvings, nor inlaid work	.05
	Of all kinds, with mirrors, carvings, inlaid work, or upholstered with woolen or silk tissues	.30
	Not specially mentioned	.20
	NOTE.—Amongst furniture, whatever be its quality, are not included mattresses, pillows, etc.; when these articles are imported separately, they shall be dutiable according to the stuff covering the same.	
111	Statues, images, and altars for churches	.20
112	Musical instruments:	
	Organs and pianos	.10
	Harmoniums, barrel organs, and harps	.20
	Other	.80
113	Pencils, for writing and for carpenters	.20
114	Molds and rules (for mechanical purposes)	.20
115	Bellows:	
	For forges	.05
	Other	.20
116	Saddletrees, uncovered	.20
117	Buckets and tubs	.05
118	Barrels, pipes, and casks, mounted or not, for dry goods or liquids	.02½
119	Taps for barrels or casks	.05
120	Common wooden boxes, roughly made, mounted or not, for packing	.02½
121	Boards for making boxes to contain vermicelli or other similar alimentary pastes, and intended for manufactories of these products. (Decree 537 of 1888, Diario Oficial 7430)	.01
122	Small boards for match boxes and wood for matches	.05
123	Vehicles:	
	Carriages and trucks for railways	Free.
	Carts and wagons for the transport of goods and other similar uses	.02½
	Coaches and carriages of all kinds	.05
	Velocipedes	.40
124	Boats, mounted or not, intended for the navigation of the inland waters of the Republic ([a])	.01
125	Oars	.05
126	Houses, not adjusted	Free.
127	Windows, doors, etc., imported separately	.05
128	Machines:	
	For ships; mechanical, industrial and agricultural machines	.05
	For mining purposes (Law 129 of 1888)	.01
129	Walking sticks, without swords	.80
130	Manufactures of wood not specially mentioned	.40
	Jute, osier, and other similar articles.	
131	Empty sacks or bags of jute or sisal hemp, tarred or not, with or without waterproof paper, and tissues of said materials for the manufacture of these sacks	.01

[a] Law 76 of November 7, 1896, providing for the free entry of steamers and craft (bongos) imported into the Republic to ply on navigable waterways (Diario oficial 11216, of December 23, 1896): Sole article. Steamships in whole or in part imported for navigation on the Magdalena and its tributaries are exempt from the payment of import duty.

This exemption shall likewise extend to tugboats (bongos) of iron and steel.

Paragraph. All rigging, accessories, and tackle appertaining to the vessels referred to shall enjoy the same exemption.

No.	Goods.	Duties.
	Jute, osier, and other similar articles—Continued.	*Pesos.*
132	Hay and straw (Laws 36 of 1886 and 129 of 1888)	0.01
133	Palm leaves for the manufacture of hats	.05
134	Espadaña (*Sagitta aquatica*), straw and common twigs, unwrought or in brooms	.05
135	Baskets of osiers or other vegetable material	.20
136	Mats and door mats of all kinds	.05
	Iron and steel.	
137	Iron, crude	.01
138	Rails, rail spikes, and other materials for public railways	Free.
139	Rails for private railways	.05
140	Vessels, or parts of the same[a]	.01
141	Anchors and grapnels for small boats	.02½
142	Bridges for public roads	Free.
	Bridges for private roads	.05
143	Gasometers, apparatus, conducts, and lamps for public lighting	Free.
144	Articles of iron intended for the construction or repair of penitentiary establishments	Free.
145	Telegraph wire for public use	Free.
	Telegraph wire for private use	.02½
146	Iron wire (barbed wire) for fencing, and staples and other accessories for fixing the same	.01
147	Railing for ornamenting public buildings and squares	Free.
148	Lightning conductors	Free.
149	Conducts for public drains of the districts and for public fountains or basins	Free.
150	Lighting apparatus, etc., for light-houses, also light-houses and lanterns	.01
151	Tower clocks, including dials and bells	.02½
152	Iron houses (Laws 36 of 1886 and 129 of 1888) and galvanized iron in plates and sheets, for roofing	.01
153	Balustrading for buildings; also doors, windows, etc., imported separately	.05
154	Fire engines and apparatus	.01
155	Hydraulic pumps and machinery, with their pipes and other accessories	.05
156	Machines:	
	For mines (law 129 of 1888)	.01
	For mechanical purposes	.01
	For agricultural purposes	.02½
	For arts, trades, and industry	.05
	Not mentioned, the weight of which does not exceed 1,000 kilograms	.05
	Of all kinds, the weight of which exceeds 1,000 kilograms	.01

[a] Ordinance of February 23, 1895, relative to the customs treatment of machetes and knives (Diario Oficial 9706, of February 28, 1895): For the classification of knives and machetes proceeding from abroad, as well as those of such articles the customs clearance of which has not yet been effected, the customs must comply with the following stipulations:

Pruning knives (calabozos), sickles (aguinches), and other edged implements for grubbing, as well as machetes or hunting knives not exceeding 40 centimeters (40 pulgadas granadinas) in length, shall be ranged in the fourth class of the customs tariff, and subject to a duty of 5 cenavos per kilogram. Knives or edged implements employed in arts and trades, such as knives for bookbinders and shoemakers, and those employed for agricultural purposes (other than the edged implements for grubbing and the hunting knives mentioned above) shall be ranged in the sixth class, and subject to a duty of 20 centavos.

Machetes and peinillas which are carried with a belt (other than those employed in the army), daggers, and all other similar articles shall be considered as side arms and ranged in the fourteenth class, and subject to a duty of $1 per kilogram.

Machetes, peinillas, and sabers employed in the army are arms of war, and, as such, prohibited on importation.

Common table knives are ranged in the eighth class, and those with handles of ivory, mother-of-pearl, plated, and of Britannia metal are comprised in the fourteenth class.

Knives and machetes not enumerated in the preceding paragraphs are comprised in the eighth class.

Should the handles, sheaths, or other parts of machetes, knives, etc., be of silver or a material other than that generally employed in their manufacture, and should, owing to their weight or other circumstances, such parts be subject to higher duty when imported separated (ordinance of February 10, 1887, Diario Oficial 6958), the machetes or knives in question shall be subject to the duty leviable on the latter material.

No.	Goods.	Duties.
	Iron and steel—Continued.	
		Pesos.
157	Presses for printers, bookbinders, and lithographers	0.02½
158	Motors of all kinds and of any power	.02½
159	Tin plate	.05
160	Monitores and large cylinders for coffee-preparing machines	.02½
161	Boilers, large	.05
162	Tanks for potable water	.01
163	Stampers and blocks of iron, steel, or bronze for ore-crushing machines and mills (law 129 of 1888)	.01
164	Anvils and pulley blocks	.05
165	Plows	.02½
166	Plates or rods not included in roughly wrought iron; beds, large chains, safes, nails, and tacks; kitchen utensils, not tinned or only tinned on the interior; flat irons; large implements for agricultural purposes, for quarries and for mines, such as hoes and picks, levers, shovels, drill bits, large hooks (garlanchas), axes, large crowbars for mines, spades, hammers, pickaxes, drills, machetes, and other knives for felling timber	.05
167	Steel in bars or rods, for manufacturing purposes (law 129 of 1888)	.02½
168	Machetes or hunting knives, not exceeding 20 inches in length (law 129 of 1888) [a] [b]	.05
169	Drills of steel for mines (law 129 of 1888)	.05
170	Tools for blacksmiths, stone masons, carpenters, and bricklayers	.20
171	Hormas (instruments for arts and trades)	.20
172	Wire, rings, buttons, hinges, screws, and springs for furniture	.20
173	Furniture	.20
174	Tires, wheels, axles, springs, and pins for carriages and carts	.05
175	Scales, balances, Roman, etc.:	
	For weighing more than 100 kilograms	.10
	For weighing 100 kilograms and less	.20
176	Currycombs and brushes	.20
177	Cooking utensils and other articles of tin, or of iron tinned both on the interior and on the exterior	.20
178	Knives for arts and industry, such as bookbinders' and shoemakers' knives [a]	.20
179	Cutlery not otherwise mentioned [c]	.40
180	Side arms, firearms, and other arms, including sporting guns [c]	1.00
181	Razors and scissors, fine or half fine; knives and forks with handles of ivory, mother-of-pearl, britannia metal, or with electroplated handles; nipples for guns; beads, gilt or silvered; pencil cases, jewelry, and all gilt or silvered articles; also those of German silver or electroplated, fine or half fine [a]	1.00
182	Drills of steel not otherwise mentioned	.20
183	Iron and steel manufactured into articles not otherwise mentioned	.40
	Copper and bronze.	
184	Copper or bronze, unwrought, in bars and in ingots	.10
185	Plates or sheets, of whatever weight	.10
186	Pans or boilers, or other articles the weight of which exceeds 25 kilograms	.20
187	Articles the weight of which exceeds 500 grams but does not surpass 25 kilograms	.40
	Articles the weight of which does not exceed 500 grams	.50

[a] See note on p. 730.

[b] Ordinance of May 10, 1895, completing the provisions relative to machetes or hunting knives (Diario Oficial 9753, of May 17, 1895): The law 129 of 1888, which, in the classification of machetes or hunting knives, established for these knives a length not exceeding 20 inches, meant the English measure, as said measure is generally inscribed in the catalogues of models published by the firms manufacturing the kinds of knives ordinarily imported into this country. Besides, this measure is used in the orders and in the commercial invoices, and also usually in the sales and purchases effected on the markets of the country.

Consequently, for the collection of import duties, the customs must range in the fourth class of the tariff, such machetes or hunting knives the blade of which does not measure more than 0.508 meter in length, equivalent to 20 English inches.

[c] See note, p. —.

No.	Goods.	Duties.
	Copper and bronze—Continued.	
		Pesos.
188	Jewelry, beads, galloons, spangles, wire and similar articles, electroplated articles, and percussion caps for firearms	1.00
189	Statues for the ornamentation of public buildings and squares	Free.
	Tin.	
190	Tin:	
	In ingots	.10
	In plates and other articles	.40
	In powder or sheets	.50
	Lead.	
191	Lead in ingots, for mines (para minas)	.02½
192	Slabs, pipes, and other articles exceeding 5 kilograms in weight; also shot, and accessories for printing; lead in ingots which are not destined for mines	.05
193	Toys, foil and thin sheets	.70
194	Capsules for recipients	.10
195	Lead in any other shape	.40
	Zinc.	
196	Zinc, unwrought, in plates and sheets, including those for roofing, and in pipes	.05
	Manufactured into any other article	.40
	Mercury.	
197	Mercury (law 129 of 1888)	.02½
	Gold.	
198	Gold:	
	In bars	.02½
	In coins of a fineness of not less than 90 per cent	Free.
	In all other manufactures	[a] 1.20
	Silver.	
199	Silver:	
	In bars	.02½
	In coins of a fineness of not less than 90 per cent	Free.
	In all other manufactures	[a] 1.20
	Explosives.	
200	Gunpowder:	
	Large and ordinary, for mines, in barrels and other recipients, the gross weight of which exceeds 2 kilograms	.05
	Fine (known as mostacilla), in cans or other recipients and, in general, that not comprised in the foregoing paragraph	.60
201	Fireworks	.70
202	Gun cotton known as tonite, for mines	.05
203	Dynamite for mines (law 129 of 1888)	.05
	Stones, building material, and other raw material.	
204	Stones:	
	Filtering	.02½
	Lithographic, whetstones, and pumice stone	.05
	Flint	.10
205	Marble and jasper:	
	In slabs and tiles	.01
	Otherwise than in slabs, tiles, and lithographic stones	.20

[a] This duty does not include the increase stipulated in decree 453 of 1893.

No.	Goods.	Duties.
	Stones, building material, and other raw material—Continued.	
206	Stones in powder; clay, Roman earth or cement; lime; gypsum, raw or in powder, chalk, feldspath, silica, massicot, kaolin, bone in powder, and other raw materials for the manufacture of crockery	*Pesos.* 0.01
207	Statues and monuments destined for the ornamentation of public buildings and squares	Free.
208	Slates for roofing	.01
209	Clay tiles	Free.
210	Roofing tiles	.01
211	Building material, such as unwrought stone, clay bricks, and tiles made of burnt clay and stone	Free.
212	Gypsum manufactured in any manner not elsewhere mentioned in the tariff	.10
213	Coloring earths for buildings	.05
214	Alabaster in whatsoever form	.20
215	Crucibles	.05
	Miscellaneous.	
216	Animals, live	Free.
217	Coal	.01
218	Tar	.05
219	Pitch, black, for shipbuilding	.05
220	Resin, yellow	.01
221	Glue, common	.20
222	Tow or rope yarn and felt for packing purposes	.05
223	Varnishes	.20
224	Paints, in powder or prepared	.20
225	Paint and whitewash brushes	.20
	Horse and boot brushes	.20
226	Blacking for shoes	.20
227	Wax, black (cera negra)	.05
228	Seeds, shoots and graftings of plants, and live plants	.01
229	Guano	.05
230	Fertilizers, chemical (decree 802 of 1889, Diario Oficial 7895)	.05
231	Hops (law 129 of 1888)	.05
232	Tobacco:	
	In the leaf or cut for cigarettes (law 89 of 1886)	.05
	Chewing	.30
	Cigars and cigarettes (law 129 of 1888)	1.20
	Otherwise manufactured	.60
233	Bone and horn, unwrought	.05
234	Tubes, hose, and pipes of wood, caoutchouc, earthenware, clay, or metal, for pumps, drains, and roofs, with the exception of those for fire engines	.05
235	Fuses for mines	.05
236	Cork, in planks or in stoppers	.10
237	Apparatus for chemical laboratories and meteorological instruments	.10
238	Buttons of bone, horn, tagua (vegetable ivory), and composition, not covered	.40
	Buttons, common, of mother-of-pearl	.60
239	Combs of horn, common	.40
240	Slates and slate pencils	.05
241	Precious stones	[a]1.20
242	Umbrellas	.80
243	Hats, caps, bonnets, etc., shall pay, respectively, as ready-made clothing according to the tissues or materials of which composed, with the exception of straw hats, which, in general, pay 1.20 pesos per kilogram, and 60 centavos per kilogram if common.	
244	Articles imported for account of the Government, whatever their nature	Free.

[a] This duty does not include the increase stipulated in decree 453 of 1893.

No.	Goods.	Duties.
	Miscellaneous—Continued.	
		Pesos.
245	Personal effects of Foreign Ministers or Diplomatic Agents accredited to the Government, provided that the Governments to whom they belong grant the same privilege to the Ministers and Diplomatic Agents of the Republic and on compliance with the formalities relative to the matter	Free.
246	Baggage up to the weight of 500 kilograms of Ministers and Diplomatic Agents of the Republic who return to the country: Provided, always, that they bring the same with them and declare on their word of honor that said baggage does not contain articles for sale (law 36 of 1886)	Free.
247	Used furniture imported by Colombian Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary on their return to the country (law 129 of 1888)	0.01
248	Natural products of Ecuador, the United States of Venezuela, Peru, and of other countries which have granted, or which in the future may grant, by treaty, the same privilege to Colombian products	Free.
249	Passengers' baggage, up to the weight of 150 kilograms per person, provided that the effects be clearly destined for their use and that they be presented by them in person at the custom-house on entry into the country. Any excess of said weight not accompanied by an invoice shall be dutiable as the most highly taxed article mentioned in the tariff[a]	Free.
250	Any artisan or agriculturist coming to work in the country may, in addition to his baggage, import free of duty, up to a weight of 100 kilograms, the implements, which, in the opinion of the Government, are necessary for his calling[b] (law 65 of 1887)	Free.
251	All articles not otherwise mentioned	1.00
	NOTE.—Said goods form, in consequence, one class exempt from duty and fourteen classes paying 1, 2½, 5, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, and 120 centavos, respectively, and called first class, second class, third class, etc.[c] The Minister of Finance shall publish the tariff as divided into classes.	

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[a] By baggage is to be understood the articles which a traveler brings with him on the ships conveying him and which are destined to his own use, to wit, clothes, foot wear, watch, bed, saddle, arms, and professional instruments.

The used effects which, in addition to baggage, immigrants may import free of duty are household furniture, and tools and other instruments necessary in the exercise of their calling, but, in no case, shall such exemption extend to articles of commerce. (Art. 131 of the Fiscal Code.)

In order to enjoy this exemption the interested party must comply with the prescriptions of articles 132 and 133 of the Fiscal Code.

[b] In order to enjoy this exemption the interested party must comply with the prescriptions of decree 523 of 1887. (Diario Oficial 7135.)

[c] To these classes must be added those relative to the duties leviable on salt and tobacco. (Laws 36 of 1886 and 85 of 1892.)

Are maintained in the customs code all the dispositions hitherto in force which designate the articles whose entry is prohibited either through certain custom-houses or through any custom-house of the Republic.

The importation into the Republic is prohibited of walking sticks, umbrellas, etc., in which are concealed swords, daggers, or other weapons, which might cause injury to persons.

The importation of the following articles is, unless imported for the Government, likewise prohibited:

Cannon, of whatever shape or system, machine guns of all kinds, rifles, carbines, and other weapons of precision;

Swords, cutlasses, sabers, and cavalry lances; percussion caps, bullets, grenades, and other projectiles for the above-mentioned firearms;

Rifles, guns, firelocks, muskets, and other warlike arms not specially intended or necessary for sporting purposes;

Cartridge boxes, shoulder belts, and all descriptions of accoutrement for soldiers;

And, in general, any instrument, apparatus, or article which, not being manifestly adopted for personal defense, might, by its nature and use, be employed in war or for the armament or equipment of troops.

The importation of spurious coin and foreign coin of a fineness of less than 90 per cent, also of machinery for minting coins, is prohibited; this is likewise the case for all national money of any denomination, or metal, with exception of gold or silver money of a fineness of 90 per cent, and for blanks (esqueletos) for bank notes. (Laws 36 of 1886 and 107 of 1887.) The Government is, however, authorized by Law 41 of 1888 to permit the clearance through custom-houses of the Republic of all current coin of a fineness of 835 thousandths.[a]

The transit through national territory of spurious coins, apparatus, arms and ammunition the importation of which is prohibited, and of nitroglycerin, is likewise illegal.

DUTIES APPLICABLE TO TOBACCO.

I. *Law 72, dated November 16, 1894, repealing law 85 of 1892, and establishing duties on tobacco.*

[Diario Oficial 9652, of December 12, 1894.]

ARTICLE 1. Tobacco imported into the country shall be subject to the following duties:

		Pesos.
Cigars	kilogram	4.0
Cigarettes	do	3.0
Tobacco, cut, and other tobacco of all kinds	do	2.0

Notwithstanding the provisions of this article, the Government is authorized to reserve the right, if it sees fit, for a period of six years, dating from the sanction of the present law, to import and manufacture cigarettes; and may therefore alienate the revenue derived from such monoply.

The contract for such revenue shall be made by public auction, conformably to the formalities prescribed by the Fiscal Code, as to the leasing of revenues, the sale having previously been advertised at least one hundred and eighty days in advance.

On the leasing in question, as well as for public auctions of revenues, no percentage shall be collected.

At the expiration of the lease, any stock of cigarettes, or of raw materials for manufacturing the same, shall be subject to the payment of an impost equal to the above-mentioned import duty.

ART. 2. The cultivation and exportation from the country of tobacco is entirely free; it shall only be subject to a consumption tax not exceeding 1.50 peso per 12½ kilograms for cigars and leaf tobacco of first quality, and in proportion for inferior qualities.

The tax shall be established by each Assembly in the manner thought most convenient in view of the existing circumstances in each Department, and by taking for a basis the state of local industries. Consequently, the tax may be applied either on tobacco destined for sale, on tobacco intended to be manufactured or prepared in any manner, or on the manufactories, stores, shops, or places of sale for this product.

ART. 3. Out of the net proceeds of the consumption tax on national tobacco, 60 per cent shall be attributed to the Department and 40 per cent to the municipalites.

The customs duties established by the present law on cigarettes imported from abroad shall be collected for the benefit of the Treasury.

ART. 4. The collection of the consumption tax on national tobacco, established in virtue of the present law, shall be leased by public auction, and these auctions shall be held in every district.

In the event of inability to hold such auction, the Department shall collect this revenue, conformably to the ordinances on the matter.

ART. 5. Law 85, of December 10, 1892, relative to the consumption tax on tobacco, is hereby repealed.

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[a] See Decree 378 of 1888. (Diario Oficial 7363.)

II. *Decree 594, dated December 12, 1899, establishing the import duties on tobacco of all kinds and cigarette paper.*

[Diario Oficial 1179, of January 2, 1900.]

SOLE ARTICLE. From and after the date of entry into force of Article 1 of Decree 559, dated the 20th November last (Diario Oficial 11154), relating to the suppression of the cigarette monopoly, tobacco and cigarette paper shall be subject to following duties:

		Pesos.
Cigars	kilogram	5.00
Cigarettes	do	5.00
Cut and other tobacco	do	4.50
Cigarette paper	do	.50

III. *Decree 400, of April 9, 1901, relating to customs duties on imported tobacco and cigarette paper.*

[Diario Oficial 11466, of April 18, 1901.]

ARTICLE 1. Tobacco imported under different forms and raw materials necessary for the manufacture of cigarettes shall pay the undermentioned customs duties, and shall cease to be subject to the additional duties applicable thereto prior to the date of this decree:

		Pesos.
Cigars	kilogram	5.00
Cigarettes	do	5.00
Cigarette tobacco	do	3.00
Other unenumerated tobacco	do	4.50
Special cigarette paper	do	.50

Stamped paper for packets of cigarettes shall be assimilated to labels, and, as such, dutiable under Class VI of the customs tariff in force.

ART. 2. Decree 594, dated December 12, 1899,[a] is to be construed and amended as above, and the modifications hereby decreed shall be applicable as soon as the customs authorities of the Republic have received notice of same.

RÉSUMÉ OF THE CUSTOMS TARIFF AS ARRANGED IN CLASSES.

The classes of the tariff according to the duties therein applicable to goods are:

First class.—Goods free of duty.
Second class.—Goods paying 1 centavo per kilogram.
Third class.—Goods paying 2½ centavos per kilogram.
Fourth class.—Goods paying 5 centavos per kilogram.
Fifth class.—Goods paying 10 centavos per kilogram.
Sixth class.—Goods paying 20 centavos per kilogram.
Seventh class.—Goods paying 30 centavos per kilogram.
Eighth class.—Goods paying 40 centavos per kilogram.
Ninth class.—Goods paying 50 centavos per kilogram.
Tenth class.—Goods paying 60 centavos per kilogram.
Eleventh class.—Goods paying 70 centavos per kilogram.
Twelfth class.—Goods paying 80 centavos per kilogram.
Thirteenth class.—Goods paying 90 centavos per kilogram.
Fourteenth class.—Goods paying 100 centavos per kilogram.
Fifteenth class.—Goods paying 120[a] centavos per kilogram.

To this enumeration should be added the duty on salt, which is 4 pesos per 12½ kilograms, and that on tobacco, which is subject to the duties stipulated by law.

These duties are subject to the rebates and surtaxes stipulated at the commencement of the foregoing tariff.

A. PROVISIONS AS TO INCREASE AND DECREASE OF CUSTOMS DUTIES.

I. *Decree 453 of February 10, 1893.*

The Vice-President of the Republic, intrusted with the executive power, in execution of article 5 of law 93 of 1892 and of the last article of law 109 of the same year (Diario Oficial 9020 and 9034), decrees:

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[a] This duty does not include the increase stipulated in Decree 453, of 1893.

ARTICLE 1. The import duties stipulated in the customs tariff for the following goods shall be increased monthly from March 16 to December 16 of this year (1893), at which date the definite augmentation shall be complete.

This increase shall be applied at the following rate and per kilogram:

Five centavos for brandy, rum, whisky, geneva, rosolis, and concentrated liquids for the manufacture of said beverages; for the wines included in the eighth class of the tariff (duty 40 centavos) and for the goods mentioned in the fifteenth class (duty 1 peso 20 centavos).

One centavo for all pharmaceutical specialties, such as wines, sirups, pills, ointments, elixirs, lozenges, etc., and all patent medicines.

ART. 2. The increased duties mentioned in the foregoing article shall not be subject to the rebates in the custom-houses of Buenaventura and Tumaco decreed by law 10 of 1888, such rebates only being applicable to the tariff then in force, and they shall not be subject to the surtax of 25 per cent established by laws 88 of 1886 and 99 of 1888.

ART. 3. Said increase shall be liquidated separately from the customs duties stipulated in the tariff and shall be divided into two equal parts, one of which shall be paid into the National Bank immediately after collection.

ART. 4. The present decree can not be revoked or modified unless by law, conformably to the prescriptions of the above-mentioned law 109 of 1892.

Given at Bogota, February 10, 1893.

M. A. CARO.
PEDRO BRAVO,
The Minister of Finance.

II. *Circular 24810, of January 25, 1895.*

[Diario Oficial 9695, of February 1, 1895.]

In virtue of the present circular the total increase of duties applicable to certain goods stipulated by the decree 453 of February 10, 1893, shall be decreased monthly by one-tenth from February 20 proximo.

The same successive decrease shall be applied from February 21 proximo to the duties on tobacco increased by the ordinance of March 9, 1893, until the rate of duty established by article 1 of law 72 of 1894 shall be reached. Cigarettes and cut tobacco, the importation of which is prohibited to private persons, the State having reserved the monopoly for their manufacture and importation, are excepted.

III. *Law 160 of December 28, 1896, augmenting the import duties.*

[Diario Oficial 10233, of January 12, 1897.]

ARTICLE 1. The import duties leviable by the custom-houses of the Republic are increased by 20 per cent on all goods included in classes 2 to 13, inclusive, and by 50 per cent on the articles comprised in classes 14 and 15 of the tariff in force.

ART. 2. A sixteenth class of the tariff is established, to consist of the articles hereinafter mentioned, which shall be liable to a duty of 3 pesos per kilogram.

Side arms, fire or other arms, excepting shotguns.

Brocades and all other tissues of gold, silver, or other metals, as well as threads of the same materials.

Perfumery and toilet articles, such as essences, creams, and perfumed soaps.

Gold and silver in any form other than coins or bars.

Precious stones and playing cards.

ART. 3. The increase set forth in Article 1 of the present law shall be collected on the duties established by the law 36 of 1886, and according to the terms of article 205 of the constitution.[a]

ART. 4. The following goods are exempted from the increase of duties referred to in Article 1, viz:

Coal and materials imported for the manufacture of ice, which shall only pay one-half centavo per kilogram.

Crucibles for smelting works.

Printing presses and machines.

Unsized printing paper.

Rails and fixed stock for public or private railways not otherwise exempt.

Ships, in whole or in part, and their respective machinery.

Cotton tissues, blue or white or unbleached and partly white, neither figured, sewn, nor brocaded, such as those known under the name of bogotanas, calicoes, liencillos, madapolam, tissues called bramantes, drills, prints (zarazas), and the like.

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[a] Under article 205 of the constitution duties can only be increased or decreased by tenths, and only three months after the promulgation of the law.

PARAGRAPH.—The dispositions of the present law do not modify the ordinance of the Minister of Finance dated July 6, 1895, in relation to classes.

ART. 5. The Government is authorized to include in the same class of the customs tariff similar articles which have been distributed in different classes.

ART. 6. The Postal Service being paid by the Universal Postal Union, the tonnage dues provided by article 192 of the Fiscal Code are reestablished and shall be collected by the respective custom-houses at the rate of 1 peso 5 centavos per ton, according to the terms of the said article.

PARAGRAPH.—The Government will consequently not take into consideration the conventions respecting the conveyance of the mails nor the exemptions from the tonnage dues enumerated in articles 11 and 22 of the law 109 of 1880, such articles being repealed.

ART. 7. Exemptions from custom duties granted by law or stipulated in contracts entered into with the Government to railway or navigation companies, manufactories, etc., which do not specifically state the duty-free articles, shall only apply to the following goods, viz: Machines and extra parts for the same, rails, nails, tools, rolling stock, and telegraph accessories. All other goods shall be subject to import duties according to the class of the tariff under which placed.

ART. 8. The Government is authorized to establish a duty not to exceed 2 pesos upon packages sent by mail. Such duty shall be collected in proportion to the weight and within the limits determined in conventions concerning the matter.

ART. 9. Merchandise imported with passengers' baggage shall be dutiable according to class 16, even when such baggage weighs less than 150 kilograms.

PARAGRAPH. Every artisan or agriculturist coming to work in the country may, in addition to his luggage, import free of duty up to 100 kilograms of goods and also the tools deemed necessary for the purposes of his trade.

ART. 10. The Executive Power is authorized for the benefit of the Treasury, and if so deemed fit, to diminish or suppress the duties established in virtue of the present law upon goods imported through the custom-house at Tumaco.

ART. 11. On and after January 1, 1897, the value of the different kinds of stamped paper and Government stamps shall be fixed as follows:

First class	$0.30
Second class	1.00
Third class	2.00

PARAGRAPH. The Government shall adopt the necessary measures in order that no stamped paper or stamps can be used without a special countermark indicating the new value.

IV. *Ministerial decision dated February 6, 1897, rectifying an omission in the text of the law 160, of December 28, 1896.*

[Diario Oficial 10257, of February 9, 1897.]

In consequence of an omission in the text of the law 160, of December 28, 1896, published in the Diario Oficial 10233, of January 12, 1897,[a] the said law should be completed as follows:

The sole paragraph to article 4 shall read as follows:

"PARAGRAPH. The dispositions of the present law shall not modify the Ordinance of the Ministry of Finance, dated July 6, 1895, relative to the régime applicable under the tariff to the importation of articles destined to the electric enterprise mentioned in the said ordinance, such goods being moreover exempt from the surtax established in virtue of the present law."

V. *Circular of the Ministry of Finance 27829, of February 27, 1897, relative to the application of law 160, of December 28, 1896.*

[Diario Oficial 10273, of February 27, 1897.]

The increase and decrease of import duties, as provided in articles 1, 2, 3, and 4 of law 160 of 1896[a], shall commence to be applied on April 19, 1897, conformably to articles 205 of the Constitution and 61, 62, 64, and 65 of law 149 of 1888.

The increase referred to shall be computed on the duties established by law 36 of 1886 without taking into account the modifications thereto, and the amount so obtained shall be added to the duties as now leviable according to the said law 36 and subsequent modifications thereto, subject to complying with the stipulations of article 4 of said law 160. To such total must be added the surtax of 25 per cent established in virtue of article 1 of law 88 of 1886, and article 1 of law 185 of 1896.

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[a] See the law 160, III.

VI. *Decree 140, of April 13, 1897, relative to import duties collectible at Tumaco.*

[Diario Oficial 10313, of April 15, 1897.]

In virtue of a decree dated April 13, 1897, issued in pursuance of article 10 of law 160 of 1896, the duties now in force shall be collected by the customs at Tumaco until the Executive Power shall decide to apply in said port the whole or any part of the duty established in virtue of the above-mentioned law 160.

VII. *Circular of the Ministry of Finance of May 3, 1897, relative to the application of the surtax of 25 per cent established by law 160 of 1896.*

[Diario Oficial 10340, of May 17, 1897.]

In addition to the import duties proper, returable to Treasury and set forth in the tariff, the customs shall collect on merchandise imported into the country a duty of 25 per cent, to be computed on customs liquidations; this surtax shall go to the Departments and shall, under the strict responsibility of the Customs Administrators, be remitted direct to the superior financial officers of the said Departments.

The above-mentioned duties were originally fixed in the said tariff, and upon these duties, without taking into account any modifications thereto under laws and decrees issued in virtue of authorities granted to the Government, it was decided to calculate the surtaxes established in articles 1, 3, and 4 of law 160 of 1896 according to the stipulations of article 3. However, inasmuch as the additional 25 per cent can not be calculated on the duties originally fixed, owing to the fact that law 88 of 1886 establishing same expressly states in article 1 that this 25 per cent must be computed on the liquidations, it necessarily follows that the surtax referred to must not apply to the duties in force at the time it was decreed, but to the duties chargeable at the time when the liquidations are effected, and at present such duties are those originally established by law 36 of 1886, increased or decreased in conformity with the different laws modifying the same.

VIII. *Decree 506 of May 1, 1901, relating to the payment of duties in the Cúcuta custom-house.*

[Diario Oficial 11488, of May 21, 1901.]

Article 1. From and after the day when the present decree shall have come to the knowledge of the administrator and treasurer of the Cúcuta custom-house, the import duties shall be collected at such custom-house on the basis of decree 507, of May 1, 1901, namely, 50 per cent in silver money of a standard of 0.835 and 50 per cent in paper money.

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Art. 4. The decrees and other provisions emanating from civil and military chiefs of the department of Santander regarding the mode of levying import duties in the Cúcuta custom-house and also regarding the rate of such collection are hereby repealed.

IX. *Decree 507, of May 1, 1901, increasing the duties on foreign goods imported into the custom-houses of the Republic.*

[Diario Oficial 11488, of May 21, 1901.]

Article 1. From and after the day when this decree shall have come to the knowledge of the administrators of customs of the Republic there shall be levied on importation of articles liable to duty under existing laws and tariff a tax double the rate at present charged.

Art. 2. The ministry of finance will at once proceed to establish a new customs tariff whereby goods shall be imposed in accordance with this decree, subject to adopting such reforms as experience and advice from the principal commercial centers may have suggested, and also those necessary for insuring the development of native industries, and of a nature to facilitate for the trade and for the public offices charged with the collection of this tax the manner of keeping their books and effecting their liquidations.

Art. 3. As soon as the tariff referred to has been established and approved by decree, collection of import duties will be effected in conformity with such tariff from and after the date fixed by the approbatory decree.

X. *Decree 1016 of August 16, 1901, to levy a surcharge of 10 per cent upon every import duty account unpaid within eight days.*

[Diario Oficial 11544, of August 23, 1901.]

Sole Article. Every import duty account, the amount of which shall not be paid within eight days, being the term fixed by article 146 of the fiscal code, shall be subject to a surcharge of 10 per cent, to be levied as a war contribution, without prejudice to any interest due both on the principal sum and amount of such surtax.

B. REGULATIONS CONCERNING PAYMENT OF CUSTOMS DUTIES AND PORT DUES.

I. *Circular 346, of December 20, 1900, relating to the payment of customs duties.*

[Diario Oficial 11412, of February 5, 1901.]

A decree of the Executive requires payment down of 20 per cent of all import and export duties, to be applied toward expenses of customs offices and of posts connected therewith, the balance to be represented by bills at fifteen days' sight to the order of the General Treasury.

II. *Decree 370 of April 1, 1901, regulating the payment of port dues.*

[Diario Oficial 11468, of April 22, 1901.]

Article 1. From and after May 15, 1901, port dues leviable on vessels arriving in Colombia shall be paid down in gold of the country from which the ships cleared. Exception from this rule is made in favor of light-house dues when the light-houses are not exclusively State property, and the proceeds of their receipts are not to accrue to the Treasury. In such cases, these dues shall continue to be charged in the manner determined by decree 62, of January 18, 1901 (Diario Oficial 11403) and the port dues will be collected in same manner, provided that under contracts entered into with the lessees or according to some special law, such dues are to be paid in currency of the country.

Art. 2. Port dues the subject of the exception contained in the foregoing article, may be collected in gold whenever the lessees of the light-houses have, in their contracts with the Government, undertaken to pay over to the Treasury 50 per cent of the net proceeds of the revenue arising from their business, and to abandon to the State the ownership of the light-houses, on expiration of their privilege, or after a period agreed upon, or in case holders of other privileges enabling them to levy dues, such as quay dues, etc., have likewise agreed to be bound by the same terms and conditions advantageous to the State as are secured by the light-house concession.

EXPORT DUTIES.

I. *Decree 63, of January 18, 1901, modifying article 1 of the export duty law 777, dated June 11, 1900.*

[Diario Oficial 11403, of January 22, 1901.]

Article 1. From and after March 1 next the following goods, when exported from the Republic abroad, shall be liable to the undermentioned duties:

Art. 2.

Coffee, husked (pilado)	quintal	$3.00
Coffee, parchment	do	2.50
Caoutchouc	do	5.00
Hides, neat cattle	do	3.00
Goat and like skins	do	4.00
Vegetable ivory	do	1.00
Dividivi	do	.50
Tobacco:		
Leaf	do	2.00
Plug	do	3.00
Manufactured	do	5.00
Cotton:		
Raw	do	2.00
Ginned	do	3.00
Seed	do	1.00
Bananas	bunch	$0.20
Dried birds	kilog	10.00
Heron plumes	do	50.00
Orchids	do	10.00
Tortoise shell	quintal	5.00
Balsams	do	5.00
Vegetable oil of canime	do	3.50
Fustet wood	do	3.50
Brazil wood or dyewood	do	.50
Cedar (galiavo), mahogany, and all other building wood, 1,000 square feet		5.00
Cocoanuts	thousand	5.00
Neat cattle	head	20.00

Gold, platinum, and silver in stamped bars will pay 2 per cent upon the value thereof as per certificate issued after fusion and assay, this payment to be effected in paper money at the rate of exchange current on the day of export.

Gold dust, platinum, and silver which have not been assayed, as well as gold and platinum in the form of jewelry, or coined into money, or in any other form whatsoever, will be liable to payment in paper money as aforesaid of 2½ per cent of their insurance value.

In the absence of assay certificates or insurance policies, said articles will pay as below, viz:

Gold	gram	$0.20
Platinum	do	.15
Silver	do	.10
Ores	ton	20.00

Unenumerated articles declared for export shall be appraised by examining officers at the exporting custom-house under the control of the administrator and subject to payment in paper money of 2 per cent of the value assessed thereon.

Art. 3. On any exportation through ports of the Republic, the persons concerned shall be required to make their declaration before the corresponding customs officials in such form and within such time as are generally adopted in the case of imports, besides complying with the regulations laid down by the export duty decree 789 of July 2, 1900.

Art. 4. The export duties established under this decree shall be levied as long as public order remains in a troubled condition, and on the disturbances ceasing, same shall, unless otherwise determined by Congress, continue to be charged, for the purpose of being exclusively applied to the redemption of the paper money until extinction of the latter.

Art. 5. * * *

II. *Decree 205 of February 15, 1901, amending decree 63 of the same year, in reference to export duties on certain goods.*

[Diario Oficial 11414, of February 24, 1901.]

Sole article. The export duty on orchids applicable in ports of the Republic is reduced to 1 *peso* per kilogram.

III. *Decree 368 of April 1, 1901, relative to the exportation of neat cattle.*

[Diario Oficial 11471, of April 25, 1901.]

Article 1. The under-quoted decree relating to the exportation of neat cattle, issued January 26, 1901, by the Civil and Military Chief of the Department of Bolivar, is approved:

"Article 1. Exportation of neat cattle is prohibited.

"Article 2. Any person placing at the disposal of the Intendant-General by way of loan without interest such a sum as shall be agreed upon with the Civil and Military Chief or the Secretary of Finance shall be allowed to export neat cattle subject to paying a duty of 60 *pesos* per head of cattle.

"Article 3. The advance so made shall be paid off by levying the duty aforesaid, and as soon as the sum has been refunded the person who lent the money shall cease to export any further cattle.

"Article 4. * * *"

Art. 2. As soon as this decree shall have come to the knowledge of the Civil and Military Chief of the Department of Bolivar and of the Customs Administrators, and until otherwise ordered by Congress, there shall be levied 20 *pesos* in gold for every head of neat cattle exported.

Art. 3. Exporters who have entered into contracts in pursuance of the hereinbefore approved decree of the Civil and Military Chief of the Department of Bolivar may continue exporting, but shall be required to pay the tax provided in the foregoing article 2. In that case, the sums lent to the Government shall be taken into account, and such advances, made in paper money, shall be converted into gold coin at the rate of exchange current on the day of export at the place where the custom-house is situate.

Art. 4. In case exporters who have made advances should not wish to continue operations under the system of the newly established tax, the amounts so advanced, together with legal interest in respect of the balance due, shall be immediately refunded to them.

Art. 5. If, pursuant to decree 63 of January 18 of this year, cattle have been exported subject to the tax of 20 *pesos* paper money per head, such lending exporters as have sent out cattle during the same period, viz, from March 1 of this year until the date upon which this decree enters into force, and from which the payment in gold hereinbefore provided is therefore to commence, and paid 60 *pesos* paper money according to their contract, shall only be liable to the duty at the rate of 20 *pesos* like other exporters, the difference of 40 *pesos* per head being deducted from the balance due to them by the Government. This balance shall be applied to payment of the duties chargeable on exports subsequently made by them, or it will be refunded to them as provided in the foregoing article.

IV. *Decree 495 of April 30, 1901, relating to the payment of export duties in gold.*

[Diario Oficial 11488, of May 21, 1901.]

Article 1. From and after the date upon which this decree shall come to the knowledge of the Customs Administrators of the Republic, the export duties imposed by various decrees (decrees 777, 63, and 421, respectively, dated June 11, 1900, January 18 and April 12, 1901), shall be payable in gold, according to the following table:

		Gold pesos.
Coffee, husked (pilado)	quintal	0.40
Coffee, parchment	do	.30
Caoutchouc	do	.60
Hides, neat cattle	do	.40
Goat and like skins	do	.50
Vegetable ivory	do	.15
Dividivi	do	.075
Tobacco:		
Leaf	do	.20
Plug	do	.30
Manufactured	do	.50
Cotton:		
Raw	do	.20
Ginned	do	.25
Cotton seed	quintal	0.10
Bananas	bunch	.01
Dried birds	kilog	1.00
Heron plumes	do	6.00
Orchids	do	.10
Tortoise shell	do	1.00
Balsams	quintal	.80
Fustet wood	do	.04
Brazil wood or dyewood	do	.06
Cedar (galiavo), mahogany, and all other building wood, 1,000 square feet		1.60
Cocoanuts	thousand	.50
Neat cattle	head	20.00

Gold, platinum, and silver in stamped bars will pay 3 per cent upon the value thereof as per certificate issued after fusion and assay.

Gold dust, platinum, and silver which have not been assayed, as well as gold and platinum in the form of jewelry, or coined into money, or manufactured into any other form whatsoever, will be liable to 3 per cent of their insurance value.

Gold and silver ore shall pay 2 per cent on the insurance value thereof.

In default of assay certificates or insurance policies, gold will pay per gram $0.03; platinum, $0.02; silver, $0.01, and crude ore, $4 per ton.

Unenumerated articles declared for export shall be appraised by examining officers at the exporting custom-house under the control of the Administrator and subject to payment in gold at 3 per cent of the value assessed thereon.

Art. 2. The Government will, through the Ministry of Finance, enact the measures to be adopted in order to facilitate and render efficient the collection of the export tax and so that the proceeds thereof accrue in full to the fund of Junta de Amortización, to be applied to the redemption of paper money, as provided in Decree 418, of April 12, 1901, all this to be in agreement with the instructions of the junta aforesaid.

Art. 3. The above-mentioned decrees are repealed or modified so as to be consistent with this present decree.

V. *Decree 454 of October 11, 1895, establishing the rules to be observed for the collection of export duties applicable to coffee.*

[Diario Oficial 9849, of October 21, 1895.]

Article 1. In addition to the prescriptions in force relative to exportation, the stipulations of the present decree must be complied with.

Art. 2. After the shipping permit, mentioned in articles 200 and 201 of the Fiscal Code, has been granted, the chief of every customs post must specially visit the vessel, in order to satisfy himself that there are no export articles on board. The employees mentioned in articles 57 and 58 of the Code may, when the Administrator deems it necessary, likewise be present at this inspection.

Art. 3. In addition to the general manifest of the vessel which the consignor is required to furnish conformably to article 202, every exporter of coffee must remit a special manifest of the produce he ships. In this document, which must be drawn up according to the form adopted for importations, shall be entered the minutes of verification and the receipt of customs duties.

Art. 4. All the export manifests in question must be presented in quadruplicate to the director of posts in the customs district of the place of shipment within the time fixed by the Customs when issuing the permit to load the vessel. Manifests relative to coffee must state whether the coffee is hulled or without pellicles or not. This official must immediately compare all the copies of every manifest and transmit, without delay, three to the Customs, and retain the fourth to be forwarded by first mail to the Minister of Finance. The Customs shall dispose of the copies received by them in the manner prescribed by the regulations in force for importations, and the examination of the packages shall be effected at once.

Art. 5. The verification shall be effected by opening and examining, amongst the packages not entered in the manifest as containing coffee without pellicles, those which the Customs deem proper, to prevent that coffee does not pass under the name of any other kind of goods, or that coffee without pellicles is not declared as coffee with pellicles, and by ascertaining the weight of all packages of coffee.

Art. 6. After examination of the cargo, the Customs shall enter in the three copies of the manifest remitted to them the amount of duties, collect such amount, and issue the permit of shipment at the foot of one of the copies, which shall be returned to the exporter on payment of the duties.

Should the cargo not be subject to duty, the shipment permit shall be issued immediately after the examination.

Art. 7. The permit in question shall not be issued when the exporter has not previously guaranteed to deposit, within the shortest possible delay, a copy of the bill of lading of the goods he intends to ship.

Art. 8. The following provisions are applicable to exportations: The provisions of section 3 of article 325 of the Fiscal Code, relative to contraventions, and of section 9 of the same article, relative to manifests, as well as the penalties prescribed by said dispositions, and the procedure to be followed on their application according to sections 3 and 4 of chapter 9, Title III, Book I, of the Fiscal Code.

Art. 9. Complaints relative to material facts shall be decided conformably to the stipulations of article 13 of law 36 of 1886, relative to importations. Contestations concerning errors in figures in liquidations, and other irregularities connected with administrative procedure, or any other case not provided for in the present decree, shall, in so far as no incompatibility exists, be decided according to the stipulations of article 143 and others of the Fiscal Code, relative to importations.

Alphabetical list of the principal articles enumerated in the tariff.

Alabaster	214
Alimentary products:	
Not prepared	7
Prepared	9
Almonds	7
Animals, live	216
Aniseed	14
Anvils	165
Arms	180
Arrowroot	3
Baggage	246, 249, 250
Beans	1
Beer	17, 18
Beverages	17–20
Blacking	226
Boats	124
Bone and horn	233
Bonnets	243
Brushes	225
Buttons	68, 238
Caoutchouc, and manufactures of	63–69
Caps	243
Carpets	53
Chick-peas	1
Cigars and cigarettes	232
Cinnamon	12
Coal	217
Combs	239
Condiments	9
Copper and bronze, and manufactures of	184–189
Cordage	46, 47
Cork	236
Cotton, and manufactures of	25–36
Crucibles	215
Crystal and glass	79–84
Cutlery	179, 181
Drugs and medicines	93–98
Dynamite	203
Earthenware	76–78
Explosives	200–203
Fire engines and apparatus	154
Fireworks	201
Fish	5
Flour	3, 4
Fruits:	
Fresh	1
Preserved and dried	9
Furniture	110, 173
Garlic	2
Glass and crystal	79–84
Gold, and manufactures of	198
Guano	229
Gunpowder	200
Hams	9
Hats	243

Alphabetical list of the principal articles enumerated in the tariff—Continued.

Hemp and flax, and manufactures of	37–49
Hides, skins, and leather, and manufactures of	70–75
Hops	231
Ice	15
Implements	166
Inks	23
Instruments:	
Musical	112
Scientific	237
Iron and steel, and manufactures of	137–183
Jewelry	181, 188
Jute, osier, etc., and manufactures of	131–136
Lead, and manufactures of	191–195
Lentils	1
Machinery	128, 155, 156
Maize	1
Maïzena	3
Marble and jasper	205
Matches	92
Meat:	
Not prepared	5
Prepared	9
Mercury	197
Motors	158
Nuts	7
Oilcloth	48, 60
Oils	22, 91
Olives	10
Onions	1
Paints	224
Paper and cardboard	102–105
Paraffin, and manufactures of	87
Perfumery	99, 100
Petroleum	91
Plows	165
Potatoes	1
Rails	138, 139
Rice	1
Saffron	13
Sago	3
Salmon	9
Salt	16
Silk, and manufactures of	57
Silver, and manufactures of	199
Soaps	100, 101
Spermaceti, and manufactures of	86
Spirits	20
Stearin, and manufactures of	87
Stones, precious	241
Stones, and manufactures of	204–207, 211, 214
Sweetmeats	9
Sugar	6
Tallow, and manufactures of	88, 89
Tapioca	3
Tar	218
Tea	11
Thread	33, 45, 57
Tin, and manufactures of	190
Tissues	25–32, 37–44, 49, 51, 53–62
Tobacco	232
Tonite	202
Umbrellas	242
Varnishes	223
Vegetables, fresh	1
Vehicles	123
Vermicelli, etc	8
Vessels	140
Vinegar	21
Wax, and manufactures of	85
Wines	19
Wood, and manufactures of	106–130
Wool, and manufactures of	50–56
Zinc, and manufactures of	196

COSTA RICA.

MODIFICATION OF THE CUSTOMS TARIFF.

DECREE OF JULY 2, 1902.

ASCENCIÓN ESQUIVEL, Constitutional President of the Republic of Costa Rica, by virtue of the authority conferred upon him by article 1 of decree No. 46 of July 16, 1888, and paragraph 2 of article 2 of decree No. 7 of June 14, 1901, decrees:

ARTICLE 1. From the 10th of the present month, inclusive, the articles named below shall be appraised at the following rates:

		Colones.	U. S. gold.
Red wine, for table use, containing up to 10 per cent alchol:			
When imported in bottles	per kilogram	0.05	=$0.023
When imported in demijohns or barrels	do	.12	.056
White wine, not sparkling, and generous wines, dry or sweet, that contain up to 15 per cent alcohol:			
When imported in bottles	per kilogram	.15	.07
When imported in demijohns or barrels	do	.30	.14

	Colones.	U.S. gold.
White wines, except sparkling, or red wines, dry or sweet, when mixed with other aromatic vegetables, such as wines known as Vermouth, Blackberry, Bilberry, and other wines containing up to 15 per cent alcohol:		
When imported in bottles .... per kilogram..	0.20	$0.09
When imported in barrels or large bottles .... do....	.40	.19

NOTE.—For each per cent in excess of the alcoholic strength indicated as the maximum for wines covered by the foregoing sections, provided the proportion of alcohol does not exceed 20 per cent, there shall be collected an additional duty of 0.008 of a *colon* ($0.0037) per kilogram, gross weight, on bottled wines, and 0.023 of a *colon* ($0.0107) on wines in other packing (demijohns and barrels).

Sparkling wines, such as champagne and Moselle (regardless of their alcoholic strength) .... per kilogram..	1.50	.70

NOTE.—Cider is included in this section.

Liquors, brandies, rum, gin, whisky, and other spirituous beverages that contain up to 60 per cent alcohol:		
When imported in bottles .... per kilogram..	1.20	.56
When imported in demijohns or barrels .... do....	2.40	1.12

NOTE.—For each per cent of increase in the alcoholic strength of the beverages covered by this section there shall be collected an additional duty as follows: On liquors in bottles, 0.02 of a *colon* ($0.009), and on liquors in barrels or demijohns, 0.05 of a *colon* ($0.023) per kilogram, gross weight.

DECREE OF JULY 5, 1902.

The Constitutional Congress of the Republic of Costa Rica, in exercise of the powers given it by section 4, article 94, of the constitution, decrees:

ARTICLE 1. From the publication of this law, the articles mentioned below shall be classified in accordance to the rates specified therein:

A. Furniture of ordinary wood, not inlaid with sheets of fine wood, plainly finished, and without carved or turned pieces, nor backs or other pieces curved or bent by steam, without looking-glasses, although it may have cane-bottom seats, 0.25 of a *colon* ($0.116) per kilogram.

B. Common wooden furniture, inlaid, and blocks of fine wood, even when one or both have carved or turned pieces and cane seats, with or without looking-glasses, provided they are not covered, 0.45 of a *colon* ($0.209) per kilogram.

C. Wooden furniture covered with skins or cloth not containing silk, even when it has only a band, adornment, or braid of silk, provided that the total covering properly speaking does not contain silk, 0.60 of a *colon* ($0.279) per kilogram.

D. Wooden furniture, when covered with silk, or with cloth that contains silk, 0.75 of a *colon* ($0.348) per kilogram.

E. Furniture of all kinds and materials when inlaid with wood, shells, ivory, mother-of-pearl, or metal, 1 *colon* ($0.465) per kilogram.

F. Furniture of bent wood, known under the name of "Vienna furniture," and rattan or cane furniture, Chinese style, 0.51 of a *colon* ($0.237) per kilogram.

G. Brooms made of withe, reed, cane, or other vegetable fibers, 0.30 of a *colon* ($0.139) per kilogram.

H. Tallow for soap, 0.02 of a *colon* ($0.009) per kilogram.

Caustic soda, 0.02 of a *colon* ($0.009) per kilogram.

Rosin, 0.01 of a *colon* ($0.0046) per kilogram.

ART. 2. The inlaid furniture referred to in Section E, article 1, consists of the most delicate inlaid work, in which is comprised furniture with incrustations of celluloid, coral, tessellated onyx, wood, or paste, etc., and there is not included in said section furniture which has inlaid a plate, handles, or keys, nor that which has ordinary metal trimmings attached after the manner of moldings, rosettes, or carvings.

ART. 3. Looking-glasses that form part of a piece of furniture are those which can not be separated from it without rendering the furniture incomplete; consequently there shall not be considered as a part of the furniture looking-glasses such as are placed on a piece of furniture without being attached in some manner to the same, and which can be used separately.

ART. 4. The woods which, with respect to this law, are considered fine are mahogany, ebony, granadilla tree, jessamine, walnut, palisander or amaranth, rosewood, rodino, arbor vitæ, and striped wood.

ART. 5. The foregoing classifications shall not apply to articles that are in the custom-house on the day of the publication of this law, nor to those that are then in ships anchored or that arrive at the ports of the Republic on that day.

ART. 6. Section 66, class 7; section 37, class 4; section 72, class 8, and section 25, class 3, of the customs tariff, as well as executive decree No. 143, of January 18, 1895, are modified in accordance with the foregoing terms.

ART. 7. This law shall be in force from the date of its publication.

DECREE OF JULY 8, 1902.

ASCENCIÓN ESQUIVEL, Constitutional President of the Republic of Costa Rica, considering:

1. That the indefinite manner in which the present classification tariff describes the articles composing the commerce of importation has occasioned, and continues to occasion grave injuries to the national treasury;

2. That under various names merchandise is introduced containing alcohol, of which large quantities are imported;

3. That under the same classification of the customs tariff merchandise and alimentary substances that have been adulterated, thereby injuring the public interest and health, are imported, and

4. That the custom-houses lack the means and elements to prevent such frauds, decrees:

ARTICLE 1. There shall be established in the custom-houses of San José and Punt Arenas chemical-commercial laboratories for the examination, analysis, inspection, and determination of the merchandise imported into the country, especially of groceries and beverages, as well as drugs and preparations of all classes employed in medicine, pharmacy, and perfumes.

Art. 2. These laboratories shall examine and report upon the food substances submitted to them by the sanitary police; they shall also make such chemical-legal inspection as the authorities may desire, and any other works that the Government may order.

Art. 3. The administrators of the custom-houses shall retain, in accordance with instructions of the Treasury Department, a sample of each article subject to analysis, to be sent to the office of the laboratory. These shall be simply numbered, and a record of their forwarding shall be kept in a book for that purpose, in order to record the results and communicate them to the proprietor.

Art. 4. The chemical-commercial laboratories shall be in charge of a technical chief, and other employees as may be ordered by the Executive power.

Presidential Mansion, *San José, July 8, 1902.*

Decree of July 25, 1902.

Ascensión Esquivel, Constitutional President of the Republic of Costa Rica, in use of the faculties given me by Article I of decree No. 46, of July 16, 1888, and paragraph 2 of Article II of decree No. 7, of June 14, 1901, I do hereby decree:

Article 1. The merchandise herein enumerated shall be appraised as follows:

		Colon.
1. Essential oils or concentrated essences of absinthe, "alcaravea," bitter almonds, "angelica," aniseed, "mircia" (Bay St. Thomas), bergamot, cinnamon, cassia, cedar, cloves, "enebro," "eneldo," eucalyptus, rose geraniums, laurel, "laurel cerezo," "lavandula," lime, citronelle, lemon, melisse, mint, "mirbana," nitro-benzol, mustard, nutmeg, pine, rosemary, sandal, "santónico," turpentine, wintergreen, and others not specified	kilogram	7.00
2. The same essential oils, if of genuine rose, orange blossoms, neroli, cananga, and ilang-ilang	kilogram	10.00
3. Essential oils of bitter almonds (artificial)	do	.50
4. Essential oils of aniline (pure)	do	1.00
5. Ajonjolí oil	do	.25
6. Camphorated oil	do	.50
7. Cotton oil	do	.15
8. Sweet-almond oil	do	.30
9. Fetid animal oil	do	2.00
10. Hyocyama oil (cooked)	do	1.00
11. Belladonna oil	do	1.00
12. Cocoa-butter oil	do	1.00
13. Cade ó enebro oil	do	.35
14. Cocoanut oil	do	.02
15. Croton oil	do	1.00
16. Cod-liver oil	do	.10
17. Laurel oil	do	.50

		Colon.
18. Linseed oil	kilogram	.15
19. Machine oil (fine)	do	.20
20. Machine oil (ordinary)	do	.10
21. Nutmeg oil	do	.50
22. Olive oil (fine)	do	.20
23. Olive oil (ordinary)	do	.10
24. Palm oil	do	.02
25. Ox-foot oil	do	.50
26. Castor oil	do	.10
27. Cesamo oil	do	.25
28. Turpentine oil	do	.15
29. Oils not enumerated, except toilet oils	do	.50
30. Aloes	do	.30
31. Ascetic acid	do	.15
32. Camphoric acid	do	2.00
33. Arsenious acid or white arsenic	do	.15
34. Benzoic acid	do	1.00
35. Boric acid	do	.10
36. Bromhidric acid	do	2.00
37. Carbolic acid (raw)	do	.15
38. Carbolic acid (pure)	do	.50
39. Carbolic acid (liquidated)	do	1.00
40. Prussic acid	do	1.00
41. Citric acid	do	.15
42. Muriatic acid (technical)	do	0.15
43. Muriatic acid (pure)	do	.30
44. Crisofanic acid	do	2.00
45. Chromic acid	do	1.00
46. Fluorhydric acid	do	3.00
47. Formic acid	do	1.00
48. Phosphoric acid	do	1.00
49. Gallic acid	do	1.00
50. Lactic acid	do	1.00
51. Nitric acid (raw)	do	.15
52. Nitric acid (pure)	do	.30
53. Oleic or estearic acid	do	.15
54. Oxalic acid	do	.20
55. Pyrogalic acid	do	2.00
56. Picric acid	do	1.00
57. Salicilic acid	do	.50
58. Sulphuric acid (raw)	do	.10
59. Sulphuric acid (pure)	do	.20
60. Sulphurous acid	do	.20
61. Tannic acid	do	.50
62. Tartaric acid	do	.15
63. Timic acid (timol)	do	2.00
64. Valerianic acid	do	3.00
65. Iodic acid	do	5.00
66. Spirits of turpentine	do	.15
67. Bromide of camphor	do	1.00
68. Oxidized camphor	do	5.00
69. Refined camphor	do	.50
70. Cotton, ordinary or gray, glued or unglued	do	.05

		Colon.
71. Absorbent cotton (white)	kilogram	.10
72. Absorbent cotton (impregnated)	do	.15
73. Gun cotton	do	1.00
74. Starch in general	do	.25
75. Alum	do	.10
76. Ammonia (liquid and compressed)	do	.15
77. Ammonia rosin	do	.45
78. Acetate of ammonia	do	.50
79. Benzoate of ammonia	do	5.00
80. Bicarbonate of ammonia	do	.30
81. Bichromate of ammonia	do	.50
82. Bromide of ammonia	do	1.00
83. Carbonate of ammonia	do	.15
84. Clorhydrate of ammonia	do	.15
85. Phosphate of ammonia	do	.20
86. Glicero phosphate of ammonia	do	2.00
87. Molibdate of ammonia	do	1.00
88. Nitrate of ammonia	do	.20
89. Oxalate of ammonia	do	.20
90. Salicilate of ammonia	do	1.00
91. Sulphate of ammonia	do	.20
92. Sulpho-cyanide of ammonia	do	.50
93. Sulpho-ictiolate	do	5.00
94. Valerianate of ammonia	do	2.00
95. Iodide of ammonia	do	5.00
96. Antipyrine	do	3.00
97. Aniline	do	.25
98. Chloride of antimony	do	1.00
99. Antimony, metallic	do	1.00
100. Oxide of antimony (white)	do	1.00
101. Tartrate of antimony and potassium	do	1.00
102. Sulphide of antimony (orange color)	do	1.00
103. Sulphide of antimony (black)	do	.40
104. Sulphide of antimony (red or kermes)	do	1.00
105. Indigo	do	.25
106. Arrowroot	do	.10
107. Arsenic (white)	do	.15
108. Bromide of arsenic	do	2.00
109. Arsenic, metallic	do	2.00
110. Iodide of arsenic	do	5.00
111. Borax or borate of sodium	do	.20
112. Oxide of lead (red)	do	.15
113. Sugar candy	do	.25
114. Lactine or sugar of milk	do	.25
115. Acetate of lead or sugar of lead	do	.25
116. Glucose	do	.25
117. Caramel or burnt sugar	do	.25
118. Sugar manufactured with centrifugal apparatuses	do	.25
119. Refined sugar	do	.30
120. Sugar of all other kinds (raw or refined)	do	.30
121. Saccharine	do	2.00
122. Sulphur (leche de azufre)	do	.15
123. Sulphur in bars or in powder as flowers of sulphur	do	.15

		Colon.
124. Iodide of sulphur	kilogram	5.00
125. Blue: English ashes	do	.50
126. Blue: Metilene	do	1.00
127. Blue: Paris	do	.20
128. Blue: Prussia, or cyanide of iron	do	.15
129. Blue: Transmarine	do	.10

ART. II. The foregoing appraisements are not subject to the increase of 50 per cent established by decree of April 27, 1901, approved by law No. 7, of June 14, 1901.

ART. III. The present law shall go into force on August 15 next, but it may be applicable from the day of its publication to all the articles leaving the custom-houses which are now appraised at a lower rate.

Given at the Presidential House, San José, July 25, 1902.

ASCENSIÓN ESQUIVEL.

CLETO GONZÁLEZ VÍQUEZ,

Secretary of the Treasury and Commerce.

DECREE OF JULY 28, 1902.

ASCENSIÓN ESQUIVEL, Constitutional President of the Republic of Costa Rica, in use of the faculties given me by Article I of decree No. 46, of July 16, 1888, and paragraph 2 of Article II of decree No. 7, of June 14, 1901, hereby decrees:

ARTICLE I. The merchandise herein enumerated shall be appraised as follows:

		Colon.
1. Balsam of Canada	kilogram	0.05
2. Balsam of "comendador ó católico"	do	4.00
3. Balsam of copaiba	do	.50
4. Balsam of fioraventi	do	.50
5. Balsam of Gurgún	do	.50
6. Balsam of Opodeloc	do	1.00
7. Balsam of Peru	do	1.00
8. Balsam of Tolu	do	1.00
9. Balsam of tranquilo	do	2.50
10. Balsam not specified	do	2.50
11. Bays or fruits of gin, laurel, myrtle, and others not specified	do	.20
12. Benzine	do	.10
13. Benzol	do	.10
14. Benzonapthol	do	1.00
15. Benzosol	do	10.00
16. Betol ó naftalol	do	5.00
17. Bitumen (of Judea or asphalt)	do	.10
18. Benzoate of bismuth	do	2.00
19. Carbonate of bismuth	do	1.00
20. Citrate of bismuth	do	2.00
21. Chloride of bismuth	do	2.00
22. Gallate of bismuth (dermatol)	do	1.00

		Colon.
23. Lactate of bismuth	kilogram	2.00
24. Bismuth, metallic	do	5.00
25. Oxalate of bismuth	do	2.00
26. Oxide of bismuth	do	2.00
27. Salicitate of bismuth	do	1.00
28. Subnitrate of bismuth	do	1.00
29. Tanate of bismuth	do	1.00
30. Tartrate of bismuth	do	2.00
31. Valerianate of bismuth	do	2.00
32. Iodide of bismuth	do	5.00
33. Salts of bismuth, not specified	do	2.00
34. Oxide of zinc or white of zinc	do	.15
35. Bole, white red, and armenian	do	.80
36. Bronze in powder or liquid	do	.50
37. Poppy heads	do	.20
38. Benzoate of caffeine	do	3.00
39. Citrate of caffeine	do	3.00
40. Hydrobromate of caffeine	do	5.00
41. Hydrochlorate of caffeine	do	5.00
42. Caffeine (pure)	do	3.00
43. Salicilate of caffeine	do	5.00
44. Soda: benzoate, bromide, salicilate sulphate, valerianate, and those not specified	kilogram	5.00
45. Lime, acetate, benzoate, and bromide of calcium	do	1.00
46. Carbonate of lime or chalk, white, of Spain or marble	do	.06
47. Carburet of calcium	do	0.25
48. Chlorate of calcium	do	1.00
49. Calcium of Vienna	do	.10
50. Glycerophosphate of lime	do	1.00
51. Chloride of lime	do	.03
52. Hypophosphite of lime	do	1.00
53. Hyposulphite of lime	do	.15
54. Lactate of lime	do	1.00
55. Lactophosphate of lime	do	1.00
56. Nitrate of lime	do	2.00
57. Permanganate of lime	do	5.00
58. Salicilate of lime	do	2.00
59. Gypsum or alabaster	do	.03
60. Sulphite of lime	do	1.00
61. Sulphide of calcium	do	1.00
62. Iodide of calcium	do	5.00
63. Combinations of calcium, not specified	do	2.00
64. Cantharides	do	1.00
65. Cassia fistula	do	.02
66. Bisulphide of carbon	do	.01
67. Carragahen liquen	do	.50
68. Casein	do	1.00
69. Castoreum	do	5.00
70. Catechu or Japan earth	do	.50
71. Pearl barley	do	.10
72. Charred barley	do	.03
73. Celoidine	do	1.00

			Colon.
74.	Beeswax (yellow)	kilogram	.35
75.	Beeswax (white)	do	.35
76.	Vegetable wax	do	.35
77.	Mineral wax	do	.35
78.	Beeswax (black)	do	.35
79.	Cinnabar or vermilion or sulphide of mercury (red)	do	.35
80.	Clavos de olor	do	.30
81.	Chloral (anhidro)	do	2.00
82.	Hydrate of chloral	do	2.00
83.	Chloride of etylum	do	5.00
84.	Chlorodine	do	1.00
85.	Chlorophil, soluble in oils	do	2.00
86.	Chlorophil, soluble in alcohol	do	1.00
87.	Chloroform, commercial	do	1.00
88.	Chloroform, chemically pure	do	3.00
89.	Acetate of copper	do	.50
90.	Aluminate of copper	do	1.00
91.	Bichloride of copper	do	1.00
92.	Carbonate of copper	do	1.00
93.	Chloride of copper	do	1.00
94.	Copper, metallic	do	1.00
95.	Nitrate of copper	do	1.00
96.	Oxide of copper	do	1.00
97.	Sulphate of copper	do	.25
98.	Sulphide of copper	do	1.00
99.	Combinations of copper, not specified	do	1.00
100.	Cocaine, pure, hydrochlorate, nitrate salicilate, sulphate, and other combinations not specified	kilogram	10.00
101.	Cochineal	do	.30
102.	Codeine, pure, chlorohydrate, phosphate, and sulphate	do	10.00
103.	Glue, white, ordinary cologne glue	do	.15
104.	Collodion	do	1.00
105.	Collophon	do	.01
106.	Dyes for sirups and wines	do	.35
107.	Vegetable dyes	do	.35
108.	Ergot	do	1.00
109.	Ergotine	do	3.00
110.	Barks, cinnamon or cassia	do	.30
111.	Barks, cundurango	do	.50
112.	Barks, quassia	do	.50
113.	Barks, quilaya, Panama, or tarzana	do	.05
114.	Cinchona bark	do	.50
115.	Simarouba bark	do	.50
116.	Tintorial barks	do	.05
117.	Barks not specified	do	.50
118.	Creoline	do	.15
119.	Creosote, benzoate	do	5.00
120.	Creosote, white	do	1.00
121.	Creosote, carbonate	do	2.00
122.	Creosote, phosphate	do	2.00
123.	Creosote, beech	do	1.00
124.	Creosote, mineral	do	1.00

			Colon.
125.	Cresol	kilogram	.15
126.	Rennet in powder or tablets	do	.10
127.	Cubebs	do	1.00
128.	Dextrine	do	.15
129.	Diastasa or maltine	do	.20
130.	Digitaline	do	5.00
131.	Diuretina	do	2.00
132.	Dormiol	do	2.00
133.	Duotal	do	2.00

ART. II. The foregoing appraisements are not subject to the increase of 50 per cent established by decree of April 27, 1901, approved by Law No. 7, of June 14, 1901.

ART. III. The present law shall go into force on August 15 next; but it may be applicable, from the day of its publication, to all the articles leaving the custom-houses which are now appraised at a lower rate.

Given at the Presidential House, San José, July 28, 1902.

ASCENSIÓN ESQUIVEL.

CLETO GONZÁLES VÍQUEZ,
Secretary of the Treasury and Commerce.

PROPOSED BRANCH RAILWAY TO SANTO DOMINGO AND CARTAGO.

On July 31, 1902, President ESQUIVEL promulgated an important decree authorizing the survey and preparatory work for the construction of a branch railway, or electric tramway, from a point on the line of the Pacific Railway to the towns of Alajuela and Heredia, terminating in the province of Santo Domingo. A survey will also be made for a branch road which will run from the station of the Pacific Railway at San José to Cartago. The construction of these branch roads by the State will take place, in the order mentioned, on the completion of the main line of the Pacific Railway.

COSTA RICA RAILWAY IN 1901.

The Department of Finance and Commerce of the Republic of Costa Rica has published the following report, dated San José, June 5, 1902:

"On the 7th of last May there was held in London a meeting of the shareholders of the Costa Rica Railway Company, in which the result of the exploitation of the Costa Rica Railway in 1901 was considered. In accordance with the statement of this office in its report of March 31, 1902, the net profits of the year amounted to £131,041 5s. 10d.; adding balance from the year 1900, £3,712 13s. 10., and interest collected on deposits and inversions £751 6s. 3d., makes a total of £135,505 5s. 11d., which it was agreed to distribute as follows:

	£	s.	d.
Payment of interest on preferred bonds	9,470	0	0
Amortization of preferred bonds	2,400	0	0
Payment of 6 per cent annual interest on first mortgage bonds	39,300	0	0
Payment of 6 per cent annual interest on second mortgage bonds	36,000	0	0
Payment of interest on amounts loaned	999	9	0
Preliminary expenses on the second issue of preferred bonds	3,213	19	2
Legal expenses in England	869	17	3
Two per cent dividend on £1,800,000 value of the ordinary shares	36,000	0	0
Balance passed to new account	7,252	0	6
	135,505	5	11

The general account of the net profits of the Costa Rica Railway Company during the ten and one-half years that its lines have been in operation is condensed in the following figures:

Dr.	£	s.	d.
Net profit, July 1, 1891, to June 30, 1892	35,611	6	6
July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893	69,739	14	6
July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894	51,065	6	2
July 1, 1894, to June 30, 1895	85,130	4	6
July 1, 1895, to December 31, 1895	17,506	2	7
in 1896	95,701	9	2
in 1897	136,994	8	7
in 1898	133,317	16	10
in 1899	116,435	18	10
in 1900	135,552	5	6
in 1901	131,041	5	10
Profit on isssue of £75,000 preferred bonds in 1897	3,000	0	0
Interest on deposits and inversions, 1899–1901	3,965	8	2
	1,015,071	7	2
Cr.			
6 per cent interest for 10½ years on £655,000 first-mortgage bonds	412,650	0	0
Interest to 1895, 4½ years, on £600,000 second-mortgage bonds	[a] 64,006	0	4
6 per cent interest for 6 years on £600,000 second-mortgage bonds	216,000	0	0
5 per cent interest on £200,000 preferred bonds from date of their issue	[b] 68,567	8	6
Amortization of preferred bonds	11,000	0	0
Expenses of changing rails in the Central Division	16,165	0	10
Repairs to road in 1894–95	3,778	7	4
Reduction of freight on bananas in 1896	390	16	6
Renewal of rolling stock 1897–98	4,540	0	0
Reconstruction of branch to Guapiles	2,800	0	0
Set apart for reserve fund	15,000	0	0
Legal expenses in England	6,708	5	0

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[a] As interest on second-mortgage debentures is not accumulative, these bonds did not obtain the full payment of interest until on and after 1896, inclusive.

[b] The £200,000 of the first series of prior mortgage debentures were issued as follows: Up to December 31, 1895, £125,000; December 31, 1896, £22,830; December 31, 1897, £52,170.

Cr.	£.	s.	d.
Special appropriation in favor of Mr. Allen (1898)	2,000	0	0
Dividends on ordinary shares	180,000	0	0
Interest on amounts loaned	999	9	0
Preliminary expenses of second issue of preferred bonds (up to December 31, 1901)	3,213	19	2
Balance on hand carried to new account	7,252	0	6
	1,015,071	7	2

The account of the inversion of the capital of the Costa Rica Railway Company on December 31, 1901, is as follows:

	£	s.	d.
Purchase of the lines and the concession	3,050,000	0	0
Balance of completed contracts by the company	10,904	2	3
Expenses for additional equipment and improvements	128,339	19	4
Settlement of claim of Angel M. Velasquez	1,000	0	0
Appropriation for jetties	6,202	0	2
Expenses of new wharf at Limón	76,922	6	0
	3,273,368	7	9

ASSETS.

	£	s.	d.
Balance of account former capital	13,938	15	3
Material in Costa Rica and in transit	64,797	5	8
Bills payable	6,198	13	5
Renewal of rolling stock, suspense account	5,828	9	2
Inverson at cost	13,480	1	2
Sundry debtors:			
London	4,050	3	0
Costa Rica	10,977	1	5
Cash:			
In London, including insurance fund, etc	31,547	17	7
In Costa Rica	6,054	9	1
	156,872	15	9

LIABILITIES.

	£	s.	d.
Balance of account of net profits	7,252	0	6
Reesrve fund	15,000	0	0
Fire-insurance fund	9,648	3	3
Two per cent on ordinary shares, dividend of 1901, not yet paid	36,000	0	0
Interest payable on preferred bonds	3,150	0	0
Interest payable on first-mortgage bonds	19,650	0	0
Interest payable on second-mortgage bonds	18,000	0	0
Interest in suspense	1,162	0	0
Bills payable	1,017	12	2
Amounts of loans	25,000	0	0
Balance account repair of Guápiles line	1,021	7	4
Sundry creditors:			
London	8,473	18	6
Costa Rica	11,497	14	0
	156,872	15	6

The list of rolling stock on December 31 last includes:

Locomotives	27
Hand crane	1
First-class passenger coaches	17
Coach for the President	1
Second-class passenger coaches	17
Combination coaches	6
Box cars for freight	325
Cattle cars	25
Platform cars	63
Retention cars	10
Cars for workmen	12
Machine cars for setting posts	2
Water car	1

The superintendent of the railway believes that the profits of the exploitation during the present year will not be less than those obtained in 1901, and hopes that the increase of the amount of the freight on bananas will offset the decrease of freight on coffee, due to the short crop of that grain.

ART. 2. The term *aguardiente* is understood to be the spirituous product obtained from the distillation of the fermented juices of fruits, grains, or other saccharine substances.

For the purposes of classification, liquids more or less spirituous that contain more than 20 per cent alcohol shall be considered as *aguardientes.*

The custom-house shall determine the alcoholic strength, either by distillation or by means of Gay Lussac's alcoholometer, with the corresponding decrease or increase, according as the temperature rises or falls from 15° C.

To reduce to the given standard of 15° C. when the observation is made at a greater temperature, there shall be deducted three-tenths of an alcoholic degree for each thermometric degree in excess of 15°, or there shall be added three-tenths of an alcoholic degree for each thermometric degree less than 15° at the time of making the observation.

The *aguardientes* covered by this section must not contain medical substances, such as sirups, perfumes for toilet use, nor the essences of fruits.

All alcoholic beverages that, either by maceration or distillation of seeds, barks, fruits, or aromatic plants, or which by simply dissolving their essential oils, have the aroma of those vegetable products, and at the same time a very sweet taste due to the sirups used in their preparation, shall be classified as liquors.

ART. 3. The foregoing appraisements are not subject to 50 per cent of the increase established by decree of April 27, 1901, and approved by law No. 7 of June 14 of the same year.

PIER CONSTRUCTION AT PORT LIMON.

A contract for a new pier at Port Limon has been signed by the Government of Costa Rica and the Northern Railway Company, a firm in close connection with the United Fruit Company.

By the conditions of this contract the pier is to be completed within two years from the date of approval by Congress (July 4, 1902). When completed it is to become the property of the Government, and is to be at the service of the public under such regulations as the Government may prescribe. The company is obligated to keep it in good condition during the term of the concession, and it may collect for this purpose a wharfage tax from ships according to rates prescribed in the contract.

The pier is to be situated on the site, more or less, of the old wooden pier, the use of which was discontinued some two years ago, and is to be distant at the nearest point not less than 50 meters (54.5 yards) from the new iron pier of the Costa Rica Railway. It is to be on a foundation of wooden piles, covered with plates of copper composition. The flooring is to be of wood, with superstructure of iron and roof and sides of corrugated iron. The pier shall be at least 300 meters (327 yards) long, and 15 meters (16.3 yards) wide. A space is to be reserved for the use of the Government in storing goods.

The company is to have the exclusive right to lay rails on the pier to connect with its line running from Port Limon into the banana country, but sufficient space is to be left for foot passengers and carts. The Government reserves the right to build a line of rails to carry goods to and from the custom-house, whenever it is deemed necessary.

The company is to be allowed to introduce, free of duty, the necessary material for the construction and preservation of the pier, under supervision of the Minister of Finance.

The consignees of merchandise arriving in ships which unload at this pier, and shippers of merchandise also, shall not be obliged to pay any dues to the company for use of the pier, but may always, at their own cost and risk, load or unload merchandise into or from ships consigned to the company, and transport the same in any manner which does not interfere with the movement of the company's trains on the pier.

There shall be at least two berths for ships, of equal facilities, at one of which the company may place the necessary machinery for loading and discharging. The company shall have free access, night or day, to the pier for the purpose of loading or discharging fruit ships, subject to such regulations as the Government may establish.

At one of the berths preference shall be given to ships of the company, or those consigned to it or to the United Fruit Company, when they come to load fruit. But this preference shall not prevent other ships from using both berths when the ships mentioned are not in port.

The company agrees to discharge or load ships for third parties when this work is consigned to it, and to carry on its rails merchandise or products delivered to it to the custom-house or to any part of Port Limon reached by its lines. A tariff is prescribed for such service.

War vessels and revenue ships of the Government are to be exempt from wharfage dues.

The concessions granted by this contract, as well as the obligations incurred, are to be in force during the term of the contract with the Northern Railway Company, made in 1894—ninety-nine years—or until 1993.

The iron for the pier has already been ordered in the United States.

CUBA.

UNITED STATES PATENTS AND TRADE-MARKS.

The Department of State of the United States has received from the legation of Cuba, Washington, under date of July 5, 1902, the announcement of the following decision by the Department of Agriculture, Commerce, and Industry of Cuba, dated June 25, 1902, in respect to the registration of United States trade-marks and patents, viz:

"Patents and trade-marks of all descriptions, printed matter, titles, and labels, duly registered in the Patent Office of the United States, for whose protection in this island application shall hereafter be made, from this date, by filing the same, shall be registered in the department of which I have charge, if admissible, upon observing the procedure followed for the registration of those of other countries and upon the payment of $35 currency for patents and of $12.50 currency for trade-marks, prints, etc.—that is to say, the same fees as are paid by the other foreign and national marks and patents in lieu of the 1 *peso* currency,[a] indicated with regard to the American in the circular No. 21, of June 1, 1899, issued by the Division of Customs and Insular Affairs of the War Department, of Washington."

HAITI.

TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

A large and important trade in cotton and linen goods and hardware is carried on between the Republic of Haiti and Great Britain, according to a report recently made by His Majesty's consul-general at Port-au-Prince. As, however, there is no direct communication between the two countries, all exports for England from Haiti are forwarded in transit via New York, from which point three lines of steamers connect with Haitian ports.

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[a] The present value of the *peso* is about 60 cents.

According to the "Exposé Général de la Situation," published by the Haitian Government, for the year 1900, the value of imports (gold) and the countries of origin are given as follows:

United States	$3,401,257
France	437,057
England	422,983
Germany	192,843
Other countries	260,984

The exports consist chiefly of coffee, cocoa, and logwood. These find their best market in Germany and France, particularly in the latter country, owing to the commercial treaty concluded between France and Haiti in July, 1900. The value of exports for the year 1900 is stated as $3,197,549 gold.

HONDURAS.

NEW TRADE-MARK LAW.

The National Congress, taking into consideration the necessity of a law regarding trade-marks, decrees the following:

LAW OF TRADE-MARKS.

ARTICLE 1. Any sign which determines for commerce the specialty of an industrial product is considered a trade-mark.

ART. 2. The form, color, or designations which of themselves do not constitute a determining sign of the specialty of the product are not considered as trade-marks. In no case will an immoral sign be allowed.

ART. 3. Any proprietor of a trade-mark, be he a native or a foreigner residing in the country, can acquire the exclusive right to use the same in the Republic, subjecting himself to the formalities of the present law. Natives and foreigners who reside outside of the country can register their trade-marks if they have in the country an agency or industrial or mercantile establishment for the sale of their products; this applies in regard to foreigners where treaties do not otherwise provide.

ART. 4. In order to acquire the exclusive right to a trade-mark, the interested party should present, either in person or by means of a representative, to the Secretary of Fomento a statement to the effect that he applies in accordance with his rights accompanied by the following documents:

(1) Power of attorney from his principal (if the interested party does not present himself in person).

(2) Two examples of the mark, or representation of same by means of a drawing or engraving.

(3) In case the mark appears in relief or intaglio, or it presents any other peculiarity, two models which show these details.

(4) The written contract in virtue of which an agency has been established. This applies to article 3. This document must be duly legalized.

Art. 5. In the aforesaid presentation there must be expressed the name of the fabric, the place where it is made, the domicile of the proprietor, and the branch of commerce or industry to which the mark is to be applied.

Art. 6. A trade-mark belonging to a foreigner not resident in Honduras can not be registered unless it has been legally registered in the country of its origin.

Art. 7. The first party who has made legal use of the mark is the only one who can legally obtain the same. In case of dispute between two parties claiming the same mark, it belongs to the first possessor; and if this can not be proved, to him who first solicits registry.

Art. 8. The exclusive use of a mark can not be had save by virtue of a declaration by the Secretary of Fomento that the interested party has reserved his rights after having complied with all legal requisites.

Art. 9. The declaration mentioned in the foregoing article will be made without previous examination, on the exclusive responsibility of the petitioner, and without affecting the rights of a third party. The Secretary of Fomento will publish the petition of the interested party, and, in case of opposition presented within ninety days following publication, will not register the mark until a judicial decision has been rendered as to who is entitled to registry.

Art. 10. Trade-marks are not transferable, except in connection with the establishment for which they serve, and such transfer is not subject to any special rules or formalities and is conducted according to the regulations of common law.

Art. 11. The duration of a trade-mark is indefinite, but it will be forfeited by failure of production for one year or more.

Art. 12. Facsimiles of trade-marks will be kept by the Secretary of Fomento, and anyone can obtain, at his own expense, a certified copy of same.

Art. 13. Any trade-marks not filling the foregoing conditions will, on request, be declared of no value.

Art. 14. The judge declaring void any trade-mark will send a copy of his decision to the Secretary of Fomento.

Art. 15. Trade-marks are false—

(1) When a copy of any legally registered trade-mark is used.

(2) When an imitation has some slight difference, but may be easily mistaken for the original.

Art. 16. Anyone will be considered guilty of the crime of counterfeiting, no matter where this may be committed, who has imitated a mark or made use of such imitation in application to articles of the same industrial or mercantile nature.

Art. 17. The crime of counterfeiting a trade-mark is subject to penalties, as prescribed by the penal code.

Art. 18. Drawings and industrial models are included in the provisions of this law.

Art. 19. The protection which the present law gives to trade-marks does not extend to articles covered by them, except those made and sold in this country.

Art. 20. The present law goes into effect from the date of its promulgation, and all petitions which at that time are pending will be decided in accordance therewith.

Given in Tegucigalpa this 7th day of March, 1902.

DECREE GOVERNING LAND CONCESSIONS.

DECREE NO. 50.

Article 1. The Executive Power will cause to be measured all national lands in the district of Tela, and all which may be included in paragraph 1 of article 30[a] of the law of agriculture, with the exception of those on which there may be ruins of ancient populations, into lots of 25.50 and 100 hectares[b] each, with their respective plans.

Art. 2. Each lot will have a number or name, and boundaries will be duly marked.

Art. 3. The usufruct of said lots can be acquired by Honduraneans, or by foreigners domiciled in, or who intend to be domiciled in the country, without any expense and without other formality than a simple written request made by the interested party to the collector or subcollector of the respective customs, or before such office as the Government may designate.

Art. 4. The acquisition of which this treats will give personal title, and, with the exception of one's heirs, can be transferred only when one-fourth of same is under cultivation.

Art. 5. If any person asks for more than one lot, he must make petition to the Minister of Fomento, who, taking into consideration the resources of the interested party, can concede or deny. The Executive Power, on conceding more than one lot, can not give title to a larger number of lots than would cover 500 hectares (1,235 acres). These lots will be registered in the same way as the others.

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[a] Paragraph 1, article 30, law of agriculture: "All lands belonging to the nation which are within 8 kilometers (4.9 miles) from the sea or from Carataska or Brewers Lagoon, and all islands."

[b] 1 hectare=2.471 acres.

Art. 6. These lots are destined by preference to agricultural purposes, and cultivation must be begun inside of two years from date of concession.

Art. 7. The lessee of each lot will pay an annual rent of 25 cents (10 cents in United States currency) for each hectare (2.471 acres), payment to be made in advance from January 1 to December 31; but if a concession is obtained after the first of a year, the tax will be in proportion to the time necessary to complete the year, which concludes December 31. Once cultivation has been established, the annual tax will be reduced to 10 cents (4 cents) for each hectare under cultivation. This tax can not be increased during the next twenty-five years.

Art. 8. The lessee, or his successor, will forfeit his rights if he does not begin cultivation of the lot or lots given inside of two years from date of concession; also if the tax mentioned in the foregoing article is not paid when due, but in this case, if a quarter part of the lot is under cultivation, he will only forfeit the uncultivated part, the Government having the right to collect taxes on the part under cultivation.

Art. 9. At any time in which it may be necessary to occupy one or more lots, or parts of same, for roads, railroads, wharves, landings, for navigation or canalization, bridges, or other works of public benefit or necessity, the lease will stop, and the lessee will be paid the value of the improvements on the portion needed, value of same to be fixed by arbitration.

Art. 10. The lessees of said lots will enjoy, from the moment they begin to cultivate the same, the privileges and exemptions established by the law of agriculture.

Art. 11. In the division of lots there are excepted the lands adjacent to the ports, towns, and districts which in the opinion of the Government may be necessary for the future increase of said places and for the establishment of wharves, landings, and places of deposit. The space which separates the lots remains destined to common use.

Art. 12. This law does not affect in any manner any prior contracts or concessions.

Art. 13. The executive power will issue regulations for the application of the present law.

Art. 14. The law will take effect from the date of promulgation.

Transitory dispositions.

People who without legal title may be in possession of lands included in zones referred to by article 1 should present themselves before the respective authority within six months from the date on which this law takes effect and obtain title, being subject in such case to all the obligations of the same. Persons who have a valid title to lands included in aforesaid zones are not subject to the obligations established by the present decree.

Given in Tegucigalpa the 22d day of February, 1902.

MEXICO.

FOREIGN COMMERCE, FIRST NINE MONTHS OF 1902.

The Bureau of Statistics of the Mexican Government has compiled some interesting data showing the imports and exports of the Republic during the first nine months of the fiscal year 1901–2. The imports during this period, compared with the same period of 1900–1901, were as follows:

	First nine months of fiscal year—		Gain (+) or loss (−).
	1901–2.	1900–1901.	
	Pesos.	*Pesos.*	*Pesos.*
Animal products	3,605,187.98	3,858,839.80	− 253,651.82
Arms and explosives	985,776.43	1,048,742.78	− 62,966.35
Chemical and pharmaceutical products	1,907,757.73	1,934,839.19	− 27,081.46
Machinery and apparatus	5,470,583.20	7,408,152.31	−1,937,569.11
Mineral products	12,774,042.92	12,471,785.14	+ 302,257.78
Paper and paper products	1,397,834.43	1,631,490.64	− 233,656.21
Spirits and beverages	1,938,553.39	2,067,142.13	− 128,588.74
Textile products	6,193,946.65	7,339,503.04	−1,145,556.39
Vegetable products	7,800,311.56	7,808,866.62	− 8,555.06
Vehicles	935,048.85	1,198,769.60	-- 263,720.75
Miscellaneous	1,369,207.91	1,269,720.28	+ 99,487.63
Total	44,378,251.05	48,037,851.53	--3,659,600.48

A comparison of the countries of origin gives the following result:

	First nine months of fiscal year—		Gain (+) or loss (−).
	1901–2.	1900–1901.	
	Pesos.	*Pesos.*	*Pesos.*
Africa	14,467.31	20,423.62	− 5,956.31
Asia	376,149.29	423,093.78	− 55,944.49
Central America	24,750.33	58,581.55	− 33,831.22
Europe	18,878,245.40	21,893,964.90	−3,015,719.50
North America	24,897,028.46	25,444,127.38	− 547,098.92
Oceania	35,092.73	53,891.50	- 18,798.77
South America	117,929.88	98,970.80	+ 18,959.08
West Indies	34,587.65	35,798.00	− 1,210.35
Total	44,378,251.05	48,037,851.53	−3,659,600.48

Mexico imported from Europe, during the period mentioned, goods valued as follows:

	First nine months of fiscal year—		Gain (+) or loss (−).
	1901-2.	1900-1901.	
	Pesos.	*Pesos.*	*Pesos.*
Austria-Hungary	256,093.24	309,457.59	− 53,364.35
Belgium	736,940.13	621,037.18	+ 115,902.95
France	4,474,944.30	5,067,284.64	− 592,340.34
Germany	4,592,972.08	5,508,979.89	− 916,007.81
Great Britain	5,899,231.92	7,215,377.66	−1,316,145.74
Holland	171,581.15	208,356.36	− 36,775.21
Italy	293,501.04	422,537.20	− 129,036.16
Norway	58,453.50	83,337.17	− 24,883.67
Portugal	28,875.95	44,336.40	− 15,460.45
Russia	2,896.83	1,192.00	+ 1,704.83
Spain	2,002,342.39	2,130,160.53	− 127,818.14
Sweden	39,011.77	21,490.81	+ 17,520.96
Switzerland	310,380.85	252,545.03	+ 57,835.82
Other European countries	11,020.25	7,872.44	+ 3,147.81
Total	18,878,245.40	21,893,964.90	−3,015,719.50

In the nine months referred to, the trade with Asia consisted of goods imported from China, Hindoostan, Japan, and other Asiatic countries to the value of 376,149.29 *pesos*, as compared with 432,093.78 *pesos* during the same period of 1900–1901. The principal trade was with Hindoostan, amounting during the time mentioned to 257,580.89 *pesos*, as compared with 285,478.06 *pesos*, the value of the trade of the months corresponding to the same months of the previous year.

The imports from North, Central, and South America during the period in question were as follows:

	First nine months of fiscal year—		Gain (+) or loss (−).
	1901–2.	1900–1901.	
NORTH AMERICA.	*Pesos.*	*Pesos.*	*Pesos.*
Canada	12,430.55	6,109.50	+ 6,321.05
United States	24,884,597.91	25,438,017.88	−553,419.97
CENTRAL AMERICA.			
British Honduras	11,215.18	442.00	− 10,773.18
Guatemala	11,472.15	50,013.55	+ 38,541.40
Other Central American countries	2,063.00	8,126.00	− 6,063.00
SOUTH AMERICA.			
Argentine Republic	2,127.00	179.00	+ 1,948.00
Brazil	15,010.92	4,033.00	+ 10,977.92
Chile	8,320.00	5,612.00	+ 2,708.00
Colombia	13,322.00	15,146.80	− 1,824.80
Ecuador	51,082.83	49,700.75	+ 1,382.08
Peru	6,993.38	2,210.00	+ 4,783.38
Venezuela	20,401.75	21,114.25	− 712.50
Other South American countries	672.00	975.00	− 303.00
Total	25,039,708.67	25,601,679.73	−561,971.06

The imports referred to in the foregoing tables were entered at the following ports:

	First nine months of fiscal year—		Gain (+) or loss (−).
	1901–2.	1900–1901.	
	Pesos.	*Pesos.*	*Pesos.*
Gulf	25,626,027.99	28,331,921.77	−2,705,893.78
Pacific	3,177,820.62	3,328,296.98	− 150,476.36
Northern frontier	15,483,145.43	16,212,084.03	− 728,938.60
Southern frontier	91,257.01	165,548.75	− 74,291.74
Total	44,378,251.05	48,037,851.53	−3,659,600.48

The exports from Mexico during the period referred to are shown in the following table:

	Pesos.
Mineral products	$68,168,546.16
Vegetable products	34,105,264.42
Animal products	8,402,554.65
Manufactured products	2,482,572.69
Sundry products	337,160.58
Total	113,496,098.50

The exports according to destination were as follows:

	First nine months of fiscal year—		Gain (+) or loss (−).
	1901–2.	1900–1901.	
	Pesos.	*Pesos.*	*Pesos.*
Asia	500.00	....	+ 500.00
Europe	17,991,718.57	21,273,479.23	−3,281,760.66
North America	91,591,076.03	88,315,770.19	+3,275,305.84
Central America	667,585.01	401,786.68	+265,798.33
South America	40,693.89	43,286.15	− 2,592.26
West Indies	3,204,525.00	4,102,055.00	− 897,530.00
Total	113,496,098.50	114,136,377.25	− 640,278.75

A further analysis of the figures shows that the exports to the different countries embraced in the six grand divisions already mentioned were as follows:

	First nine months of fiscal year—		Gain (+) or loss (−).
	1901–2.	1900–1901.	
ASIA.	*Pesos.*	*Pesos.*	*Pesos.*
China	500.00	....	+ 500.00
EUROPE.			
Austria-Hungary	18,942.00	26,939.00	− 7,997.00
Belgium	3,521,574.50	3,772,904.41	− 251,329.91
France	1,405,941.40	2,342,584.23	− 936,642.83
Germany	2,882,815.23	3,417,734.53	− 534,919.30
Great Britain	9,672,506.05	10,819,413.38	−1,146,907.33
Holland	22,340.00	136,205.45	− 113,865.45
Italy	1,610.00	1,804.00	− 194.00
Russia	69,573.00	18,700.00	+ 50,873.00
Spain	396,180.39	737,194.23	− 341,013.84
Other European countries	236.00	....	+ 236.00
NORTH AMERICA.			
Canada	20,235.00	720.19	+ 19,515.00
United States	91,570,841.03	88,315,050.00	+3,255,790.84
CENTRAL AMERICA.			
British Honduras	49,420.00	58,255.00	− 8,835.00
Guatemala	330,548.49	326,783.58	+ 3,764.91
Other Central American countries	287,616.52	16,748.10	+ 270,868.42
SOUTH AMERICA.			
Argentine Republic	13,650.00	....	+ 13,650.00
Chile	2,954.00	2,555.00	+ 399.00
Colombia	18,407.77	37,732.40	− 19,324.63
Ecuador	1,200.00	....	+ 1,200.00
Peru	3,993.12	2,998.75	+ 994.37
Venezuela	489.00	....	+ 489.00
WEST INDIES.			
Cuba	3,204,525.00	4,102,055.00	−897,530.00
Total	113,496,098.50	114,136,377.25	− 640,278.75

These exports were made through the following ports:

	First nine months of fiscal year—		Gain (+) or loss (−).
	1901–2.	1900–1901.	
	Pesos.	*Pesos.*	*Pesos.*
Gulf	76,114,369.49	67,947,542.86	+8,166,826.63
Pacific	6,980,103.56	9,764,906.89	−2,784,803.33
Northern frontier	29,263,530.16	35,184,479.00	−5,920,948.84
Southern frontier	1,138,095.29	1,239,448.50	− 101,352.21
Total	113,496,098.50	114,136,377.25	− 640,278.75

From these figures it is seen that decreased import valuations were most marked in machinery and apparatus, cotton goods, paper and paper goods, and spirituous and fermented liquors. Such decrease is not caused, however, by a decline in consumption of the articles indicated nor by a decreased demand for them, but is the result of Mexico's supplying the demand by home manufactures. The manufacture of cotton goods has been fostered in every way by the Mexican Government, and the production has increased so rapidly that Mexico is prepared to export and is looking for markets in Central and South America to take the surplus. In the manufacture of paper great advances have been made and at present any class and quantity can be produced in the Republic. The home production does not, however, quite supply the demand. The manufacture of spirituous liquors and the production of beer have developed immensely during the last few years, and Mexico now has sufficient breweries to supply the home consumption with an article equal to that imported and at much lower cost. The alcohol used is produced from Mexican plants, and the annual tax on alcohol distilleries is $500,000.

LEGALIZATION OF FOREIGN SHARES AND BONDS.

United States Consul W. W. CANADA transmitted to the Department of State of the United States from Veracruz, June 5, 1902, an abstract of a recent law amending the requirements for legalizing in the Republic bonds and shares of stock issued in foreign countries, as follows:

"Bonds and shares of stock issued in a foreign country by societies, companies, or corporations established in this Republic must be issued according to the following rules to be legal:

"I. The charter or articles of corporation authorizing their issue must be according to the laws of the country where issued.

"II. The issue of such bonds or shares must be made in accordance with the laws of the country where issued.

"III. The Mexican Ambassador or Minister, or, where there is none, the Mexican Consul, must certify that the requirements mentioned in the foregoing articles have been complied with.

"IV. The charter or articles of corporation authorizing the issue of the bonds or shares of stock must be recorded in the records of a notary public in the Republic of Mexico, and a certified copy of said record must then be inscribed in the public register of commerce, as directed by Article XIV of section 21 of the Code of Commerce.

"V. Should the shares, bonds, or stock be guaranteed by mortgage, said mortgage must be placed on record according to the laws of the State, federal district, or territory in which the property is located.

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"SEC. 19. The duties and rights resulting from or growing out of the charter or articles of corporation shall be governed by the laws of the place where executed, provided said laws do not conflict with the laws of Mexico on the subject, although the charter or articles of corporation may be in operation wholly or in part in the Republic of Mexico; unless it is expressly stated in the charter or articles of corporation that they shall be governed by the laws of Mexico. Shares, bonds, or stock guaranteed by real estate located in the Republic of Mexico shall be governed wholly by Mexican laws, so far as the guaranty of the mortgage is concerned.

"SEC. 20. The Mexican tribunals shall in all cases have jurisdiction to decide any question, dispute, or contest arising in regard to the rights or duties of such charters, agreements, contracts, articles of corporation, etc."

PROGRESS OF THE TEHUANTEPEC RAILROAD.

The "Scientific American" for July 26, 1902, contains an account of the conditions governing the reorganization of the railroad across the Tehuantepec Isthmus of Mexico and the possible effect of the completion and operation of the line on the projected isthmian canal. It is stated that the road will be in thorough working order by May, 1903, and will be equipped for the handling of traffic expeditiously and at low tariff. For the cost of this improvement the Mexican Government contributes free of interest $5,000,000 (Mexican), and for the additional rolling stock, working equipment, and haulage facilities the Mexican Government and the contracting company provide equal amounts, to be furnished as required. The port works on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts are to be sufficiently completed by May, 1903, to enable transportation to be effected with celerity and facility, but the works will not be finished until 1905.

The length of the Tehuantepec Railroad is 192 miles, and the whole of the roadbed is being overhauled, leveled where necessary, and reembanked at sections to afford security, so that when completed the track will be as even and smooth running as any line in existence. It is a single-line track and is being relaid throughout with heavier steel rails. The bridges formerly used are being demolished and modern steel structures built in their stead. Owing to the possibility of seismic disturbances, the bridges are being built principally with steel girders. This is considered more economical than the erection of arch bridges, since in the event of an earthquake a steel bridge will give somewhat, and if seriously disturbed the damage can be quickly repaired, whereas in the case of an arch it will crack and have to be rebuilt. The spans for the most part are about 85 feet, but in one or two cases they rise to 100-feet span, and in one instance to 110 feet. The girders are supported upon steel caissons sunk into the bed of the river and filled with concrete, thus securing a solid and rigid foundation. The bridges are of sufficient strength to carry a load of 20 tons per axle.

The most important part of the undertaking is, however, in connection with the dock facilities and harbor accommodations at the terminal points of the line—Salina Cruz on the Pacific coast and Coatzacoalcos on the Atlantic. The Coatzacoalcos harbor works are of the most solid description to insure safe anchorage to vessels, and as the River Coatzacoalcos is conveniently adapted for extensive wharfage arrangements and is navigable for several miles from the sea, the only real engineering difficulty encountered has been the sand bar extending across the estuary. The contractors, however, are constructing a heavy training wall, by means of which an open channel will always be maintained. Extensive dredging operations are being carried on whereby the depth of the water alongside the wharves will be made about 35 feet at low water.

At Salina Cruz, owing to the entire absence of natural conditions for protection, a complete harbor is being built. A breakwater about 3,300 feet long is being constructed by means of which a large harbor will be formed. Entering from this there will be a dock with over 4,000 feet of quay space. In the construction of the breakwater, rubble is thrown overboard and continued to water level, the superstructure consisting of concrete blocks each weighing 40 tons. The material for these blocks is being excavated from the quarries near by and consists of tough limestone and granite. The concrete blocks are made by electric mixers and laid in position by a traveling Titan crane. This latter appliance is the second of its size in operation and was especially designed for the construction of the breakwater at Vera Cruz, by the same company.

At the present time the engineers are making trials with three different types of locomotives to ascertain those most economical and best adapted for haulage purposes. The engines in competition have been furnished by two American and one English firm of builders, and the result is at present in favor of the English type.

The completion of this road will tremendously accelerate communication between Europe and the East, and arrangements are being prepared in England and the Orient to establish Tehauntepec as a great trade route. Negotiations are in progress for a regular Japanese steamship service from Salina Cruz, the Pacific terminal of the line, direct to Yokohama; another to Yokohama via other ports, and also a direct steamship line to San Francisco. On the Atlantic side, English steamship companies trading with the East have arranged for a regular steamship service direct from Liverpool to Coatzacoalcos immediately the dock accommodation is provided. This latter place is a thriving and prosperous town of about 2,400 inhabitants, whose progress will receive a new impetus from the completion of the line in question.

NEW CONTRACT RELATING TO THE TEHUANTEPEC RAILROAD.

The Mexican Government has made a new contract with Messrs. S. Pearson & Son, Limited, for the improvement and operation of the Tehuantepec Railway and terminal ports, an extract of which is as follows:

"The subject-matter of the contract of partnership comprises the Tehuantepec Railway, the telegraph line appertaining thereto, the shops, buildings, offices, rights of way, stock, stationary and floating plants, piers, stores, including those in the warehouses, with all the appurtenances and accessories of the railway, all of which is included and specified in this contract under the name of 'the railway;' also the ports of Coatzacoalcos and Salina Cruz, in their present condition, together with pier-entrance channels, inner ports, stationary and floating docks, quays, jetties, piers, maritime plants, buildings, warehouses, offices, railway tracks, the equipments of all the above things, their accessories, appurtenances, and annexes, all of which is included and specified in this contract under the name of 'Ports.'

"The corporate capital is five millions of dollars. Each partner will pay in to corporate fund, on the first day of July of the year 1901, the sum of $1,000. The balance, until the sum of $5,000,000 is completed, will be paid in when and as it becomes necessary.

"In consideration of the fact that the losses, if any, will be borne equally by the Government and the contractors, and that in the division of the profits between them a larger share will go to the Government than to the contractors, the Government agrees that the capital necessary for the operation and business of the railway company shall be furnished in equal shares by the Government and the contractors.

"The railway company will have its headquarters in the City of Mexico, but it may open agencies, either at home or abroad, wherever its interests are located.

"The period of the partnership is fifty-one years, which will begin from the first day of July, 1902.

"The contractors will be entitled to consider this contract as rescinded if there has been a loss of corporate capital amounting to four millions of dollars in Mexican currency or more.

"Moreover, if, as a consequence of any measure of the Government, the contract for the Coatzacoalcos and Salina Cruz port works shall not be carried through within the period of the time fixed in said contract, the contractors will be entitled either to have this contract rescinded or to have the Government pay to the railway company, during the period of suspension, the amount of the losses sustained by said company in the exploitation of the property, as well as the interest on debts contracted or bonds issued by the company with respect to which payments may be due.

"The Government will be entitled to demand that the present contract be rescinded in the following cases only:

"I. On account of the contractors not contributing their share of the corporate capital.

"II. On account of their having transferred the present contract, or many of its franchises, to another company or private individual without the approval of the Executive of the Union.

"III. On account of breach of trust, fraud against property, or other act involving a delinquency, according to the penal code in force, to the detriment of the nation's interests, and of which the superior management of the railway shall become guilty. In this event action for rescinding the contract shall be in order, even though no criminal prosecution be instituted.

"IV. On account of the railway company having lost in operation five millions of dollars, or, in other words, its corporate capital.

"V. On account of the superior management of the railway company having made a contract, of which the direct purpose is to limit or prevent general traffic over the railway, especially general transit traffic, provided that the company, when called upon by the Government to rescind or annul such contract, shall fail within a month to do so.

"The Government of the Republic will, through inspectors, whose number is not to exceed eight, exercise the right of vigilance over both the physical and technical condition of the railway and ports and their administration and bookkeeping.

"The railway company will fix the tariffs for local traffic, which shall not exceed the following rates unless authorized by the department of communications:

"PASSENGERS.

"For the transportation of passengers per kilometer or fraction thereof:

First class	four cents.
Second class	three cents.
Third class	two cents.

"MERCHANDISE.

"For the carriage of one ton, of one thousand kilograms, of merchandise per kilometer of distance:

First class	eight cents.
Second class	seven cents.
Third class	six cents.
Fourth class	five cents.
Fifth class	four cents.
Sixth class	three cents.

"Freight rates shall always be proportionate to the length of the haul, fractions being computed by units of ten kilograms when the freight is carried by a passenger train.

"STORAGE.

"For the first two days after the arrival of the merchandise the latter will not pay anything.

"For the next five days following upon the two days above mentioned the rate charged will be one cent per day per one hundred kilograms or fraction of one hundred kilograms.

"For the second period of five days the charge will be at the rate of two cents per day per one hundred kilograms.

"For every additional day and for every one hundred kilograms or fraction of one hundred kilograms, three cents.

"Precious metals and valuables will pay double the foregoing rates for every two hundred dollars or fraction of two hundred dollars.

"The railway company may also make such charges as are necessary to cover expenses of receipt and delivery at the warehouses.

"TELEGRAMS.

"The charge for telegrams can not exceed the following:

"For each message containing not more than ten words, in addition to the date, address and signature, sent a distance of one hundred kilometers, fifteen cents. For each ten kilometers additional distance or each additional word contained in the message, over and above the first ten words, the charge will be proportional to fifteen cents per ten words sent one hundred kilometers.

"Local traffic, for the purposes of this article, is all traffic moved between any points on the Tehuantepec Railway, except passengers or freight carried between Coatzacoalcos and Salina Cruz to be placed on list of the last-named class will be considered as transit traffic.

"The freight rates on domestic merchandise will be differential on a decreasing scale by sections, and they will be drawn up by an agreement between the Government and the railway company, in view of the length of the haul and the origin, destination, and nature of the freight. The rebate will commence on hauls exceeding one hundred kilometers. The railway company may, if it chooses, extend the graduation to hauls of less than one hundred kilometers and to foreign freight, after approval of the rates by the department of communications and public works.

"The railway company is authorized, in its connections with maritime lines and other railways, to make arrangements for its transit traffic for a special direct tariff from the point of shipment to the point of final destination. The company receiving a certain percentage may be different in each case of connection.

"Cereals will always be considered as belonging to the sixth class. Rails and railroad construction material will, in addition, enjoy a rebate of thirty per cent on the tariff of said sixth class. The tariff for mineral coal will be one cent and a half per ton per kilometer, provided that it is carried in carload lots and is destined for consumption in the Mexican Republic.

"The company may import, free from all kinds of import or customhouse duties and from taxes, federal or local, for the construction, exploitation, maintenance, and repair of the railway, ports, and maritime services referred to, together with their appurtenances and accessories, as well as for the construction, exploitation, maintenance, and repair of the works and extensions that may be executed, the following articles:

"Fixed material for the track, rolling stock, vehicles, telegraph material, and miscellaneous articles."

NEW CONCESSIONS.

The Mexican Government has recently granted a number of important concessions, full details of which have been published from time to time in the "Diario Oficial." Among these are the following:

Smelting works.—To M. ELSASSER & Co. for the construction and exploitation of a smelter at the station of Wadley, San Luis Potosi, with the privilege of erecting smelters in other parts of the Republic, for the treating of ores containing antimony, arsenic, manganese, bismuth, lead, zinc, nickel, cobalt, iron, copper, and sulphur, and for the manufacture from these metals of chemical and industrial products of all kinds. The concessionaires agree to invest 200,000 *pesos* in the plant. The concession allows the free importation of construction materials, etc., to be used in the erection and equipment of the plant.

A similar concession for the erection of a smelting plant at Matehuala, State of San Luis Potosi, has been granted to Mr. JAMES A. KILTON, who agrees to invest 100,000 *pesos* in the construction of the plant.

J. E. FLORENCE and RUDOLPH SCHALK, of New York, have been authorized by the Mexican Government to construct and operate a smelter for the treatment of all kinds of ores in the district of Guaymas, State of Sonora.

Navigation companies.—A concession has been granted to the Yucatan Line Steamship Company for the establishment of a line of steamers to ply between Progreso, Yucatan, and New York, with the privilege of making stops at Vera Cruz, Tampico, and the southern ports of the United States, such as New Orleans, Mobile, and Galveston.

To the Mexican Navigation Company for the establishment of line of steamers to ply between Mexican Gulf ports, such as Vera Cruz, Tampico, Nautla, Tecolutla, Tuxpam, Progreso, Coatzacoalcos, Frontera, Laguna, and Campeche.

Railroads.—Concession granted to EUSEBIO ROJAS for the construction of a railroad in the State of Guanajuato as an extension of the railroad from Marfil to the mineral belt of San Gregoria, and terminating at San Miguel de Allende.

A similar concession has been granted to LEONARDO E. CARBAJAL for the construction of a railroad in the States of Oaxaca and Vera Cruz; said railroad to run from the Hacienda del Refugio, in the district of Soyaltepec, State of Oaxaca, to the station of Brisbin on the Vera Cruz and Pacific Railway, with permission to extend the line to the Hacienda de la Estanzuela, Canton of Cosamaloapam, State of Vera Cruz.

GEORGE W. DEITZ has also been granted a concession for the construction of a railroad in the States of Vera Cruz, Puebla, and Hidalgo. This railroad will start from some desirable point on the right bank of the Tuxpam River, and will connect with the Mexican Central Railway at Pánuco.

BANKING OPERATIONS IN THE REPUBLIC.

The expansion of banking business in Mexico is demonstrated from the following statement covering operations from 1865 to April of 1902; the amounts given representing the value of transactions in the years named:

1865	$1,000,000	1899	$210,295,000
1878	5,000,000	1900	259,264,000
1885	30,000,000	1901, May 31	262,057,253
1893	93,000,000	1901, July 31	270,141,623
1898	116,198,000	1902, April	312,526,167

According to the "Mexican Herald," from which the preceding figures are taken, the use of checks was unknown in Mexico twenty years ago, while now they are in general use. The number of chartered banks, operating on concessions or charters from the Mexican Government, based on the general banking law, is 25, the authorized capital of which aggregates $83,300,000.

COPPER PRODUCTION, FIRST HALF OF 1902.

The production of copper in Mexico during the first half of the fiscal year 1901–2 (July to December) was 14,992 tons, valued at $4,611,809.73. Besides this quantity, 5,434 tons of copper, valued at $1,480,012.85, were exported during the period named, making an aggregate of 20,426 tons, worth $6,091,822.58. In the corresponding half of the previous fiscal year (1900–1901), 14,455 tons of copper, valued at $4,726,873.75, and 268 tons of copper ore, valued at $16,772, or a total tonnage of 14,713, with a total value of $4,743,645.75, represented the copper-mining industry of the Republic.

NEW STEAMSHIP LINE ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

The "Diario Oficial" has published the full text of an important steamship concession granted to A. E. STILWELL to operate a line of steamers on the Pacific coast, plying between any of the Mexican ports on the Gulf of California and on the Pacific Ocean, such as Guaymas, Topolobampo, La Paz, Mazatlan, San Blas, Manzanillo, Acapulco, Puerto Angel, Salina Cruz, Tonala, and other intermediate points. The concessionaire may also traffic between the United States, South America, Asia, and the Orient. The concession runs for ten years, with the privilege of extending it for an additional ten years.

GOVERNMENT DISBURSEMENTS FOR 1903.

The Mexican estimates of disbursements for the fiscal year 1903, commencing July, 1902, and ending June, 1903, as approved by Congress, provide for the expenditure of $65,429,880.64. This sum is $691,064.81 in excess of that estimated for by Secretary LIMANTOUR, and covers the following items:

Legislative power	$1,146,888.80
Executive power	304,159.51
Judicial power	425,250.65
Department of Foreign Relations	720,941.30
Department of Interior	5,122,734.00
Department of Justice	894,284.65
Department of Public Instruction	2,646,335.30
Department of Fomento, Colonization, and Industry	1,097,266.31
Department of Public Communications and Works	9,461,828.90
Department of Finance and Public Credit:	
Administrative services	7,103,512.35
Public debt	22,216,893.00
Department of War and Navy	14,299,785.87
Total	65,429,880.64

The estimates for the fiscal year 1901–2 were $62,275,101.83, the expenditure for 1903 thus being shown to be $3,154,778.81 in excess of the current year.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

The Government of the State of Yucatan has definitely decided to undertake the work of drainage of the city of Merida and the paving of the streets in asphalt. The municipality and the street-car company will contribute a certain amount toward the execution of these works.

Mr. Emilio Segura has applied to the Department of Fomento for a concession to establish an iron foundry at Tepeyahualco, district of Libres, State of Puebla. The new foundry will be devoted to the manufacture of Bessemer steel and rails. The foundry has asked to enjoy the benefits of the law on new industries.

The value of the Mexican cattle exports to the United States and to Cuba during the year 1901 reached $5,101,277. During the first five months, from January to June, 104,602 head were exported. Mexico also exported to the United States during the year 1901 raw hides to the value of $5,635,210.37.

The copper exports during the first seven months of the year 1901–2 rose to $8,073,032.70, against $6,259,675.01 in 1900–1901. The exports of lead during the same period amounted to $3,078,406.30, against $3,080,379 in 1900–1901.

The "Diario Oficial" has published a concession authorizing the establishment of a new bank of issue in the State of Oaxaca with a capital of 500,000 pesos. The life of the concession is twenty-five years.

An English company is being formed for the construction of a railroad to connect Coatzacoalcos with the line from Campêche and Merida.

NICARAGUA.

REGISTRY OF LAND TITLES.

Under date of March 20, 1902, the following decree was promulgated regarding the registry of land titles in the Republic of Nicaragua:

"Now, whereas, in the interest of good fiscal administration and for the guaranty of private property, it is necessary to formulate rules which shall determine clearly the boundaries of every parcel of land, and for the purpose of avoiding the complications attendant upon transfers;

"And whereas, in the district of San Juan del Norte, and on account of the peculiar nature of land tenure there, there are no recognized and determinate boundaries—for, though there is a plan showing the tracts of land situate within the district, this plan does not indicate the landmarks which limit the claims of each landowner, and is therefore productive of confusion in the processes of transferring property; and because to obviate these difficulties it is necessary to have a general demarcation;

"Now, therefore, by virtue of the administrative powers in him vested by the Constitution [the President] doth decree:

"Article 1. All proprietors of town or country real estate situate in the district of San Juan del Norte, from the right bank of the River

Punta Gorda to the boundary line or frontier of the Republic of Costa Rica shall, within six months of the publication of this decree, present to the governor of the city (of San Juan del Norte) their titles in the original, and they shall declare before the said functionary the price at which they value the property aforesaid, that, firstly, the same may be recorded in a book provided for this purpose; and, secondly, that the same may be recorded upon the face of the title itself.

"Art. 2. The governor of San Juan del Norte shall keep the record of titles in a book which he shall sign, upon every page, before making any entry therein; and upon the first page he shall state how many leaves the book contains in all; and in this book he shall record as follows:

"(1) The date—day, month, and year—in which the entry is made.

"(2) The date upon which such title shall have been transferred, the names and surnames of him who makes the transfer, and the names and surnames of the transferee.

"(3) Whether or not such title be of Mosquito (Indian) origin, or whether a transfer to the owner by the (Nicaraguan) Government or its agents.

"(4) Whether it be in all points perfectly legal, and whether the various past owners have duly paid all taxes with regularity, and who those may be who still owe taxes to the public revenue, and what the amounts thereof may be.

"(5) Names of the various owners who have by bequest or gift or assignment transferred such title in the past.

"(6) Size of the parcel of land as stated upon the face of the title deed.

"(7) The street upon which the parcel of land is situate, and, if in the city (limits), whether it have buildings upon it or not.

"(8) If in the country, whether the parcel of land be under cultivation or not, and what sort of crop it bears.

"Art. 3. No deeds except such as are based upon Mosquito (Indian) titles or have been transferred to the owners by the (Nicaraguan) Government or its agents shall constitute a valid title; and the present holders of land under such deeds shall be, as aforesaid, considered not as owners, but as tenants, and shall pay such rental as the Government may establish or have already established.

"Art. 4. When the register of titles shall have been completed or when the time fixed by article 1 shall have elapsed, the governor shall cause the lots to be remeasured by an engineer whom the Government shall appoint. The engineer, in his work of remeasuring, shall begin at the eastern end of the city, taking for his starting point the first lot set down upon the plan of the city, and shall have before him the title of the piece of property whose boundaries he is trying to establish, as well as the titles to those adjoining the same; and he shall record the dimensions of the tract of land, as established by him, for later confrontation with the register kept in the Gobernacion (City Hall). The expense of such remeasurement shall be borne by the owner, his agents, or representatives.

"ART. 5. Every landowner, once the demarcation has been made by the surveyor (engineer), shall place landmarks of stone and mortar at each angle (of his parcel of land), and upon these the engineer shall mark in linear feet the length of the boundaries, north and south and east and west. Neglect in complying with this provision shall subject the owner to a fine of 15 pesos ($5.73) for every fifteen days' delay, which fine shall be appropriated to public works by the governor.

"ART. 6. Those who do not, within the time prescribed by this law, present their titles shall lose all right of ownership to the benefit of the State, excepting solely such as reside in foreign lands, to whom another additional six months are granted in which to present their titles for registry.

"ART. 7. In the same manner, owners of rural property within the district mentioned in article 1 of this law shall submit to the governor their property titles and also a map of their property; and the governor shall register the same, noting the number of "manzanas" of superficial area, what proportion of the land is under cultivation and what proportion is not, and stating whether the landmarks have been placed as provided by the agrarian law. Failure to present the documents called for in this article shall subject the owner to a fine of 20 pesos ($7.64) for every month's delay, and such moneys shall be applied to highways.

"ART. 8. Those who do not present titles of property during the space of time exacted by articles 1 and 6 of this law shall not be recognized as owners, and their property shall become that of the nation.

"ART. 9. The governor shall charge for the registry of each title 2½ pesos (95 cents), and shall indicate at the foot of each its date of registration.

"This law shall take effect from the date of publication."

PARAGUAY.

TARIFF MODIFICATIONS.

The following modifications of the customs tariff of Paraguay have been issued, under date of April, 1902, as first supplement to No. 123 (second edition) of the International Customs Journal:

I. Law of August 22, 1901, levying an import duty on unrefined sugar.

[Diario Oficial of August 25, 1901.]

ARTICLE 1. From and after the date of promulgation of the present law, unrefined sugar of every description shall be liable to an import duty of 70 per cent upon the value assessed thereon in the valuation tariff in force.

II. Law of August 31, 1901, exempting bicycles from import duty.

[Diario Oficial of September 4, 1901.]

ARTICLE 1. From and after the date of promulgation of the present law, bicycles generally and their accessories shall, during a period of one year, be exempt from all import duties.

III. Law of September 3, 1901, ordering payment of export duties in gold and amending article 22, paragraph a, of law dated November 18, 1899, as to charging an additional 5 per cent duty in gold.

[Diario Oficial of September 4, 1901.]

ARTICLE 1. From and after the date of promulgation of the present law, export duties shall be paid in gold or in bills payable in gold, found to be valid by the general administration of customs.

ART. 2. Out of the additional 5 per cent duty established by article 22, paragraph *a*, of law dated November 18, 1899, and intended to redeem the paper money circulation, 2½ shall be applied to the budget of general receipts of the State.

IV. Decree of January 21, 1902, continuing to exempt from duty carriages and carriage harness.

[Diario Oficial of January 25, 1902.]

ARTICLE 1. The effects of the law dated September 5, 1900, granting duty-free importation of carriages and carriage harness are prolonged for a period of one year.

FOREIGN COMMERCE FOR TWENTY YEARS.

The exports and imports of the Republic of Paraguay, according to data published by the Bureau of Statistics from 1882 to 1901, inclusive, are shown in the following table:

[Expressed in gold.]

	Imports.	Exports.		Imports.	Exports.
1882	$1,320,326	$1,650,679	1892	$2,486,855	$1,857,990
1883	953,077	1,770,458	1893	2,533,299	1,598,960
1884	1,448,000	1,572,000	1894	2,222,203	2,220,000
1885	1,524,000	1,493,000	1895	2,460,050	2,545,726
1886	1,621,000	1,571,000	1896	2,786,335	2,450,000
1887	2,443,880	2,154,000	1897	2,343,303	2,170,638
1888	3,289,757	2,588,608	1898	2,598,157	2,453,526
1889	3,198,167	2,183,381	1899	2,147,837	2,500,000
1890	2,721,443	2,900,729	1900	2,655,741	2,707,074
1891	1,802,000	3,166,000	1901	3,003,657	2,529,306

The principal exports in 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, and the first five months of 1902, were as follows:

	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
Salted hides	$2,132,800	$1,131,804	$3,593,250	$3,696,116	$1,290,360
Dry hides	1,827,000	998,911	3,146,112	2,228,667	1,434,629
Beams of hardwood	96,334	91,016	95,000	90,036	28,373
Ironwood ties	74,140	205,872	216,992	354,144	102,095
Tobacco	1,528,032	967,038	2,126,614	1,425,012	447,051
Paraguay tea	4,119,456	2,013,996	12,309,993	7,099,744	4,618,992
Ground Paraguay tea	1,118,495	1,200,173	575,841	384,000	121,791

At the close of 1900 there were 2,743,665 head of horned cattle in the Republic, valued at $100,286,835.

FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

According to data published in the "Review of the River Plate" for July 7, 1902, the internal debt of the Republic of Paraguay, on May 31, 1902, amounted to $11,069,020, while the external debt stood at $4,775,077, the former consisting of bonds, paper money, and treasury bills, while the latter comprised the loans realized in England in 1871 and 1872 and is at gold valuation.

The general revenue of the Republic in 1901 amounted to $11,412,747 paper, equivalent to $1,342,676 gold. The foreign trade of the country for the year was represented by imports to the value of $3,003,657 gold, and exports valued at $2,529,306, gold valuation. The principal exports consisted of the following items: Salt hides, 3,696,116 kilograms, as compared with 3,953,250 for the preceding year; dry hides, 2,228,667 kilograms, as against 3,146,112 kilograms in 1900; hardwood logs, 90,036 kilograms; quebracho logs, 354,144 kilograms; tobacco, 1,425,012 kilograms; yerba maté, 7,099,744 kilograms, and ground yerba maté, 384,000 kilograms, all the last-named items, with the exception of quebracho logs, showing a decreased amount as compared with the preceding year.

According to the latest returns of the Statistical Department, there exist in the country 2,298 business houses, with a capital of $66,673,000, and 1,094 industrial establishments, capitalized at $135,448,066. The live stock at the close of 1900 numbered 2,743,665 head of cattle, valued at $100,286,835.

PERU.

MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT ROMAÑA.

Through the courtesy of the Department of State of the United States of America the International Bureau of the American Republics is enabled to publish the following extracts from the message transmitted on July 28, ultimo, by the President of the Republic of Peru to the Peruvian Congress.

No. 1.

PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS.

Abounding in sentiments of justice, of our own dignity, and of the most cordial harmony with friendly nations, we took part in the Second International Conference of American States held in the City of Mexico in the month of October last, and in which were represented all the nations of North, Central, and South America.

In the aforesaid assembly were adopted 22 resolutions designed to establish bonds of fellowship between the various nations of this continent and to obtain for all new elements of peace and prosperity.

As regards arbitration, the most opposite ideas were expressed relative to the character with which it should be invested, and finally two simultaneous resolutions were accepted. One of them, sustained by the vote of the majority, consisted in the adoption of an ample and obligatory treaty of arbitration; the other one, upheld by the vote of the delegates, was the signing of a protocol of adhesion to the Convention of The Hague.

The Peruvian delegates, in accordance with the instructions of their Government, which were in harmony with our traditional policy, displaying the resources of their power of initiating and of their patriotism, warmly and nobly upheld the principle of obligatory arbitration uniformly with the delegates of other nations, until they succeeded in obtaining a favorable vote by the majority.

The Conference held at Mexico, forerunner of others of a similar nature, will bring about most beneficial and important results for the nations therein represented as soon as the principal resolutions become definitely sanctioned.

No. II.

ACRE CONCESSION.

In view of a vast concession made by Bolivia to a foreign syndicate in which is included territory which we consider our own, we have found it proper to formulate the necessary protests for safeguarding our rights. We have at the same time caused our protest to be made known to the Governments of the nations to whom the capitalists interested in the negotiations belong and also to the managers or representatives of the enterprise.

No. III.

TACNA-ARICA QUESTION.

My Government has constantly had in view the solution of our pending questions with Chile, especially with reference to the present situation and the future destiny of the provinces of Tacna and

Arica. The state of the negotiations which followed the disapproval of the Billinghurst-La Torre protocol has not permitted their further prosecution.

Peru, as appears in various documents, has proposed divers equitable and friendly solutions, including arbitration, all of which have been rejected by Chile. It was consequently incumbent upon that Government to point out the bases upon which an arrangement should be made, but so far none have been suggested. The best spirit will be found among us for discussing them, and the utmost willingness to assent to anything within the bounds of justice and the rule established by the Treaty of Ancon. Peru has not only refused, but will always refuse, to subscribe voluntarily to its own dismemberment. It is impossible and wrong to smother in that manner the aspirations of the entire nation, and especially of the Peruvians of the provinces mentioned, whose patriotism and abnegation are exceptionally marked. My Government, on the other hand, will not avoid taking the initiative anew in this matter if convinced of the possibility of arriving at a solution, equitable and satisfactory for both countries, without detriment to the dignity of either.

No. IV.

FINANCES.

The general revenues for 1901 were estimated at 13,853,200 *soles*, the amount of same actually collected being 14,988,180.98 *soles*, being an excess over and above the estimated amount of the revenues of 1,134.980.98 *soles*. The estimated amount of the general expenses, as show in the budget for 1901, was 14,248,195.43 *soles*, while the actual disbursements for that year only amounted to 13,450,419.81 *soles*, or an expenditure less than the estimated amount by 797,775.62 *soles*, to which add the excess of the revenues actually received, 1,134,980.98 *soles*, making a total of 1,932,756.60 *soles*. But as the unprovided for expenses, amounts chargeable to the treasury, and the deficit of the budget make a total amount of 5,403,173.93 *soles*, there results a difference during the year of 3,470,417.33 *soles*, to which difference has been applied the excess in the actual over the estimated revenues and the credit balances due the treasury, in all 3,747,497.31 *soles*, leaving a net balance of 276,979.98 *soles*, which exists in the treasuries, custom-houses, and other fiscal offices, as is shown in the general statement.

One of the most flattering indications of our economical condition has been the progressive and constant increase in our general revenues since the year 1896, an increase no less notable in the year 1901, whose receipts amounted to 14,988,180.98 *soles*, those of 1900 amounting to 12,989,828.14 *soles*, or an increase in 1901 of 1,998,352.84 *soles*.

Custom-house statistics show a result equally satisfactory in the general commerce of the Republic, according to the following figures:

	Soles.
Imports	27,582,239.31
Exports	42,983,788.74
Total	70,566,028.05
1900	68,151,501.78
Increase in 1901	2,414,526.27

Upon comparing one year with the other, it is seen that the importations have been greater by 4,410,732.92 *soles*, while the exports, due to the fall in the price of sugar, have diminished by 1,966,206.71 *soles*.

The exportations of minerals amounted to 17,508,484.55 *soles*, exceeding by 557,926.20 *soles* those of the preceding year, notwithstanding the decline in the price of copper.

The increase in the exportation of articles of national manufacture is likewise interesting. Calicoes, which in 1900 barely reached 10,000 *soles*, were exported in 1901 to the value of 146,951 *soles*.

Guano, which had ceased to figure in the items of exportation, produced the amount of 266,409 *soles*, and medical leaves the sum of 255,126 *soles*.

A decrease has been felt principally in sugar, borax, coffee, cotton seed, and gold.

Worthy of note has been the increase in the receipts of the Callao Custom-House, 2,268,345 *soles*, and from that of Mollendo, 961,416 *soles* over those of the preceding year.

On the other hand, there has been a notable decrease in the receipts from all the sugar-shipping ports.

* * * * * * *

The statement of the ordinary budget for 1903 is as follows:

	Soles.
Income	15,396,682.00
Expenditure	14,562,323.38
Surplus	834,358.62

And of the extraordinary budget—

	Soles.
Expenditures	1,235,146.77
Surplus of the ordinary budget	834,358.62
Deficit	400,787.15

The deficit above indicated will be more than met by the two bills which have been pending before Congress since last year; the first, reestablishing the stamp tax on tobacco, and the second, modifying the customs schedules at Iquitos.

It is to be borne in mind that the ordinary budget of expenditures amounts to 14,562,323.38 *soles*, while in the budget for 1902 it amounted only to 13,375,410.92 *soles*, being an increase in the ordinary expenditures of 1903 of 1,186,912.46 *soles*.

The difference is explained in part by the increase in the salaries of the Judiciary and the Army, pensions to the survivors of our national war, pensions to widows, and other recently granted benefactions.

No. V.

ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION.

There can not possibly be any necessity for me to show the great advantages which must accrue to Peru from its taking part in the approaching Exposition of St. Louis, but in order to do this you must provide the Government with funds to defray the heavy expense entailed in order to make a respectable showing.

VI.

PANAMA CANAL.

The early opening of the Panama Canal will disclose new prospects for the nation. With our rich coal mines and petroleum deposits at a short distance from the coast, and with bays like those of Paita, Chimbote, and Callao, we may most assuredly expect that the stream of commerce which that route must foster will naturally benefit to a large extent our seacoast trade, and that no country can reap from it greater benefits than Peru.

It would therefore seem prudent to prepare for such an excellent opportunity and to see that there should not be wanting at least some of the most necessary advantages which the foreign shipping coming to our shores has a right to expect. Amongst these I make free to suggest the idea of offering most liberal concessions for the construction of a dry dock of sufficient dimensions to admit vessels of the largest size in Callao or on the Island of San Lorenzo, and for that of a floating dock in the port of Paita.

MARKET FOR MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS.

The British foreign office has received from the British consul-general at Callao a report on the conditions governing the market for agricultural and mining machinery and implements in the Republic of Peru. The report states that, with the exception of plows, few agricultural implements are made in the country. Those used in inland provinces are usually made by native blacksmiths and are of the most primitive kind. The coast belt is planted with sugar cane, rice, cotton, maize, beans, etc., for the cultivation of which machinery and implements are imported. Sugar-grinding machinery and distilling apparatus are imported to some extent, but stills are also made in Lima and Callao.

Steam engines and boilers are imported from the United Kingdom, the United States, France, and Germany. Those of more than 25 horsepower are brought from England, but the smaller varieties are mostly supplied by the United States. Pumping machinery of various kinds is imported, principally from the United States, and most of the steam thrashing machines and corn-grinding mills are from the same country. Reapers, mowers, and plows, other than steam, are chiefly of United States makes, while cane-grinding machinery and distillery apparatus are mainly of British origin, though one French firm, one German, and a few United States firms transact some business in these lines. Lubricating oil for machinery is largely imported from the United States.

It is stated that the use of electricity for purposes of illumination is increasing rapidly in Peru. The town of Lima is lighted entirely by this means, and the same agency is employed in many of the private houses of the city. Three companies supply the town. Arequipa is also lighted to a considerable extent by electricity, and companies are being formed for equipping Callao, Trujillo, and Chiclayo. Most of the installation comes from the United States. British machinery of this class is practically unknown in the country, and German dynamos and motors have been tried, but are regarded as too complicated.

Telephonic lines exist in the Departments of Lima, Piura, La Libertad, Arequipa, and Ica, the total length of wire being probably over 3,000 miles. A number of applications for authority to make new installations have recently been made. Most of the telephonic appliances employed come from Sweden.

REORGANIZATION OF THE PERMANENT INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION.

The President of the Republic, believing that in order for the permanent exposition established in Lima to fulfill in a proper manner the purposes for which it was created, and to enable it to be truly useful, it is absolutely necessary to give it greater scope and to classify its functions and duties, hereby decrees:

1. The Permanent Exposition shall be composed of four sections dedicated, respectively, to the following branches: First, machinery

and tools, including the exposition now in operation; second, an industrial museum; third, patents and trade-marks; and fourth, library and public gatherings.

2. The Museum shall include industrial products, and the raw material produced in the Republic, and a collection should be formed that will serve as a school of practical instruction to industrial companies, merchants, and travelers.

3. In the section devoted to patents the public may inspect the models and description of objects and processes patented by the Government, as well as all kinds of trade-marks that have been officially registered.

The Department of Public Works shall furnish the exposition with copies of the concessions now in force, and, in future, shall send to the exposition at the end of each month copies of the concessions issued during that month. The applicants shall furnish for this purpose the copies that may be necessary.

4. The library shall be of a character essentially industrial. It shall contain publications of practical processes for the manufacture of national products in their different applications, and shall be duly catalogued.

5. Annual meetings shall be held in the month of July for the purpose of considering matters relating to the development of the commerce and industries of Peru, at which meetings the exhibitors in the museum may take part. With the same object in view, public conferences shall be initiated and encouraged.

The by-laws of the institution shall indicate the composition of the juries, the premiums, and the conditions of each case.

6. The Permanent Exposition of Industries shall be governed by a board of directors composed of five members, including the director of the establishment, who shall be its secretary, and who is authorized to carry on official correspondence with the heads of departments and the prefects and consular agents of Peru regarding matters relating to the exposition.

7. The board of directors shall prepare new by-laws in accordance with the foregoing articles, and shall submit them to the Government for approval at the earliest possible moment.

EDUARDO L. DE ROMAÑA.

GOVERNMENT PALACE, LIMA, *April 5, 1902.*

SALVADOR.

BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 1902-3.

[From Diario Oficial, June 7, 1902.]

RECEIPTS.

	Pesos.
Importation duties	1,960,000
Taxes	1,301,800
Exportation duties	524,320
Receipts from internal revenue:	
Tax on liquors	1,700,000
Sundry taxes and receipts	445,300
Total	5,931,420

DISBURSEMENTS.

National Assembly	33,380
President of the Republic	34,300
Department of the Interior	963,178
Department of Public Works	933,520
Department of Public Instruction	413,952
Charities	317,600
Department of Foreign Relations	85,640
Department of Justice	375,507
Department of Finance	465,751
Department of Public Credit	2,100,000
Department of War and Marine	1,214,920
Total	6,937,748

COMPARISON.

Receipts	5,931,420
Disbursements	6,937,748
Deficit	1,006,328

UNITED STATES.

TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICA.

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Following is the latest statement, from figures compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, United States Treasury Department, showing the value of the trade between the United States and Latin-American countries. The report is for the month of July, 1902, with a comparative statement for the corresponding month of the previous year; also for the seven months ending July, 1902, as compared with the preceding year. It should be explained that the figures from the various custom-houses, showing imports and exports for any one month, are not received at the Treasury Department until about the 20th of the following month, and some time is necessarily consumed in compilation and printing, so that returns for the month of July, for example, are not published until some time in September.

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Articles and countries.	July—		Seven months ending July—	
	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.
Chemicals:				
Logwood (*Palo campeche; Pão de campeche; Campeche*):				
Mexico	$446	....	$3,100	$13,486
Coal, bituminous (*Carbón bituminoso; Carvão bituminoso; Charbon de terre*):				
Mexico	2,408	$219	38,232	24,491
Cocoa (*Cacao; Coco ou cacao crú; Cacao*):				
Central America	....	737	1,808	2,936
Brazil	87,964	118,373	533,627	358,174
Other South America	348,104	399,653	1,366,792	1,515,920
Coffee (*Café; Café; Café*):				
Central America	475,233	438,923	6,024,606	4,106,171
Mexico	129,397	93,558	1,729,837	2,330,469
Brazil	3,049,327	4,196,543	24,997,339	28,527,979
Other South America	667,459	287,568	4,056,046	2,742,186
Cotton, unmanufactured (*Algodón en rama; Algodão em rama; Coton, non manufacturé*):				
South America	22,967	47,795	279,870	310,703
Fibers:				
Sisal grass (*Henequén; Henequen; Hennequen*):				
Mexico	1,006,118	1,153,212	5,119,405	8,160,365
Fruits:				
Bananas (*Plátanos; Bananas; Bananes*):				
Central America	234,143	260,473	1,741,989	1,622,349
Cuba	115,763	162,855	406,020	515,533
South America	49,167	51,471	372,467	351,536
Oranges (*Naranjas; Laranjas; Oranges*):				
Mexico	907	57	3,134	6,982
Cuba	....	....	750	373
Fur skins (*Pieles finas; Pelles; Fourrures*):				
South America	26,598	19,023	68,691	173,694
Hides and skins (*Cueros y pieles; Couros e pelles; Cuirs et peaux*):				
Central America	41,643	63,880	252,034	308,649
Mexico	237,421	254,008	1,927,830	2,276,179
South America	845,134	845,960	6,367,755	7,576,028
India rubber, crude (*Goma elástica; Borracha crua; Caoutchouc*):				
Central America	39,990	29,168	416,769	322,057
Mexico	9,028	8,376	82,502	69,498
Brazil	639,233	546,779	11,704,891	10,231,767
Other South America	70,360	35,341	318,521	248,117
Lead, in pigs, bars, etc. (*Plomo en galápagos, barras, etc.; Chumbo em linguados, barras, etc.; Plombs en saumons, en barres, etc.*):				
Mexico	248,205	401,540	1,733,308	2,470,830
Sugar, not above No. 16 Dutch standard (*Azúcar, no superior de la escala holandesa; Assucar, não superior ao No. 16 de padrão hollandez; Sucre, pas au-dessus du type hollandais No. 16*):				
Central America	30,912	3,571	159,325	115,234
Mexico	367	239	32,579	7,405
Cuba	2,707,110	4,482,698	25,786,638	15,639,785
Brazil	174,125	26,469	4,904,708	3,223,470
Other South America	324,596	355,991	3,513,032	3,182,992
Tobacco, leaf (*Tabaco en rama; Tabaco em folha; Tabac en feuilles*):				
Mexico	13,857	4,715	30,721	32,031
Cuba	634,225	596,137	5,978,504	5,310,617
Wood, mahogany (*Caoba; Mogno; Acajou*):				
Central America	280,693	....	462,552	174,345
Mexico	7,956	19,688	304,861	224,811
Cuba	8,111	31,099	139,594	253,801
South America	2,037	1,083	24,560	6,583
Wool (*Lana; Lá; Laine*):				
South America—				
Class 1 (clothing)	391,879	43,529	840,908	2,271,375
Class 2 (combing)	26,370	9,594	39,235	22,233
Class 3 (carpet)	2,282	101,936	458,486	578,553

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE.

Articles and countries.	July—		Seven months ending July—	
	1901.*	1902.	1901.	1902.
Agricultural implements (*Instrumentos de agricultura; Instrumentos de agricultura; Machines agricoles*):				
Central America	$1,355	$5,265	$6,083	$12,167
Mexico	10,877	34,337	113,122	183,096
Cuba	8,973	3,716	49,525	27,983
Argentine Republic	217,996	180,834	706,140	868,801
Brazil	645	2,762	7,914	18,402
Chile	6,571	36,682	32,805	60,628
Colombia	161	6	401	825
Venezuela	137	67	1,908	957
Other South America	6,401	28,602	43,434	72,060
Breadstuffs:				
Corn (*Maíz; Milho; Maïs*):				
Central America	11,928	1,801	43,302	22,957
Mexico	106,072	127	579,201	2,395
Cuba	36,719	89,603	531,558	620,744
South America	6,675	1,892	16,612	23,505
Wheat (*Trigo; Trigo; Blé*):				
Central America	1,900	2,000	18,296	23,183
Mexico	....	....	135	6,470
South America	109,985	4,391	808,032	216,579
Wheat flour (*Harina de trigo; Farinha de trigo; Farine de blé*):				
Central America	63,741	65,412	562,821	604,456
Mexico	16,358	11,447	100,641	121,839
Cuba	151,591	131,125	1,195,713	1,245,604
Brazil	207,885	215,387	1,585,770	1,318,623
Colombia	15,524	26,354	132,668	143,010
Other South America	179,398	121,978	1,347,274	917,445
Carriages, etc.:				
Carriages, cars, etc., and parts of (*Carruages, carros y sus accesorios; Carruagens, carros e partes de carros; Voitures, wagons et leurs parties*):				
Central America	27,263	884	79,192	22,127
Mexico	55,450	105,695	568,730	861,379
Cuba	19,715	8,637	251,479	141,870
Argentine Republic	12,104	16,172	86,299	337,704
Brazil	3,221	3,968	59,503	15.758
Chile	1,706	36,731	198,090	113,120
Colombia	6,510	848	12,226	14,826
Venezuela	3,149	246	8,481	9,094
Other South America	12,878	3,151	148,894	27,715
Cycles and parts of (*Bicicletas y sus accesorios; Bicyclos e accessorios; Bicyclettes et leurs parties*):				
Central America	480	313	3,613	2,002
Mexico	1,381	4,051	14,099	16,379
Cuba	1,087	641	6,476	8,277
Argentine Republic	245	245	4,502	5,293
Brazil	392	247	4,345	3,634
Colombia	174	277	500	740
Venezuela	6	18	1,306	307
Other South America	1,633	978	16,374	12,059
Copper (*Cobre; Cobre; Cuivre*):				
Mexico	92,948	65,905	188,071	403,733
Cottons:				
Cotton, unmanufactured (*Algodón non manufacturado; Algodão não manufacturado; Coton, non manufacturé*):				
Mexico	15,073	181,094	771,147	1,313,368
Cotton cloths (*Tejidos de algodón; Fazendas de algodão; Coton manufacturé*):				
Central America	35,610	85,299	442,184	546,385
Mexico	24,144	12,490	131,939	134,049
Cuba	17,892	12,534	185,614	115,721
Argentine Republic	6,851	5,016	65,717	49,954
Brazil	13,729	44,602	169,629	386,041
Chile	17,027	61,196	339,282	275,162
Colombia	89,328	152,551	764,692	562,059
Venezuela	74,820	28,929	409,371	303,170
Other South America	36,542	36,015	162,375	201,906
Wearing apparel (*Ropa de algodón; Roupa de algodão; Vêtements en coton*):				
Central America	30,380	25,065	289,218	190,317
Mexico	23,010	45,025	272,841	245,239
Cuba	12,010	13,962	90,080	92,427
Argentine Republic	5,960	10,264	32,026	129,955
Brazil	966	6,966	17,944	46,608

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	July—		Seven months ending July—	
	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.
Cottons—Continued.				
Wearing apparel—Continued.				
Chile	$1,311	$865	$10,306	$19,716
Colombia	5,167	7,209	33,316	47,530
Venezuela	2,190	1,180	12,872	12,993
Other South America	10,750	5,040	32,104	25,402
Electric and scientific apparatus (*Aparatos eléctricos y científicos; Apparelhos eléctricos e scientificos; Appareils électriques et scientifiques*):				
Central America	3,588	7,027	50,763	36,451
Mexico	14,458	56,152	231,752	251,712
Argentine Republic	10,054	12,348	102,131	57,012
Brazil	14,824	79,993	180,972	201,142
Chile	3,898	9,611	22,210	27,982
Venezuela	3,968	2,977	12,689	17,643
Other South America	8,007	8,630	106,617	70,351
Iron and steel, manufactures of:				
Steel rails (*Carriles de açero; Trilhos de aço; Rails d'acier*):				
Central America	5,459	....	123,336	3,188
Mexico	121,065	2,478	812,986	298,055
South America	211,370	24	1,220,971	74,871
Builders' hardware, and saws and tools (*Materiales de metal para construcción, sierras y herramientas; Ferragens, serras e ferramentas; Matériaux de construction en fer et acier, scies et outils*):				
Central America	9,638	10,889	74,903	71,009
Mexico	53,940	74,869	351,241	479,613
Cuba	25,086	26,693	217,521	210,568
Argentine Republic	24,389	16,211	141,788	114,235
Brazil	7,015	16,724	75,467	99,906
Chile	7,593	14,979	73,649	64,681
Colombia	5,804	5,013	33,753	27,397
Venezuela	3,462	1,260	25,658	15,658
Other South America	10,414	9,429	99,734	72,611
Sewing machines and parts of (*Máquinas de coser y accesorios; Machinas de coser e accessorios; Machines à coudre et leurs parties*):				
Central America	1,284	1,987	17,817	14,314
Mexico	41,181	34,118	198,282	219,389
Cuba	4,298	5,308	40,916	73,105
Argentine Republic	10,628	18,085	93,191	95,446
Brazil	2,989	8,068	20,792	34,553
Colombia	1,447	2,933	8,960	8,934
Other South America	11,731	25,884	119,408	89,632
Typewriting machines and parts of (*Máquinas de escribir y accesorios; Machinas de escribir e accessorios; Machines à écrire et leurs parties*):				
Central America	333	763	2,978	3,389
Mexico	9,638	12,739	54,207	8,683
Cuba	2,506	3,575	21,788	21,868
Argentine Republic	3,102	3,750	10,370	18,224
Brazil	596	1,741	3,730	7,477
Colombia	284	355	1,662	2,039
Other South America	3,888	4,187	25,273	16,203
Leather, other than sole (*Cuero distinto del de suelo; Couro não para solas; Cuirs, autres que pour semelles*):				
Central America	2,300	5,219	17,084	37,436
Mexico	282	1,190	7,533	8,730
Cuba	8,398	8,504	52,534	45,089
Argentine Republic	17,373	1,440	45,376	34,329
Brazil	7,907	11,773	68,018	116,001
Chile	1,882	2,894	16,904	17,514
Colombia	1,912	3,152	5,359	8,701
Venezuela	4,961	1,979	22,556	19,529
Other South America	26	5,732	14,727	16,306
Boots and shoes (*Calzado; Calçados; Chaussures*):				
Central America	8,881	6,430	83,462	62,234
Mexico	31,558	49,939	284,209	398,745
Colombia	3,911	7,390	26,355	39,533
Other South America	12,631	6,574	58,519	48,763
Naval stores:				
Rosin, tar, etc. (*Resina y alquitrán; Resina e alcatrão; Résine et goudron*):				
Central America	914	442	5,824	6,248
Mexico	1,179	365	7,444	9,990

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	July—		Seven months ending July—	
	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.
Naval stores—Continued.				
Rosin, tar, etc.—Continued.				
Cuba	$1,607	$3,556	$12,516	$14,871
Argentine Republic	....	4,989	113,264	59,617
Brazil	9,575	8,369	95,146	128,813
Chile	1,977	1,834	7,937	11,896
Colombia	670	1,994	9,595	7,678
Venezuela	1,030	1,380	14,153	12,029
Other South America	4,556	4,946	51,671	29,876
Turpentine (*Aguarrás; Agua-raz; Térébenthine*):				
Central America	471	511	3,574	5,615
Mexico	604	156	1,899	1,871
Cuba	1,991	2,255	21,866	15,427
Argentine Republic	6,156	15,061	67,634	59,942
Brazil	943	4,972	32,446	41,905
Chile	1,145	7,760	21,067	19,186
Colombia	709	747	4,102	3,596
Venezuela	481	168	3,501	2,901
Other South America	1,162	4,798	24,816	12,017
Oils:				
Oils, mineral, crude (*Aceites minerales, crudos; Oleos mineraes, crús; Huiles minérales, brutes*):				
Mexico	37,032	63	239,610	281,349
Cuba	38,586	25,081	186,355	227,115
Oils, mineral, refined or manufactured (*Aceites minerales, refinados ó manufacturados; Oleos mineraes, refinados ou manufacturados; Huiles minérales, raffinées ou manufacturées*):				
Central America	10,014	15,224	95,606	96,733
Mexico	14,678	15,472	108,311	114,382
Cuba	10,338	10,249	133,609	113,922
Argentine Republic	56,044	146,671	631,786	633,242
Brazil	108,144	150,863	956,750	1,125,924
Chile	30,588	59,229	386,920	387,024
Colombia	6,764	8,127	52,192	69,336
Venezuela	7,959	5,369	78,313	69,194
Other South America	31,754	55,074	291,840	330,623
Oils, vegetable (*Aceites vegetales; Oleos vegetaes; Huiles végétales*):				
Central America	507	638	4,806	6,204
Mexico	89,981	27,617	506,230	454,064
Cuba	3,308	2,479	23,884	21,427
Argentine Republic	3,633	....	31,902	19,378
Brazil	17,762	18,193	230,131	248,856
Chile	671	594	12,914	11,969
Other South America	14,252	10,550	101,239	104,755
Provisions, comprising meat and dairy products:				
Beef, canned (*Carne de vaca en latas; Carne de vacca em latas; Bœuf conservé*):				
Central America	1,049	1,193	17,624	13,771
Mexico	2,793	935	21,742	12,582
Cuba	237	627	5,350	2,546
Argentine Republic	....	....	....	126
Brazil	502	397	4,480	3,974
Colombia	155	291	3,171	5,861
Other South America	1,200	2,640	11,662	14,866
Beef, salted or pickled (*Carne de vaca, salada ó en salmuera; Carne de vacca, salgada ou em salmoura; Bœuf salé ou en saumure*):				
Central America	3,611	5,178	25,412	22,216
Mexico	31	12	1,048	315
Cuba	523	363	3,774	4,386
Brazil	....	....	933	161
Chile	....	16	1,846	3,497
Colombia	369	693	8,678	11,330
Other South America	16,517	17,489	104,311	111,683
Tallow (*Sebo; Sebo; Suif*):				
Central America	7,636	11,878	51,130	77,777
Mexico	2,396	2,260	26,270	18,719
Cuba	57	....	1,612	6,433
Brazil	2,310	3,830	5,673	19,690
Chile	....	....	6,476	2,010
Colombia	360	345	4,385	2,100
Other South America	5,182	9,764	30,124	24,592
Bacon (*Tocino; Toucinho; Lard fumé*):				
Central America	3,285	3,350	16,866	15,522
Mexico	1,993	2,059	19,005	17,397
Cuba	21,286	41,088	254,444	240,462

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	July—		Seven months ending July—	
	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.
Provisions, comprising meat and dairy products—Continued.				
Bacon—Continued.				
Brazil	$12,222	$15,735	$121,926	$105,863
Colombia	586	162	1,788	1,409
Other South America	1,547	602	13,685	20,525
Hams (*Jamones; Presunto; Jambons*):				
Central America	2,604	2,849	19,607	16,985
Mexico	3,242	4,364	28,302	33,395
Cuba	48,983	29,877	324,865	284,957
Brazil	377	306	3,761	1,848
Colombia	1,914	1,220	10,104	8,777
Venezuela	3,412	1,991	24,954	16,058
Other South America	4,345	4,575	18,878	22,868
Pork (*Carne de puerco; Carne de porco; Porc*):				
Central America	6,106	9,901	55,025	63,955
Cuba	60,435	14,133	344,197	206,426
Brazil		1,282	69	3,182
Colombia	1,191	373	8,025	8,774
Other South America	19,833	23,856	145,240	167,017
Lard (*Manteca; Banha; Saindoux*):				
Central America	13,213	20,042	104,402	103,668
Mexico	48,213	32,956	266,726	338,278
Cuba	206,512	215,598	1,630,952	1,348,578
Argentine Republic	2,279		8,765	3,333
Brazil	83,243	54,578	730,125	598,459
Chile	821	6,371	47,094	33,701
Colombia	9,870	8,218	63,000	61,775
Venezuela	39,878	17,340	244,026	187,671
Other South America	40,484	44,536	220,715	266,831
Butter (*Mantequilla; Manteiga; Beurre*):				
Central America	3,371	3,421	25,241	21,712
Mexico	3,824	6,116	40,249	54,064
Cuba	1,629	667	13,587	19,563
Brazil	19,221	6,972	94,288	62,950
Colombia	975	1,443	8,766	7,954
Venezuela	8,091	6,365	50,655	52,405
Other South America	1,551	3,460	14,252	12,617
Cheese (*Queso; Queijo; Fromage*):				
Central America	1,699	2,065	14,282	12,762
Mexico	1,781	4,872	19,874	31,970
Cuba	1,054	657	17,397	11,371
Brazil			17	
Colombia	800	680	4,899	5,411
Other South America	475	72	3,522	1,291
Tobacco, unmanufactured (*Tabaco no manufacturado; Tabaco não manufacturado; Tabac non manufacturé*):				
Central America	1,513	2,872	22,154	25,246
Mexico	13,846	28,907	73,566	126,753
Argentine Republic	230	3,100	7,739	9,601
Colombia	3,013	3,396	14,913	23,502
Other South America	5,528	12,863	55,845	50,388
Tobacco, manufactures of (*Manufacturas de tabaco; Manufacturas de tabaco; Tabac fabriqué*):				
Central America	3,786	3,472	39,168	35,335
Mexico	401	542	8,844	7,608
Cuba	15,012	5,846	104,929	79,864
Argentine Republic			5,318	
Brazil	100		100	342
Colombia	1,484	3,029	11,498	16,241
Other South America	4,001	4,044	36,733	24,469
Wood and manufactures of:				
Wood, unmanufactured (*Madera no manufacturada; Madeira não manufacturada; Bois brut*):				
Central America	1,992	3,952	36,770	32,200
Mexico	66,199	71,814	281,797	427,465
Cuba	4,162	645	25,873	129,915
Argentine Republic	520	4,382	25,714	33,459
Brazil				890
Chile			960	
Colombia	125	1,250	7,346	8,601
Other South America	44,244	1,547	85,813	34,430
Lumber (*Maderas; Madeiras; Bois de construction*):				
Central America	3,817	6,230	25,213	31,201
Mexico	93,592	150,470	598,240	942,682
Cuba	37,777	75,790	435,067	595,715
Argentine Republic	75,809	58,366	837,033	518,854
Brazil	110	46,291	141,110	228,157

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	July—		Seven months ending July—	
	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.
Wood and manufactures of—Continued.				
Lumber—Continued.				
Chile	$20,306	$21,800	$79,375	$76,113
Colombia	1,879	4,092	28,270	21,366
Venezuela	3,304	130	12,510	890
Other South America	62,073	33,487	292,078	272,143
Furniture (*Muebles; Mobilia; Meubles*):				
Central America	3,725	6,989	35,302	29,751
Mexico	47,647	54,640	338,126	358,813
Cuba	20,119	27,535	174,503	165,284
Argentine Republic	9,822	4,007	34,499	42,335
Brazil	2,133	1,887	10,239	9,308
Chile	1,579	1,855	9,945	9,260
Colombia	1,484	1,578	13,484	10,671
Venezuela	1,623	241	9,644	5,078
Other South America	2,150	5,090	21,887	23,133

CONSULAR TRADE REPORTS.

The following reports are furnished the International Bureau of the American Republics by the various Latin-American consular officers at the ports mentioned:

The Consul-General of Mexico at New York City announces that the imports through the port of New York from the Republic of Mexico during the month of July, 1902, were made up of the following articles:

Alligator skins	bales	133	Heron plumes	boxes	33
Broom root	do	2,639	Hides	bales	2,047
Cedar	logs	912	Hides	loose	6,402
Chicle gum	bales	1,524	Honey	barrels	550
Cigars	boxes	54	Ixtle	bales	3,423
Coffee	sacks	5,446	Lead bullion	bars	21,039
Copper bullion	bars	453	Metals	boxes	22
Deerskins	bales	144	Ores	sacks	15,600
Dyewood	logs	3,000	Rubber, crude	bales	31
Fustic	do	10,754	Tecali marble	pieces	97
Goatskins	bales	885	Tobacco, leaf	bales	184
Hair	do	30	Sarsaparilla	do	209
Heniquen	do	5,100	Vanila	boxes	69

During the same month 14 ships, carrying 150,240 packages of merchandise consigned to Mexican ports, cleared from the port of New York, and 9 ships, bringing 80,780 packages from Mexico, entered that port.

The Mexican Vice-Consul at Mobile, Alabama, reports that during the month of July, 1902, 5 steamships and 2 sailing vessels, proceeding from the Mexican ports of Frontera, Progreso, and Veracruz, entered the port of Mobile, bringing cargoes of heniquen, hemp, and mahogany. During the same period 9 vessels sailed from Mobile, bound to the Mexican ports of Campeche, Coatzacoalcos, Laguna, Progreso, Tampico, and Veracruz, carrying cargoes of lumber, coal, brick, hay, iron chains, wooden sleepers, and general merchandise.

The Mexican Consul at Philadelphia advises that the merchandise exported from that port to Mexican ports during the month of July, 1902, consisted of the following articles:

Articles.	Weight.	Value.
	Kilos.	
Coal	10,703,000	$31,100.75
Powder	50,177	10,500.00
Total	10,753,177	41,600.75

The Mexican Consul at Pascagoula, Mississippi, states that the shipments of lumber from that port to Mexican ports during the month of July, 1902, was as follows:

Campeche	$1,330
Frontera	1,186
Progreso	3,293
Tampico	4,625
Veracruz	4,061
Total	14,495

The Mexican consul at New Orleans reports that during the month of July, 1902, five vessels entered the port of New Orleans proceeding from the Mexican ports of Chiltepec, Progreso, and Veracruz, bringing the following products:

Coffee	sacks	23
Heniquen	bales	8,201
Mahogany	logs	550
Rope	bales	4,984

During the same month five vessels cleared from the port of New Orleans destined to the Mexican ports of Progreso, Tampico, and Veracruz, carrying cargoes of lumber, cotton, tools, and machinery.

The Consul of Nicaragua at Mobile, Alabama, advises that the American Fruit and Transportation Company, of Chicago, Illinois, has established a line of steamers between Mobile and Bluefields, Nicaragua. A steamer with a cargo of merchandise is dispatched every twenty days from Mobile to Bluefields, and returns laden with bananas to be distributed from Mobile to the fruit markets of the United States. The exports from Mobile to Nicaragua during the months of May, June, and July, 1902, are shown in the following table:

Month.	Number of packages.	Value.
May	129	$1,906.15
June	16	2,874.00
July	1,255	6,449.91
Total	1,400	11,230.06

The Consul-General of Venezuela advises that the total shipments from the port of New York to the Republic of Venezuela during the month of July, 1902, consisted of 16,240 packages of merchandise, weighing 1,061,047 kilograms, valued at 594,199.30 *bolivares* ($114,680.46), as compared with 160,110 packages, weighing 3,179,831 kilograms, invoiced at 1,094,709.85 *bolivares* ($211,279), shipped from New York to Venezuelan ports in July, 1901.

The following table shows the movement of this merchandise during the month of July of the years referred to:

Ports.	Articles.	July, 1901.			July, 1902.		
		Number of packages.	Weight.	Value.	Number of packages.	Weight.	Value.
			Kilos.	*Bolivares.*		*Kilos.*	*Bolivares.*
La Guaira	Merchandise	28,287	1,746,843.25	492,040.40	10,377	673,724.84	321,416.65
Do	Gold				3	25.50	75,000.00
Puerto Cabello	Merchandise	4,909	198,488.55	100,635.55	948	41,337.50	24,413.10
Maracaibo	do	116,420	750,835.70	280,462.30	3,550	274,853.25	153,719.55
La Vela	do	311	15,090.00	11,810.00			
Guanta	do	646	33,169.00	13,391.00	1,187	55,434.00	15,840.00
Carúpano	do	1,906	97,917.00	32,765.00	175	15,672.00	3,810.00
Ciudad Bolivar	do	7,577	336,015.25	162,965.60			
Caño Colorado	do	54	1,473.00	640.00			
Total		160,110	3,179,831.75	1,094,709.85	16,240	1,061,047.09	594,199.30

The exports in July, 1902, consisted of the following articles:

Articles.	Number of packages.	Weight.	Value.
		Kilos.	*Bolivares.*
Axes and agricultural instruments	33	1,204	1,875.00
Barbed wire and clamps	723	28,677	10,230.00
Beer and hops	5	73	155.00
Blankets	66	9,763.5	32,352.05
Butter	142	6,920	11,020.00
Cordage	364	12,294.5	14,105.00
Cotton drill, colored and white	146	22,966	58,415.00
Cotton drill, rough	241	13,585	26,585.00
Drugs and perfumes	297	15,679.3	36,459.60
Electrical machinery and supplies	496	64,463.5	38,863.05
Fine hardware	286	18,062.89	35,881.75
Flour	5,697	424,769	89,870.00
Forage	30	1,872	645.00
Glassware and lamps	65	3,834.5	1,715.00
Gold coin	3	25.5	75,000.00
Hardware and vehicles	1,107	99,606.9	25,903.15
Kerosene	3,650	131,226	16,680.00
Lard	1,139	61,212	58,525.00
Liquors	48	1,389	1,750.00
Lumber, rough	125	7,380	600.00
Oils and paints	115	9,722	5,839.70
Printing supplies (paper, presses, and type)	41	8,209.5	2,510.00
Provisions	843	44,551	23,260.00
Sailcloth and canvas	36	4,589	8,820.00
Sewing machines, and parts of	10	539	900.00
Small fruits	157	8,657	1,870.00
Soap and candles	294	54,985	5,915.00
Sugar	6	773	415.00
Tobacco:			
Cigarette fillings	60	3,745	5,995.00
Leaf	4	234	795.00
Manufactured	1	39	1,250.00
Total	16,240	1,061,047.09	594,199.30

FOREIGN COMMERCE IN JULY, 1902.

The following tables show the trade statistics of the United States for the month of July, 1902, as compared with those for the corresponding month of the previous year; also for the seven months ending July, 1901 and 1902, respectively, as prepared by the Government Bureau of Statistics:

	July—		Seven months ending July—	
	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.
IMPORTS.				
Articles of food, and animals	$18,770,570	$18,831,167	$133,115,650	$114,612,806
Articles in a crude condition which enter into the various processes of domestic industry	22,388,766	24,781,660	174,353,666	200,132,535
Articles wholly or partially manufactured for use as materials in the manufactures and mechanic arts	7,795,714	8,499,430	47,000,101	52,172,515
Articles manufactured ready for consumption	12,421,916	15,187,313	76,980,827	92,587,358
Articles of voluntary use, luxuries, etc	11,705,469	11,893,573	75,073,295	76,030,071
Total imports of merchandise	73,082,435	79,193,143	506,523,539	535,535,285
EXPORTS.				
Domestic:				
Products of—				
Agriculture	66,388,448	45,251,544	518,537,198	408,158,451
Manufactures	31,852,440	33,598,848	236,093,429	245,756,052
Mining	3,563,186	2,808,541	22,289,811	20,938,966
Forest	4,259,047	4,900,931	30,696,009	29,039,370
Fisheries	364,096	193,720	2,684,628	2,800,479
Miscellaneous	83,148	106,642	2,842,019	3,711,847
Total domestic	107,010,365	86,860,226	813,143,094	710,396,165
Foreign:				
Free of duty	1,277,939	873,582	9,857,200	9,048,276
Dutiable	1,164,206	1,073,049	8,304,838	7,558,579
Total foreign	2,442,145	1,946,631	18,162,038	16,606,855
Total exports	109,452,510	88,806,857	831,305,132	727,003,020

GOLD AND SILVER.

Gold:				
Imports	$4,076,113	$1,594,421	$20,004,083	$14,781,765
Exports	2,875,120	7,884,339	32,366,346	28,160,576
Silver:				
Imports	2,562,073	2,450,547	17,697,339	14,677,285
Exports	3,838,747	3,671,814	32,272,749	26,199,848

TONNAGE.

Vessels entered:	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
Sailing	411,417	382,718	2,266,691	2,127,910
Steam	2,888,123	2,616,489	14,944,364	14,110,282
Vessels cleared:				
Sailing	438,090	376,684	2,364,475	2,174,954
Steam	2,720,809	2,605,558	14,955,993	14,094,967

During the seven months ending with July, 1902, the exportation of manufactures was nearly $10,000,000 greater than in the corresponding months of the preceding year, and the importation of manufacturers' materials was $30,000,000 greater than in the corresponding months of the preceding year. The exportation of manufactures during the seven months of the present year has averaged $35,108,000 per month, or at the rate of $421,000,000 per annum, while the importation of manufacturers' materials has averaged $36,000,000 per month, or at the rate of $432,000,000 per annum. Nearly all of the principal manufactured articles exported, except iron and steel, show an increase in quantity, and, in most cases, in value.

Among the articles which show a marked increase in exports are cotton goods, the exports of which amount to nearly $21,000,000 in the seven months ending with July, 1902, against a little less than $15,000,000 in the corresponding months of 1901. This increase is almost exclusively in cotton cloths, of which the exportations in the seven months ending with July, 1902, were $17,098,452, against $11,124,018 in the corresponding months of 1901, the number of yards exported being 334,865,962 in the seven months of the present year, against 207,377,567 in the corresponding months of last year. Copper, in which there was a marked decrease in the exportations of last year, owing to high prices, now shows a marked increase, the figures being $29,614,210 for the seven months ending with July, 1902, against $20,731,622 for the same months of 1901. The chief decrease in exports occurs in iron and steel, the total exports during the seven months of this year being $57,263,304, against $61,160,730 in the corresponding months of last year.

On the import side nearly all the principal classes of manufacturers' materials show an increase. Chemicals increased in import valuation from $32,591,372 in seven months of 1901 to $33,832,677 in the same months of 1902; imports of raw cotton increased from 32,976,486 pounds in seven months of 1901 to 61,488,963 pounds in seven months of 1902, the quantity having thus nearly doubled. Of fibers, the importations in the seven months ending with July, 1901, amounted in value to $15,380,786, and in the corresponding months of 1902, to $22,457,293. Of hides and skins, the figures of imports for the seven months of 1901 were $32,141,436, and for the corresponding months of 1902, $33,795,088.

India rubber shows a slight decrease in importations, the total having fallen from 34,899,446 pounds in seven months of 1901 to 30,308,134 pounds in the same months of 1902, though the figures of 1902 are considerably in excess of those for the corresponding months of 1901.

Silk shows a marked increase, the total value of unmanufactured silk imported having increased from $19,702,083 in seven months of 1901 to $22,186,841 in the corresponding months of 1902.

Tin shows an increase in imports of from 44,398,650 pounds in seven months of 1901 to 50,918,903 pounds in the corresponding months of 1902.

Importations of lumber and unmanufactured wood have increased from $8,658,870 in seven months of 1901 to $10,819,018 in the corresponding months of 1902.

Raw wool shows an increase in importations of from $8,199,625 in seven months of 1901 to $12,002,855 in the corresponding months of 1902.

DESTINATION OF MANUFACTURED EXPORTS.

The destination of the leading manufactured exports from the United States during the year 1901 is extensively treated by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics in a paper published in the Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce for June, 1902. The figures given show that during the year 1901 52 per cent of the manufactures exported went to Europe, 23 per cent to North America, 6.6 per cent to South America, 8.2 per cent to Asia, 7 per cent to Oceania, and a little less than 3 per cent to Africa. The total value of manufactures exported to Europe was $215,000,000; to North America, other than the United States, $96,000,000; to South America, $27,000,000; to Asia, $33,700,000; to Oceania, $29,000,000; and to Africa, $10,500,000.

IRON AND STEEL.

Of the total exports of manufactures to Europe, amounting to $215,000,000, the largest item was iron and steel manufactures, to the value of $43,812,323; the next items in order of magnitude being copper manufactures, $41,454,074; oil, refined or manufactured, $40,735,548; leather and its manufactures, $21,211,083; agricultural implements, $10,494,530; chemicals, drugs, and dyes, $6,741,068; paraffin, $5,934,471; wood manufactures, $5,595,256; scientific instruments, $3,840,763; cars and carriages, $3,718,381; cotton manufactures, $2,737,898; india rubber manufactures, $2,187,455; paper and manufactures, $2,290,045; and musical instruments, $1,994,092.

To North America, the largest item in the exports of manufactures was iron and steel, $33,518,293; other important items being cotton manufactures, $6,628,035; cars and carriages, $3,577,765; leather and manufactures, $3,396,321; and wood manufactures, $3,279,527.

To South America, iron and steel exports were $8,754,860; oils, refined, $4,836,106; and cotton manufactures, $3,321,494. To Asia, oils, refined or manufactured, formed the largest item, $12,443,126; the next largest items being iron and steel manufactures, $8,992,967; cotton manufactures, $6,355,381; and tobacco manufactures, $1,000,857.

To Oceania, the principal manufactures exported were: Iron and steel manufactures, $8,871,602; oils, refined, $3,019,661; paper and manufactures, $2,279,601; and leather and manufactures, $2,118,101.

To Africa, iron and steel manufactures formed the largest item, $2,358,635; next in order being oils, refined, $1,606,957; spirits, distilled, $1,388,801; wood manufactures, $650,951; and cars and carriages, $543,674.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Of the agricultural implements exported, amounting to $16,313,434, the shipments to Europe were $10,494,530; to North America, $2,608,852; to South America, $1,726,973; and to Oceania, $1,010,101. Of the $20,272,418 worth of cotton manufactures exported, $6,628,935 went to North America; $6,355,381 to Asia; $6,321,494 to South America; $2,737,898 to Europe; and $847,784 to Oceania. Of the $117,319,320 worth of iron and steel manufactures exported, $43,812,328 went to Europe; $43,518,993 to North America; $8,992,967 to Asia; $8,871,602 to Oceania; $8,754,800 to South America, and $2,363,635 to Africa.

In conjunction with the tables showing the distribution of manufactures by countries and grand divisions, the Bureau has prepared a statement which shows for the first time the exportation of manufactures in each year from 1790 to the present time. In 1790 the total amounted to a little over $1,000,000, and formed 6 per cent of the total exports; in the decade from 1791 to 1800 exports of manufactures averaged about $2,000,000 per annum; in the decades ending with 1810 and 1820, respectively, they averaged about $3,000,000 per annum, and formed about 7 per cent of the total exports; in the decade 1821–1830 they averaged about $6,000,000, and never reached as much as $10,000,000 prior to 1840. By 1850 the exports of manufactures had reached $17,500,000, and in 1860 for the first time touched the $40,000,000 mark, but did not cross the $50,000,000 line until 1870, when they amounted to $68,279,674. In 1877 they for the first time crossed the $100,000,000 line, the total for that year being $122,577,652. In 1896 they crossed the $200,000,000 line, the total for that year being $228,571,173. In 1899 the total was $339,592,146, and since 1900 the exportation of manufactures constantly exceeded $400,000,000 per annum.

THE SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY IN 1902.

The Bureau of Navigation reports that during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, 1,657 vessels of 473,981 gross tons were built in the United States and officially numbered, compared with 1,709 vessels of 489,616 tons for the previous fiscal year.

The decrease compared with last year is in sail vessels and canal boats, barges, etc. This year's new sail tonnage is 101,072 tons; last year's, 128,099 tons. This year's new canal boats, barges, etc., aggregate 57,502 tons; last year's, 88,331 tons. New steel steamers aggregate 275,479 tons, compared with 235,265 tons last year.

Included in the total new tonnage are 94 vessels, each of over 1,000 tons, aggregating 315,062 tons, or two-thirds of the output. Of this large construction, 41 steel steamers of 158,631 tons were built on the Great Lakes. The lakes have built for ocean trade two West Indian fruit steamers, *Watson* and *Buckman*, of 1,820 tons each; one cargo steamer, *Hugoma*, of 2,182 tons, and two large cargo steamers, *Minnetonka* and *Minnewaska*, of 5,270 tons each, cut in two to pass the Canadian canals. An accident in transit delayed the arrival of these two at salt water.

The output of completed steel steamers on the seaboard has been much below the indications of last July. The launching of nearly every large steamer has been delayed from three to eight months, and some are still on the ways which by this time were to have been in operation. The delays have been partly due to the steel strike last summer, to the great demand for structural steel in all directions, to low ocean freights, and to the lack of new shipbuilding orders, which has left builders and owners without motive for haste. Last July 255,000 tons of ocean steel steamers were under construction or under contract, while at present only about 160,000 tons are under construction, and no new large seaboard contracts are reported.

The year's new steamers on the seaboard, however, include the trans-Atlantic liner *Kroonland*, 12,760 tons, the largest vessel ever built in this country; the Pacific mail liner *Korea*, 11,276 tons, of 19 knots, the largest and fastest merchant steamer on the Pacific; *Shawmut* and *Tremont*, of 9,806 tons each, built for the opening trade with the Philippines, and *Alaskan*, 8,671 tons, for the New York-Hawaiian trade, the largest vessel ever launched into Pacific waters. The sister ships *Finland* and *Siberia*, to the trans-Atlantic and trans-Pacific mail liners named, have been launched and will be officially numbered and in operation in the early autumn. Two steamers, *Nevadan* and *Nebraskan*, of 4,408 tons each, have been added to, and two more, of 8,000 tons each, are building for, the steam fleet to Hawaii around Cape Horn. The remaining nine new ocean steamers, of 1,000 tons or more, are for local coasting trades.

A CENTURY'S INDUSTRIAL GROWTH.

Conditions in the United States at decennial intervals from 1800 to 1850 and annually from 1850 to 1902 are presented in a monograph just issued by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, entitled, "Progress of the United States in its Material Industries." This monograph consists of a series of tables showing area, population, wealth, debt, money in circulation, banks and bank clearings and depositors, farms and farm values, manufactures and their value, revenues, expenditures, imports, exports, railways and their business, the shipping industry, and many other features of national development in the census years from 1800 to 1850 and annually from 1850 to 1902.

The figures presented, regarding more than 100 subjects, show an interesting and in many cases a phenomenal growth in the industries, finances, production, and transportation of the country. The area has grown from 827,844 square miles in 1800 to 3,025,600 square miles in 1902, exclusive of Alaska and the islands belonging to the United States. The population per square mile, which was 3.6 in 1810, was 26.1 in 1902, notwithstanding the great increase in area meantime.

The total wealth has grown from $7,000,000,000 in 1850 to an estimated $94,000,000,000 in 1900, and the per capita wealth from $307 in 1850 to $1,235 in 1900. In no feature has there been greater fluctuation perhaps than in the public debt and interest charge. In 1800 the public debt was $15 per capita; in 1840 it had fallen to 21 cents per capita; in 1852 it was $2.67 per capita; in 1861, before the beginning of the war, $2.74, and then mounted rapidly until it became $76.98 per capita in 1865, gradually falling again after the war to $38.27 in 1880, $14.22 in 1890, $12.64 in 1893, $13.60 in 1896, and $12.97 in 1902.

The money in circulation amounted to $13.85 per capita in 1860, touched $20.57 during the period of paper currency near the close of the war, but again fell below the $20 mark until 1881, when it reached $21.71 per capita. By 1892 it had reached $24.60 per capita; in 1896 it was $21.44; in 1900, $26.93; and in 1902, $28.40 per capita, the highest point that it has ever reached. Deposits in savings banks amounted to $1,138,576 in 1820, $2,973,304 in 1830, $43,431,130 in 1850, $149,277,504 in 1860, $549,874,358 in 1870, $819,106,973 in 1880, $1,524,844,506 in 1890, $1,810,597,023 in 1895, and $2,597,094,580 in 1901. Meantime the individual deposits in national banks has grown from $500,910,873 in 1865 to $3,111,690,196 in 1902.

The cause of these financial conditions above noted—the increase of currency, bank deposits, etc.—is found in other tables showing the development of farms, manufactures, and of the various industries. The number of farms increased from 1,449,073 in 1850 to 5,739,657 in 1900, the value of farms and farm property from $4,000,000,000 in 1850 to $20,000,000,000 in 1900, and the value of their product, which was not measured until 1870, grew from $1,958,000,000 in that year to $3,764,000,000 in 1900. The value of farm animals increased from $544,000,000 in 1850 to $2,981,000,000 in 1900. The value of the product of the manufacturing industries grew from $1,000,000,000 in

1850 to $13,000,000,000 in 1900, while the number of people employed therein grew from less than 1,000,000 in 1850 to 6,750,000 in 1900.

The following table shows the figures for a few of the more important columns of the monograph for the years 1890 and 1902:

	1890.	1902.
Public debt, less cash in Treasury	$890,784,370	$969,457,214
Money in circulation	$1,429,251,270	$2,246,529,412
Bank clearings	$58,845,279,505	$111,190,226,021
Deposits in savings banks	$1,524,844,506	$2,597,094,580
Deposits in national banks	$1,485,095,856	$2,191,690,196
Number of farms	4,564,641	5,739,657
Value farm products	$2,460,107,454	$3,764,177,706
Value farm animals	$2,418,766,028	$2,981,054,115
Coal produced ... tons	140,866,931	261,677,961
Steel produced ... do	4,277,071	13,473,595
Manufacturing industries:		
Average number of employees	4,712,622	5,719,137
Wages paid	$2,283,216,529	$2,735,430,848
Value of products	$5,369,579,191	$13,039,279,566
Iron and steel industry:		
Wages paid	$95,736,192	$134,739,004
Value of products	$478,687,519	$835,759,034
Railways in operation ... miles	166,654	201,839
Freight carried 1 mile ... tons	520,439,082	584,695,935
Rate per ton per mile	$0.93	$0.75

COPPER PRODUCTION.

The stock of copper on hand in the United States on January 1, 1902, is estimated by the United States Geological Survey to have been at least 300,000,000 pounds, equivalent to six months' production.

The world's production of copper in 1901 was 511,803 long tons, as against 487,206 tons in 1900, 463,693 tons in 1899, and 429,379 tons in 1898.

The total production of domestic copper in the United States in 1901 was 268,782 long tons, as against 270,588 long tons in 1900.

The total value of the exports of copper from the United States in 1901 was $36,071,448, as compared with $58,875,439 in 1900, with $43,845,654 in 1899, and with $35,545,251 in 1898. Germany is by far the largest customer of United States copper, since the greater part of the metal shipped to the Netherlands is in transit for that country; on the other hand, some of the copper which goes to the United Kingdom is shipped thence to other countries. The details of these movements can not well be followed.

The estimated consumption of copper in the United States in 1901 was 382,761,014 pounds, as against 356,891,121 pounds in 1900.

INTERNAL-REVENUE RECEIPTS FOR JULY, 1902.

On August 25 the Internal-Revenue Office issued an interesting statement concerning the receipts of the office for the month of July, 1902, as compared with those for July, 1901. This comparison is of special importance because of the fact that July was the first month under the reduction of internal revenue provided in the war tax repeal act of last session.

The statement shows gross receipts from spirits for the month of July, 1902, amounting to $11,636,197, as against $10,234,432 for the same month a year ago. On the other hand, tobacco shows $3,428,887 this year, as against $3,475,673 a year ago. Fermented liquors are $6,066,418, as against $9,790,418. Oleomargarine shows $144,846, as against $406,002. Adulterated butter yielded $8,083, as against nothing last year, while miscellaneous receipts, including filled cheese, mixed flour, playing cards, etc., were $951,926, as against $5,437,369. There is thus an increase for 1902 of $1,401,764 on spirits, and of $8,083 on adulterated butter. Miscellaneous receipts show a decrease of $4,485,442, oleomargarine has fallen off $261,156, fermented liquors have declined $3,724,000, and tobacco has decreased $46,786.

This makes a total decrease in all lines of $7,107,537, aggregate receipts falling from $29,343,896 to $22,236,359. In spirits the principal growth of receipts occurred under the head of spirits distilled from materials other than apples, peaches, and grapes, the increase being $1,345,180 on that account alone. It should be remembered, too, that the miscellaneous receipts for July, 1902, include more than $800,000 from the legacy tax. Under the head of fermented liquors the principal decline occurred in the barrel tax, which shows a gross reduction of $3,732,963.

PARCELS-POST SERVICE WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

Beginning September 1, the post-office of Great Britain will accept parcels for transmission to the United States. The various attempts of the British Government to conclude a parcel-post arrangement with the United States having resulted in failure, the British postal department has arranged this independent service.

The Cunard and White Star lines will convey the parcels to the United States and the American Express Company will deliver them in that country. The charge will be 24 cents for each 3-pound package, and 72 cents for packages weighing from 7 to 11 pounds to principal points in the United States, with an additional charge of 24 cents for a British customs clearance fee. The United States customs fees will also be added. A similar parcels-post service is to be inaugurated from the United States to Great Britain.

The weight and size limitations of parcels accepted under this service will be the same as those now controlling the British inland parcels post, namely, a maximum weight of 11 pounds and a maximum length of 6 feet for length and girth combined.

IMMIGRATION STATISTICS FOR 1902.

The details of the immigration statistics for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, show that the arrivals in the United States for the year in question exceeded those of any year in the history of the country. It is also shown that Italy continues to lead all other countries in the number of emigrants. Nearly one-third of the whole number came from Italy, and Austria-Hungary ranks next. The details and comparison with the previous year are as follows:

	Arrivals.	Increase.
Austria-Hungary	171,989	58,599
German Empire	28,304	6,653
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	178,375	42,379
Norway	17,484	5,236
Russian Empire and Finland	107,347	22,090
Sweden	30,894	7,563
England	13,575	1,361
Ireland	29,138	....
Great Britain	46,036	1,913
Scotland	2,560	490
Wales	763	62

Of the total increase of 167,930 passengers over the previous fiscal year, Italy and Austria-Hungary furnish more than 100,000. The Russians and Fins are next in the increase. The total immigration from Asia was 22,271, an increase of 8,678. Japan furnished all of this increase. Africa and the remainder of the world contribute comparatively small numbers.

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTS, JULY, 1902.

The monthly report by the Bureau of Statistics of exports of domestic products shows a decrease of $21,000,000 for the month of July, and of $109,500,000 since the 1st of January, as compared with the corresponding periods of the preceding year. Of the $109,500,000, breadstuffs contributed $74,000,000, cotton $15,000,000, provisions $10,500,000, cattle and hogs $8,000,000, and mineral oils $1,000,000. The following table gives the exports of domestic products:

	July, 1902.	Decrease.	Jan. 1 to July 31, 1902.	Decrease.
Breadstuffs	$12,503,349	$11,664,727	$89,340,350	$74,567,246
Cattle and hogs	1,782,585	1,233,271	13,580,831	8,106,419
Provisions	12,985,854	3,161,787	98,179,087	10,578,231
Cotton	4,729,454	4,517,464	129,166,777	15,071,515
Mineral oils	5,509,664	722,062	38,532,775	1,272,956
Total	38,510,906	21,299,311	368,799,820	109,596,367

The Bureau reports in detail on the quantity and value of agricultural exports for July and for the seven completed months since January 1, as follows:

		July, 1902.	June, 1902.	July, 1901.
Barley	bushels	133,368	1,061	52,023
Corn	do	486,184	535,399	6,953,718
Corn meal	barrels	23,710	23,767	67,256
Oats	bushels	473,121	1,092,402	3,160,832
Oatmeal	pounds	5,092,659	4,711,399	4,516,692
Rye	bushels	234,094	435,294	360,716
Wheat	do	8,461,453	7,286,897	18,388,414
Flour	barrels	1,272,089	1,248,857	1,550,940
Cotton	bales	124,095	176,270	235,237
Mineral oils	gallons	85,035,700	96,011,012	97,413,060

Quantities of wheat, corn, and cotton exported in July for a series of years:

	Wheat.	Corn.	Cotton.
July—	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bales.*
1902	8,461,453	486,184	124,095
1901	18,388,414	6,953,718	235,237
1900	5,500,895	15,950,784	156,008
1899	9,103,643	17,484,892	181,183
1898	7,618,401	10,881,707	92,871
1897	3,987,492	12,405,466	62,775
1896	6,062,006	5,612,751	98,987
1895	4,271,483	3,909,514	58,270
1894	5,557,970	1,046,600	84,626
1893	12,444,729	5,910,930	143,427

Shipments since January 1:

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Barley ... bushels..	1,837,539	1,653,180	8,120,928
Corn ... do....	6,168,617	87,781,999	109,281,148
Corn meal ... barrels..	143,891	519,226	475,441
Oats ... bushels..	2,761,479	21,433,817	16,364,530
Oatmeal ... pounds..	30,945,991	43,812,857	37,203,182
Rye ... bushels..	1,753,035	1,780,242	1,427,399
Wheat ... do....	61,584,882	95,826,074	50,435,491
Flour ... barrels..	9,060,159	11,064,523	10,832,009
Cotton ... bales..	2,942,271	3,147,505	3,326,060
Mineral oils ... gallons..	604,702,012	591,039,897	536,564,417

Exports of breadstuffs and cotton and total exports in July in years previous to those reported above were:

	Breadstuffs.	Cotton.	Total agricultural exports.
1900	$18,669,175	$7,647,608	$50,354,598
1899	21,804,805	5,457,692	49,642,629
1898	16,737,158	2,828,669	37,183,721
1897	13,932,801	2,438,516	37,564,160
1896	12,719,689	3,601,343	36,985,511
1895	8,500,916	1,918,979	29,445,340

TOTAL EXPORTS.

	Seven months ending July—		
	1902.	1901.	1900.
Barley	$918,924	$731,921	$3,805,092
Corn	4,239,210	41,368,924	47,140,529
Corn meal	463,746	1,209,088	1,103,848
Oats	1,330,795	7,174,580	5,040,092
Oatmeal	837,987	1,078,291	884,896
Rye	1,087,849	990,788	865,392
Wheat	46,301.552	70,318,506	35,596,453
Flour	34,070,287	41,035,408	39,219,090
Total	89,340,350	168,905,596	133,655,392

MINERAL PRODUCTION IN 1901.

The United States Geological Survey has issued its annual statistical summary of the mineral products of the United States for the calendar year 1901. It shows for the entire country a grand total of $1,092,224,380 as the value of minerals produced in 1901, against $1,064,408,321 in 1900. This comprises $566,351,096 worth of non-metallic mineral products, $524,873,284 for metallic products, and $1,000,000 (estimated) of mineral products unspecified, including building sand, glass sand, iron ore used as a flux in lead smelting, tin ore, nitrate of soda, carbonate of soda, sulphate of soda, and alum clays used by paper manufacturers. The following table shows the values of the various products enumerated:

Pig iron	$242,174,000	Marls	$30,000
Silver	77,126,382	Phosphate rock	5,316,403
Gold	80,218,800	Pyrite	1,024,449
Copper	86,629,266	Salt	6,617,449
Lead	23,280,200	Sulphur	223,430
Zinc	11,265,760	Barytes	157,844
Quicksilver	1,382,305	Cobalt oxide	24,048
Aluminum	2,238,000	Mineral paints	789,962
Antimony	542,020	Zinc, white	3,111,120
Nickel	3,551	Asbestos	13,498
Platinum	13,000	Asphaltum	655,335
Bituminous coal	236,201,899	Bauxite	79,914
Pennsylvania anthracite	112,504,020	Chromic iron ore	5,790
Natural gas	27,067,500	Clay (all other than brick)	2,591,332
Petroleum	66,417,335	Feldspar	220,422
Brick clay	13,800,000	Fibrous talcum	483,600
Cement	15,786,789	Flint	149,297
Stone	55,615,926	Fuller's earth	80,697
Corundum and emery	146,040	Graphite	167,714
Garnet (abrasive)	158,100	Limestone (for iron flux)	5,659,836
Grindstones	580,703	Magnesite	43,057
Infusorial earth and tripoli	52,950	Manganese ore	116,722
Millstones	57,179	Mica	118,578
Oilstones, etc	158,300	Mineral waters	7,586,962
Borax	1,012,118	Monazite	59,262
Bromine	154,572	Precious stones	289,050
Fluorspar	113,803	Rutile	5,710
Gypsum	1,577,493	Soapstone	424,888

In the following table the quantities of metals produced in the first and last years of the decade are given:

		1892.	1901.
Pig iron	gross tons	9,157,000	15,878,354
Iron ore		16,296,666	28,887,479
Silver	troy ounces	63,500,000	59,653,788
Gold	do	1,596,375	3,880,578
Copper	pounds	352,971,744	597,443,212
Lead	short tons	173,654	270,700
Zinc	do	87,260	140,822
Quicksilver	flasks	27,993	29,727
Aluminum	pounds	259,885	7,150,000
Antimony	short tons	1,790	2,649
Nickel	pounds	92,252	6,700
Tin	do	162,000	None.
Platinum	troy ounces	80	1,827

URUGUAY.

FOREIGN COMMERCE DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1902.

The statistical department of the custom-house at Montevideo has just published the gross statement of the foreign commerce of the Republic during the first quarter of 1902, to which, for the sake of comparison, are added the figures for the same period in the preceding year, as follows:

EXPORTATION.

	1901.	1902.
Live stock	$157,829	$149,435
Slaughterhouse products	9,205,228	10,321,663
Rural products	45,419	702,254
Other products	149,796	140,935
Various articles	3,427	1,167
Provisions for ships	35,300	30.923
Total	9,656,999	11,346,377

IMPORTATION.

	1901.	1902.
Drinks in general	$595,402	$515,397
Eatables, cereals, and spices	1,348,619	1,262,055
Tobacco and cigars	79,907	43,951
Textile materials	1,150,308	1,194,645
Made clothing	319,331	289,927
Raw material and machinery	2,285,681	1,905,421
Various	612,445	587,826
Live stock	167,027	31.766
Total	6,558,720	5,830,988

The following table gives the totals of importation and exportation for the first quarter during the last five years:

	Imports.	Exports.	Total commerce.
First quarter:			
1898	$6,438,175	$11,361,506	$17,799,681
1899	5,994,577	12,710,155	18,704,732
1900	6,210,926	6,210,926	15,560,243
1901	6,558,720	9,656,999	16,215,719
1902	5,830,988	11,346,377	17,177,365

Comparing 1902 with 1901 there has been an increase of $1,589,378 in the exportation for the quarter, a decrease of $727,732 in the importation, and a net increase of $961,646 in the total commerce. The exportation, as was expected, shows a substantial improvement, but, as regards importation, the figures are the reverse of encouraging.

EXPORTS FROM MONTEVIDEO, FIRST HALF OF 1902.

According to the "Buenos Aires Handels-Zeitung," 567 steamships and 60 sailing vessels cleared from Montevideo during the months of January to June, 1902, carrying the following products to various countries:

To the United States: Oxhides, dry, 306,253; oxhides, salted, 54,115; hair, 335 bales; wool, 151 bales; sheepskins, 51 bales; dried meat, 4,278 bales; bones and bone ash, 3,717 tons; horns, 176,190 pieces.

To Italy: Oxhides, dry, 34,854; hair, 85 bales; wool, 1,170 bales; sheepskins, 307 bales; dried meat, 100 bales; tallow, 2,885 pipes and 149 casks; wheat, 14,314 sacks and 942 tons; bone and bone ash, 222 tons; horns, 125,606 pieces.

To France: Oxhides, dry, 8,827; oxhides, salted, 71,830; hair, 289 bales; wool, 14,354 bales; sheepskins, 4,073 bails; various hides, 8 bales; tallow, 504 pipes and 876 casks; birdseed, 309 sacks; linseed, 3,920 sacks: wheat, 4,197 sacks; bone and bone ash, 11,386 sacks and 80 tons; intestines, 1 bale and 20 casks; horns, 132,778 pieces.

To Portugal: Oxhides, dry, 40,023; hair, 7 bales; wool, 10 bales; sheepskins, 1 bale; dried meat, 770 bales; tallow, 717 pipes; conserved meat, 116 boxes.

To Spain: Oxhides, dry, 31,889; oxhides, salted, 1,100; wool, 5 bales; dried meat, 923 bales; tallow, 1,713 pipes and 1,417 casks; birdseed, 692 sacks; corn, 50 sacks; cattle, 314; sheep, 148; intestines, 55 bales.

To Belgium: Oxhides, dry, 18,655; oxhides, salted, 98,236; hair, 104 bales; wool, 12,860 bales; sheepskins, 28 bales; wheat, 4,000 sacks; barley, 1,583 sacks; bone and bone ash, 611 sacks; tongues, 408 casks and 2,802 boxes; intestines, 329 casks.

To Germany: Oxhides, dry, 33,640: oxhides, salted, 110,122; hair, 45 bales; wool, 20,383 bales; sheepskins, 48 bales; dried meat, 585 bales; bran, 23,415 sacks and 145 tons; linseed, 17 tons; wheat, 310 tons; intestines, 5 casks.

To England: Oxhides, dry, 839; oxhides, salted, 13,080; hair, 93 bales; wool, 5,542 bales; sheepskins, 62 bales; dried meat, 2,248 bales; tallow, 1,133 pipes and 5,312 casks; corn, 7,666 sacks; wheat, 212 tons and 17,598 sacks; barley, 70 tons; bone and bone ash, 2,412 tons; tongues, 3,362 boxes and 3,047 casks; horses, 2; oxen, 50; grease, 424 bales; hay, 22 bales; meat, broth, 10 boxes; conserved meat, 53 boxes.

To Brazil: Oxhides, salted, 1,000; wool, 347 bales; sheepskins, 4 bales; dried meat, 152,414 bales; tallow, 1,504 pipes and 3,828 casks; birdseed, 1,977 sacks; flour, 44,381 sacks; bran, 1,751 sacks; linseed, 50 sacks; corn, 9,910 sacks; wheat, 92,705 sacks and 364 tons; bone and bone ash, 11 sacks; tongues, 750 boxes; mules, 62; oxen, 1; cattle, 1; sheep, 2,817; hogs, 150; meat extract, 13 boxes; intestines, 51 bales; hay, 2,039 bales; conserved meat, 30 boxes.

To Cuba: Dried meat, 67,641 bales and 1,831 tons.

To the West Indies: Dried meat, 350 bales; birdseed, 50 sacks; bran, 50 sacks; horses, 3; mules, 25.

To Chile: Dried meat, 874 bales; tallow, 455 pipes and 240 casks; birdseed, 460 sacks; flour, 2,426 sacks; bran, 32 sacks; corn, 1,418 sacks; wheat, 240 sacks; grease, 125 casks, 450 boxes, 205 cuarterolas, and 200 barrels; meat extract, 4 boxes.

To the Malvinas islands: Flour, 90 sacks; corn 181 sacks.

To Holland: Wheat, 1,800 tons.

Orders: Wheat, 60 sacks; corn, 105 sacks; flour, 1,006 sacks; oxhides, dry, 1,477; oxhides, salted, 13,505; tallow, 40 pipes and 49 casks.

JERKED BEEF EXPORTS TO CUBA.

The exports of jerked beef from the river Plate establishments to Cuba have been officially reported as below:

	Metric tons.[a]
1901–2	8,974.5
1900–1901	9,804.6
1899–1900	6,222.3

Thus, for this season, there have been sent to Cuba and Porto Rico 19,777,182 pounds of meat product, making the voyage of over 7,000 miles chiefly by sailing vessels.

For the same period the slaughter of cattle for jerked beef is officially reported as follows:

	Number.
Montevideo saladeros	348,316
River saladeros	337,500
Uruguayan slaughter	685,816
Buenos Ayres saladeros	169,900
Argentine River saladeros	201,400
Argentine slaughter	371,300
Total	1,057,116

The slaughter for meat extracts—which are all exported to Europe—has been 238,600 head of choice cattle. This makes a total of 1,305,716 for the season, and exceeds that of any year since 1898. These cattle are largely of the mixed-blood class, and the average cost per head for 3 to 5 year olds has not exceeded $22 in United States gold.

FOREIGN COMMERCE IN 1901.

The Bureau of Statistics of the Republic of Uruguay has published a pamphlet entitled "Foreign Commerce and Movement of Navigation of the Republic of Uruguay," containing data for the year 1901, as compared with 1900. The information given in this publication shows that the imports in 1901 were less than those of 1900 by $286,274, and that the exports decreased during the same year, as compared with 1900, to the extent of $1,679,736, making a total decrease in 1901, as compared with 1900, of $1,966,010. The total foreign commerce in 1901 amounted to $51,423,058, as is shown in the following table:

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[a] Of 2,204.6 pounds.

	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
England	$6,167,348	$2,270,094	$8,437,442
Germany	2,913,537	3,195,124	6,108,661
Italy	2,108,469	482,818	2,591,287
France	2,161,139	4,925,604	7,086,743
Spain	1,860,762	615,086	2,475,848
United States	2,077,750	1,938,128	4,015,878
Belgium	1,424,008	4,188,009	5,612,017
Cuba	99,615	463,475	563,090
Chile	87,684	288,547	376,231
Paraguay	152,562	....	152,562
Portugal	17,123	234,770	251,893
Holland	6,227	....	6,227
Canary Islands	....	56,335	56,335
Scotland	....	148,079	148,079
Falkland Islands	....	3,268	3,268
Austria-Hungary	....	75	75
Unknown ports	....	127,877	127,877
Argentina	3,074,753	4,339,587	7,414,340
Brazil	1,540,955	4,454,250	5,995,205
Total	23,691,932	27,731,126	51,423,058

From the foregoing table it will be seen that England occupies the first place, France the second, Germany the third, Brazil the fourth, Belgium the fifth, and the United States the sixth place in the Uruguayan commerce. The commerce with the Argentine Republic, which amounts to more than seven millions of dollars, consists principally of goods in transit, and does not, therefore, represent a true item of imports and exports intended for consumption or reciprocal exchange.

As to the importations, England occupies the first place, followed by Germany, France, Italy, and the United States, respectively. France occupies the first place as regards the commerce of exportation, and is followed by Brazil, Belgium, Germany, England, and the United States, respectively, in the order of their importance.

FINES FOR THE INFRACTION OF MARITIME SANITARY REGULATIONS.

The Executive has sanctioned the law recently passed by the Legislative Assembly fixing the penalties attached to infractions of the regulations which the Board of Health was authorized to issue by the law of October 31, 1895. The law touching said penalties is as follows:

"1. Captains of vessels who, on entering the port, fail to hoist the yellow flag at the foremast are to be fined $50.

"2. Captains of vessels who give false information when interrogated by the sanitary authorities will be fined from $50 to $500, according to the gravity of the case and the opinion of the sanitary inspector.

"3. Captains of vessels who, before receiving the health visit, fail to prevent communication with other ships will be fined from $50 to $400. If in quarantine the fine will be $800.

"4. Captains who disobey the orders of the health authorities will be fined $200.

"5. Captains who conceal cases of sickness of any description will incur a fine of $200 to $500, which will be increased to one of from $500 to $1,000 should they land a sick person without the permission of the health authorities, except in cases of fracture or wounds.

"6. Ocean steamers which do not have packet privileges and which carry more than sixty persons, including passengers and crew, and having no doctor on board, will be fined $200, through their agents.

"7. Ocean steamers which have packet privileges must comply with the sanitary regulations, infractions of which will be punished with a fine of from $50 to $300, according to the gravity of the offense.

"8. Owners of boats, etc., who, while the health visit is being made, approach nearer than 500 meters to the particular ship, will be fined $25, which will be increased to $50 if they make fast before the yellow flag is hauled down.

"9. The fines thus imposed will be by the Port Health Inspectors and will be recovered from the captain, the agent, or the owner of the ship who will be responsible for the payment, without prejudice to any action for repayment of the same against the parties legally responsible for the infringement.

"The fines will not be enforced for three months after the date of the present decree.

"All other laws dealing with fines of the above description are abrogated.

"April 21, 1902."

REALTY TRANSACTIONS IN 1901.

In 1901, according to data published by the Bureau of Statistics, there were 10,018 transfers of real estate, the value of which amounted to $17,517,149, as compared with 9,107 transfers, valued at $15,029,090, in 1900. The greatest activity occurred at Montevideo, where 4,002 transfers, valued at $8,355,009, were made in 1901, as compared with 3,962 transfers, valued at $7,828,621, made in 1900. There were 6,016 sales of rural property in 1901, valued at $9,162,140, as compared with 5,145 sales, valued at $7,200,469, in 1900. In 1901 the number of mortgages made rose to 3,071, valued at $6,599,894, as compared with 2,738 mortgages, amounting to $6,587,865 in 1900.

PUBLIC DEBT.

According to data compiled by the Bureau of Public Credit (*Oficina de Crédito Público*) of Montevideo, the debt of the Republic June 30, 1902, was $123,843,694.95, as is shown by the following table:

Amount of debt on August 26, 1897		$121,427,447.69
Issue of treasury certificates, and series 1 and 2 of the special loan made in accordance with the law of 1901		10,017,400.00
		131,444,847.69
Less payments made from August 26, 1897, to December 31, 1901	$6,641,560.12	
Less payments corresponding to first quarter of 1902	959,592.62	7,601,152.74
Amount of public debt June 30, 1902		123,843,694.95

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

On July 11, 1902, President Cuestas promulgated a decree authorizing the purchase of a steam launch to be used for the purpose of inspecting the port works at Montevideo. The vessel referred to will cost $32,000.

Executive decree of July 11, 1902, authorizes the Rural Association of Uruguay to inscribe in registers kept for that purpose the pure breeds of cattle, sheep, and horses (except race horses) composing the fine stock of the Republic.

VENEZUELA.

CONCESSION FOR A RAILWAY BETWEEN MARACAIBO AND PARIJA.

A summary of a concession recently granted for the construction of a railway line between Maracaibo and Parija reads as follows:

"The line is to be a single track, with distance between rails of 1.07 meters (42.13 inches) and a minimum radius of curves of 60 meters (196.8 feet). Work must be commenced within twelve months after the signing of the contract and the road completed and open for traffic within another twelve months. At the station of San Ignacio the road may divide, one branch going to the north, passing through the town of Rosario, and the other to the south, through Machiques. The general plan of the line and branches shall be presented to the Government for approval. The concessionnaire shall also establish a steamship line between Barranquita and Maracaibo. The grant is for ninety-nine years, counting from the date on which the road is open to service; at the expiration of that time the railway, with its rolling stock, warehouses, and offices, shall become national property. The Government also reserves the right to buy the road. Mails are to be carried free. Government troops and baggage, as also public employees on service, are to be transported for one-half of the tariff rate. This concession is not transferable without the previous consent of the National Executive. As a guaranty, the company shall deposit 50,000 bolivars ($9,650) in the bank of Maracaibo three months after the approval of the contract. This deposit can be withdrawn as soon as a section of 20 kilometers (12.4 miles) shall be completed; otherwise, if the works of construction and continuation are not performed within the specified time, it is forfeited. The following franchises and privileges are granted the company: The expropriation of private lands needed for the lines, switches, offices, warehouses, and stores, to be ordered by the Government and paid for by the concessionnaire; to take up, subject to no indemnification, public lands, woods, and waterways needed for the construction of the line; the introduction of materials, machinery, tools, instruments, during the period of exclusive privileges, free of all custom-house duties and impost, excepting the stamp tax, subject to the dispositions contained in the finance code and other laws on the subject; the trans-shipment of materials at Maracaibo; the construction of wharves on the lake, and the preference in the acquirement of all mines or quarries found on the track of said line by fulfilling the legal formalities. Besides the property right to the public lands occupied by the line for necessary works, the Government concedes to the company the property right to alternating strips of land 1,000 meters (1,090 yards) in length by 500 meters (545 yards) in width; and also the authorization to introduce foreign immigrants for the purpose of populating the lands near the lines, as well as other lands in the Perija district. For this purpose the concessionnaire shall obtain *gratis* portions of lands of 500 hectares (1,235.5 acres) each for agricultural purposes and 2 leagues for breeding purposes. These rights are subject to the immigration law of August 26, 1894, now in force."

COMMERCE OF THE CARACAS DISTRICT, 1901.

The report on the trade of the British consular district of Caracas for the year 1901, received at the foreign office of the United Kingdom on June 6, 1902, covers the commercial movements of the ports of La Guaira, Puerto Cabello, and Maracaibo. The import trade in La Guaira and Puerto Cabello districts showed a slight increase for the former and a pronounced decline in the latter throughout the year 1901, while the products exported from both sections show a great decrease, as compared with the preceding year. In the Maracaibo district it appears that the export business was a little better than in 1900. From the report in reference, the following details of the commerce and general conditions prevailing of the Republic have been collected.

According to the figures of the statistical tables, there was an increase over 1900 at the port of La Guaira in the quantities of goods of all classes imported—coal, provisions, merchandise, and cement showing the largest advance. In provisions the increased importation appears principally in the months of August and September, and is due to the enormous quantity of corn imported from the United States in view of a decree issued in July providing for the free admission of corn and beans for a period of two months. The increase in this item over the preceding year is stated as 2,835 tons. The augmentation in the importation of merchandise, amounting to an advance of 1,834 tons over the preceding year, is to be accounted for by the fact that in May a new decree went into effect increasing the import duties by 12½ per cent, and a few of the larger houses anticipated the effect of the decree by larger purchases abroad.

The increase in coal receipts amounted to 4,396 tons, and the number of vessels engaged in the trade numbered 13 more than in the preceding year. The coffee crop of the district proved very poor in quantity, owing to the severe drought, and the exports fell off 3,010 tons, as compared with the preceding year. Cocoa also showed a decline in shipments amounting to 1,992 tons. The decline in hides was to the number of 32,469, equal to 293 tons. The greater part of the coffee was shipped to New York, 40 per cent of the total finding a market at that port, while 20 per cent was sent to Hamburg and the rest to Havre and other ports. Venezuelan cocoa finds its best market in France, and of the 70,821 bags shipped about 57,000 went to the three ports of Havre, St. Lazaire, and Bordeaux. Hides and skins go principally to New York, whither 76,000 of the total 84,000 were shipped. During the whole of 1901 the port of La Guaira was scarcely a day without a foreign war ship, sometimes three or four being there at the same time. This was naturally of material benefit to the town, as large quantities of fresh meat, poultry, and vegetables were required. In specializing the position taken by the United Kingdom in the trade of the port, the report states that the total quantity of imports from that country showed an advance of 3,264 tons, coal forming the principal item.

In the report on the section for which Puerto Cabello is the port of entry, it is shown that the minor crops suffered by the continued aridity, and large quantities of grain were brought into the country. Rice was the leading article of import. The figures covering the trade with Germany and Holland show a slight increase over last year, while trade with the United States, in spite of the larger shipments of corn and beans, on which duties were abolished for a while, did not reach its previous standard. The following are the official figures of imports at Puerto Cabello during 1901:

Country of origin.	Value.			Country of origin.	Value.		
	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
United Kingdom	64,320	3	5	Italy	4,381	7	11
Germany	63,476	11	3	Spain	3,432	3	1
United States	51,506	0	1	Other countries	607	8	9
France	34,629	1	0				
Holland	32,533	5	2	Total	254,886	0	8

According to these figures imports at the port show a decrease of fully 25 per cent as compared with the year 1900 and of more than 40 per cent as compared with 1898.

Export figures show the following returns:

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
	Tons.		*Tons.*
Coffee	9,281	Old metals	61
Cacao	456	Quina	13
Hides	540	Lumber	374
Deerskins	35	Divi-divi	7
Goatskins	261	Cotton	4
Copra	75	Seeds	19

The number of vessels from foreign ports entered and cleared during the year was 317 steam and 8 sailing, Norwegian, French, and Dutch vessels leading. The export of cattle to Cuba continued during the year from Puerto Cabello, the total reaching the high figure of 66,049 head, as compared with 18,774 in 1900 and 64,083 for 1899 from Puerto Cabello and Guatna combined.

The report of the Maracaibo section shows a somewhat more promising condition, as regards trade, than during 1900. Exports of nearly all produce increased a little, and for the first seven months of the year was quite satisfactory. The following table shows the quantity of general produce exported from Maracaibo during 1901 and 1900:

Articles.	Quantities.		Articles.	Quantities.	
	1901.	1900.		1901.	1900.
	Tons.	*Tons.*		*Tons.*	*Tons.*
Coffee	25,626	20,829	Copaiba	40¾	36½
Cocoa	154	184	Fustic	6,272	5,421
Quinia bark	6¼	4	Divi-divi	3,368	1,781
Hides	456	338	Brown sugar	283	274
Goatskins	139	121	Fish sounds	36	43
Deerskins	7¾	4½			

IMPORTS FROM NEW YORK DURING FISCAL YEAR 1901-2.

During the fiscal year 1901–2 (July, 1901, to June, 1902, inclusive), the shipments from the city of New York to Venezuelan ports, according to data furnished by the Consul of Venezuela at New York, consisted of 663,120 packages of merchandise, weighing 31,649,061 kilograms, valued at 14,992,209.95 *bolivares* ($2,893,496.52), as compared with merchandise having a value of 19,096,476.45 *bolivares* ($3,685,619.95) shipped in 1900–1901. This commerce in 1901–2 was carried on in 116 steamships and 6 sailing vessels, and the total number of invoices during the year referred to rose to 3,444. The following table is a detailed statement of the shipments of merchandise for the year 1901–2:

Articles.	Packages.	Weight.	Value.
		Kilos.	*Bolivars.*
Axes and agricultural implements	1,747	55,211.56	81,111.65
Barbed wire	21,164	867,564.00	232,887.80
Beer and hops	328	22,451.90	11,668.00
Blankets	2,450	312,490.50	1,013,989.00
Butter	5,889	314,497.50	422,791.55
Cement (roman)	3,111	525,233.00	24,165.00
Coal	5,700	700,953.00	21,935.00
Cordage	12,723	363,156.60	386,082.65
Cotton drill, white and colored	1,273	177,237.75	424,155.55
Crude cotton drill and canvas	2,109	218,264.00	417,455.65
Drugs and perfumes	5,748	307,629.13	581,443.90
Fine hardware, etc	130,991	1,325,978.71	975,018.50
Flour	158,522	10,593,026.00	2,268,681.95
Forage	616	34,852.00	6,280.25
Glass and lamp ware	1,928	92,670.72	60,839.95
Groceries	38,827	1,527,580.45	879,797.70
Gold coin	34	608.60	1,659,835.00
Hardware and carriages	22,260	2,015,559.55	786,403.15
Kerosene	114,292	4,179,901.00	562,826.25
Lard	46,838	2,064,505.00	1,965,469.85
Liquors	452	19,111.00	22,189.15
Live animals	26	11,109.00	14,610.00
Lumber (undressed)	11,874	729,864,00	91,405.00
Machinery and electrical supplies	8,873	845,116.15	767,704.95
Oils and paints	3,240	240,806.35	127,301.50
Printing supplies (paper, machinery, and type)	1,477	276,367.20	97,187.70
Revolvers	4	76.50	1,080.00
Sailcloth and ducking	1,294	142,985.50	287,182.10
Sewing machines and parts thereof	661	32,843.58	64,346.75
Small fruits	49,699	2,482,434.00	418,900.65
Soap and candles	6,934	1,081,702.00	142,016.10
Sugar	140	7,016.00	4,010.00
Tobacco:			
Chewing tobacco	1,077	23,623.00	59,347.65
Leaf tobacco	178	8,362.50	26,810.60
Tobacco fillings	630	47,600.00	78,904.45
Manufactured tobacco	11	673.00	6.375.00
Total	663,120	31,649,060.75	14,992,209.95

THE WORLD'S COMMERCE IN 1901.

The import and export commerce of all the countries in the world amounted in 1901, according to German returns, approximately to $23,800,600,000 and was divided among the leading commercial nations as shown below, in round numbers:

Country.	Value.	Country.	Value.
Great Britain	$4,165,000,000	Switzerland	$380,800,000
British colonies, total	2,618,000,000	Spain	282,400,000
Germany	2,468,060,000	China	305,000,000
United States	2,118,200,000	Sweden	275,600,000
France	1,618,400,000	Argentina	280,000,000
Holland	1,332,800,000	Japan	238,000,000
Austria-Hungary	856,800,000	Brazil	238,000,000
Belgium	785,400,000	All other countries	4,624,340,000
Russia and Siberia	642,600,000		
Italy	571,200,000	Total	23,800,600,000

THE WORLD'S FUELS.

The subject of coal production has become one of prominence in view of the growing demands for fuel. It is an important economic question in Europe, where the development of manufacturing industries is, in some cases, far outstripping the capacity of the home collieries. The future coal supply of the world has been recently discussed in a most interesting way by Dr. Ferdinand Fischer, of Göttingen, Germany, who has collected with much care all the available data as to the coal resources of the whole world.

Briefly summing up the estimates which Dr. Fischer has based upon his studies, he concludes that the attainable coal supply of Germany amounts, in round numbers, to 160,000 million tons; that of Great Britain to 81,500 million tons; that of Austria-Hungary, Belgium, and France together to 17,000 million tons. The coal deposits of Russia are still so little known that Dr. Fischer does not attempt to estimate the attainable output, though he says that the resources are undoubtedly enormous, particularly in the southern regions, from the Government of Poltava eastward into the land of the Don Cossacks.

He estimates that the coal resources of the whole of America are at least 684,000 million tons. All our later information with regard to China has tended to confirm the conclusions reached by VON RICHTHOFEN as to the enormous wealth in coal of that Empire. There is as yet no reason to believe that this very careful scientific traveler overshot the mark when he estimated the coal provision of the eighteen provinces at 630,000 million tons of anthracite and an equal quantity of bituminous coal.

It is a curious commentary that, while China, as far as is known, is richer in coal than any other country in the world, almost none of it is yet available for steam power. It is largely used by the Chinese, but mainly in the regions where it is mined. The land routes are so poor that it does not pay to haul coal more than 25 miles. Unless a mine is within this distance of water carriage the area of the distribution of the output is confined to the immediate neighborhood. Steamships at Shanghai are to-day filling their bunkers with coal brought from Europe, because it is cheaper than coal expensively brought from Chinese mines in the interior.

The United States now far surpasses all other nations in the employment of machinery in coal mining. The cheaper and more rapid methods of machine mining have undoubtedly been a factor in the influences that have made it the first among the coal-producing States. The quantity of machine-mined coal increased from 6,200,000 tons in 1891 to 48,963,000 tons in 1899. Dr. FISCHER advises the Germans to give more attention to the mining of coal by machinery.

In his opinion, Germany has a coal supply that will meet the needs of the country for about one thousand years to come. Dr. FISCHER also reaches the conclusion, based upon the latest and most accurate information, that probably within the next fifty years, and certainly within this century, Great Britain will exhaust her coal resources at the present rate of consumption—that is to say, she can not go on indefinitely supplying the larger part of the world's export coal. The total production of coal in Great Britain in 1901 amounted to 219,046,945 gross tons, against 225,181,300 tons in 1900, a decrease of 6,134,355 tons.

Japan has large coal resources, particularly in the southern province of Kiushiu. Borneo is rich in coal formations, as also is New South Wales, a fact that is enabling Sydney to forge ahead of the other Australian cities in industrial development. Africa and South America are poorer in coal than any of the other continents, but the development of coal mines in South Africa bids fair to supply the industrial needs of the country.

COAL IN THE UNITED STATES.

According to returns to the United States Geological Survey from producers representing fully 97 per cent of the entire coal output of the United States, the production in 1901 amounted to 292,240,758 short tons, valued at $348,813,831. As compared with 1900, when the output amounted to 269,831,827 short tons, worth $306,891,364, this represents an increase of 22,358,931 short tons, or 8 per cent in quantity, and of $41,922,467, or 13.6 per cent in value. The production of Pennsylvania anthracite showed a phenomenal increase from 51,221,353 long tons (equivalent to 57,367,915 short tons) in 1900 to 60,242,560 long tons, or 67,471,667 short tons, in 1901. This represented a gain of 17½ per cent, the largest percentage of gain made by the anthracite trade in twenty years. Part of this increase in 1901 was due to a decreased output of anthracite in 1900 as compared with 1899, as owing to the historic strike of 1900 the output that year was reduced by over 2,500,000 long tons.

The increase in the value of the anthracite product is still more striking, the amount received at the mines last year showing a gain of $27,716,169, or more than 31 per cent over that of 1900. This was entirely due to the unprecedented period of prosperity which enabled consumers generally to pay higher prices for their fuel. The average price for the marketed anthracite coal—that is, the product shipped to market or sold to local trade—was $2.05, the highest figure obtained since 1888.

The production of bituminous coal, lignite, cannel coal, etc., increased from 212,513,912 short tons in 1900 to 224,769,091 short tons in 1901, indicating a gain of 12,255,179 tons, or about 6 per cent. The value of this product amounted to $236,309,811, as compared with $221,133,513 in 1900, an increase of $15,176,298, or a little less than 7 per cent. The price of the bituminous product did not show any material advance in 1901.

Of the 27 States producing coal in 1901 all but 4 showed increased productions. The 4 whose product decreased were California, Montana, New Mexico, and Tennessee. The production by States is shown in the following table:

	Tons.	Value.
BITUMINOUS.		
Alabama	9,078,677	$9,987,811
Arkansas	1,784,136	2,033,193
California	151,079	394,106
Colorado	5,699,016	6,411,891
Georgia and North Carolina	354,825	426,685
Illinois	27,313,296	28,452,278
Indiana	6,962,940	7,078,842
Indian Territory	2,408,943	3,887,793
Iowa	5,578,522	8,016,274
Kansas	4,880,526	5,973,381
Kentucky	5,487,994	5,208,094
Maryland	5,113,127	5,046,491
Michigan	1,040,530	1,543,756
Missouri	3,799,993	4,703,174
Montana	1,396,081	2,009,316
New Mexico	1,086,546	1,546,652
North Dakota	166,085	212,635
Ohio	19,695,723	19,789,958
Oregon	69,011	173,646
Pennsylvania	82,914,840	82,099,906
Tennessee	3,546,551	3,969,249
Texas	1,086,012	1,885,083
Utah	1,322,614	1,666,082
Virginia	2,953,999	2,523,270
Washington	2,578,217	4,271,076
West Virginia	23,816,434	20,908,705
Wyoming	4,485,374	6,060,462
Total bituminous	224,769,091	236,309,811
Pennsylvania anthracite	67,471,667	112,504,020
Total	292,240,758	348,813,831

The coal production of the United States last year was nearly 20 per cent more than Great Britain's; nearly 80 per cent larger than Germany's; nearly seven times that of Austria-Hungary, and more than eight times that of France.

England, however, continues to sell more coal to the countries which import it than all the rest of the world together. It supplies far more coaling stations than any other country. It is the only land that does an enormous business in the exportation of coal.

The business of selling coal abroad is usually very profitable, and one reason why England surpasses all competitors in this business is because she has special facilities for it. Her coal is so near the sea that England is able to ship it less expensively than any other exporting nation. Owing to the more extensive use of coal-mining machinery, a great deal of the United States coal at the pit mouth does not cost so much as British coal when raised to the surface, but by the time it is shipped on the ocean it usually costs more than British coal.

Another reason why, usually, when the price of European coal is not abnormally high, the United States can not compete with British exports, is because of the sea carriage to the continent of Europe, which is by far the greatest importer, is very much longer than that of England. Thus England has special advantages for the export coal trade, and she improves them to the utmost, in spite of the fact that economists are again beginning to reassert that the present century will undoubtedly see the end of her coal resources.

A comparison of the coal resources of Great Britain and the United States was recently made by Mr. A. S. E. Ackermann. Mr. Ackermann shows that the area of coal fields of the United States is about 225,000 square miles, and only 9,000 square miles in the United Kingdom. The American deposits have not been worked so long as the British. The former are found in wider seams and practically level strata, while the latter are tilted up at all sorts of angles and are so lean that a vein 15 inches wide is not neglected. Perhaps the greatest disparity exists between the depths at which it is necessary to work, a disparity whose importance is recognized when the cost of hoisting and pumping is considered. Few American mines go deeper than 200 feet, while it is not uncommon on the other side of the Atlantic to mine coal 4,000 feet below the surface. Still another natural advantage enjoyed in this country is the relative scarcity of fire damp.

When it comes to actual mining operations, the American uses much more machinery than the Briton. No specific reference is made to the difference in wages, which are greater in the United States than in England; but Mr. ACKERMANN says that the annual product of the American miner averages 526 tons, while that of the British miner is only 300. In the United States legal damages in consequence of the subsidence of the region over the mines are much lower than abroad, because the land is usually owned here by the coal companies. In America the railway freight charge per ton-mile is about one-sixth as large as in Great Britain. Two causes operate to produce that result. Coal in the United States is usually shipped in cars holding 50 tons, while in Great Britain it is broken up into 6-ton or 10-ton lots; secondly, the original investment of capital in railroads is much greater a mile in England than in America, and the rates must be heavier in order to pay dividends. Before transportation becomes necessary, and while the coal is yet at the mouth of the mine, Mr. ACKERMANN believes that the cash expenditure in the United States is only one-half as great as in Great Britain. An equal advantage should be enjoyed, then, after land carriage has been paid for three times the distance which British coal must travel to reach the seaboard.

OIL.

In connection with the coal conditions, the recent experiments made by the United States Navy with regard to oil as fuel are worthy of notice. The results have astonished the experimenters, and according to statements made it seems almost certain that oil fuel will supersede coal as a controlling element of naval warfare. Admiral MELLVILLE, Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering of the United States Navy, has stated it as his conviction that the oil-fuel problem will be solved.

It has been his desire to have an American battle ship cross the Atlantic Ocean burning only liquid fuel in her furnaces. He has always realized that by reason of the United States possessing an almost inexhaustible supply of crude petroleum, the Navy ought to possess a great military and strategic advantage if oil fuel could be adapted to naval purposes. It is an advantage of considerable importance to have the oil fuel used under natural draft. As the war ship, however, is primarily built for a few hours of battle, it is under forced-draft conditions that the use of oil would be most advantageous. In fact, it may be said that oil fuel is valueless for naval purposes unless it can be used under heavy forced-draft conditions.

For one year a board of naval officers has been experimenting with a water tube boiler specially constructed for the purpose.

These tests have been under all sorts of practical conditions, natural draft and forced draft of 1 inch, 2 inches, and 3 inches of air pressure. The best as well as the average quality of coal has been used.

The coal consumption has varied from 18 to 70 pounds a square foot of grate. The detailed results of these tests will eventually be published by the Bureau of Steam Engineering. The experimental boiler has been of such design that it has been possible to make the furnace volume as large as possible, and this gave the opportunity to determine whether the character of the steam generator had anything to do with the burning of liquid fuel. In order to settle this question, every test that has been made under the experimental boiler with coal will be duplicated with oil fuel.

Preparations for the oil-fuel tests have been under way for several months. Two official trials have been conducted under the supervision of the same board of naval officers who carried on the coal tests. The first test was under forced-draft conditions, where an air pressure of one inch was used. All the data collected in this test were checked and counterchecked, so that indisputable results were secured. The second test was also under forced-draft conditions, with an air pressure of two inches, and the same care was taken in the collection of the data. In both cases it was found that the volume of steam generated by the oil was greater than that secured by the coal test of like character.

SOLID PETROLEUM.

A late report by Consul Brunot, of St. Etiénne, France, states that a concern in that country is now engaged in the manufacture of solid petroleum, that is petroleum solidified, so that it may be handled as coal or coke.

In describing this product Consul Brunot says that it is manufactured in the form of briquettes, which are composed chiefly of petroleum, either crude or refined, and possess all the desirable qualities of coal and ordinary petroleum without any of the objectionable characteristics of either.

In addition to their lightness they leave "only 2 or 3 per cent of residue; do not form clinkers; do not melt or run; burn without smell or smoke; do not absorb moisture; will float on the water; do not explode; and are not liable to spontaneous combustion under any circumstances; will keep indefinitely, retaining all their qualities of combustion; give off a very white flame 8 to 10 inches high; produce twice as much heat as coal; can be used in any kind of furnace, and are easy and agreeable to handle."

It is believed, continues Consul Brunot, that this new form of fuel will be found particularly valuable for torpedo boats and, in cases of emergency, for larger vessels. The briquettes occupy only one-half the space necessary for coal, and it is calculated that a boat which requires 2,000 tons of coal to steam a given number of miles can cover the same distance with only 1,000 tons of petroleum briquettes.

Again, the saving in space which would be made possible by the use of this condensed fuel would enable a ship to carry a much larger cargo. Moreover, it is said that a boat using briquettes can get up steam in from one-quarter to one-third the time ordinarily required when coal is employed, and, further, that no smoke attends the combustion.

The principal object of expense in the manufacture of the new fuel seems to be the oil. The other ingredients contained in its composition and the labor and machinery cost comparatively little.

ALCOHOLIC SPIRITS.

Announcement has been recently made that, on the initiative of the German Emperor, the Norddeutsche Lloyd and the Hamburg-American steamship companies had decided to conduct a series of experiments with the object of ascertaining the value of alcoholic spirits as fuel. The German distillers are so confident as to the result of these trials that they are already urging the employment of spirits instead of coal as fuel for the German navy. It is pointed out that a cubic meter of spirits has just double the heating power of a cubic meter of coal, and that the use of the former fuel will carry with it many and great advantages; for example, the disagreeable incidents of coaling would be avoided, and stokers and trimmers would be dispensed with, for the supply would be regulated automatically and steam could be got up much more quickly than at present. There would also be no smoke, a circumstance which, especially in the case of torpedo boats, would be of great importance. Not only would Germany be in the happy position of being independent of English coal, but she would have the advantage over England, needing far fewer fuel stations abroad. German distilleries, too, are in a position to provide the navy with spirits in any quantity.

PEAT AS FUEL.

Serious attention is being given in recent years to the possibilities in the use of peat as fuel. In the north European countries, in Ireland, and in some other regions, the peat deposits have for a long time formed an important source of fuel. Even in Germany, which is relatively rich in coal, the peat bogs are being exploited fairly extensively. In the United States, on account of the great abundance of coal and other fuels, there has been little inducement for the development of the country's peat wealth; nevertheless many have believed that even at present there is a wide field for profitable use of peat fuel in this country. Far greater possibilities in this direction exist in Canada. Practically bare of coal, but rich indeed in peat (as is also the United States), that country is gradually finding itself forced to consider the use of this latter material on an extended scale to supply its needs for fuel.

Peat, in its natural state, is a poor fuel. It holds, suspended in the meshes of the network of vegetable fibers of which it is composed a very large percentage of water, and also contains much water in more intimate combination.

A number of methods of treating peat have been developed, and some of them are in operation. It has long been realized, however, that the most desirable peat product would be a coke, and numerous attempts have been made in this direction. Up to the present none of these attempts has had sufficient success. A process developed quite recently promises better results. If the claims made for it are well-founded the peat coke it produces will soon be a valuable and widely used fuel.

IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTION OF THE WORLD.

The "Commercial Intelligence," of London, in a lengthy report on the subject states that the world's total product of pig iron in 1901 amounted to 40,408,000 tons, of which the United States contributed 15,878,000 tons; the United Kingdom, 7,750,000 tons; Germany, 7,663,000 tons; Russia, 3,100,000 tons; France, 2,362,000 tons, and the remaining countries of the world, 3,655,000 tons. Comparing the product of 1901 with that of the annual average for the five-year period, 1866–1870, the United States has increased its product of iron and steel from 1,464,000 tons to 15,878,000 tons, a gain of 985 per cent; the United Kingdom from 5,133,000 tons to 7,750,000 tons, an increase of 51 per cent; Germany from 1,226,000 tons to 7,663,000 tons, an increase of 525 per cent; and the entire world, exclusive of the countries mentioned, from 2,710,000 tons to 9,117,000 tons, an increase of 236 per cent.

An even more noticeable feature of this growth, pointed out by the authority quoted, is the steady and enormous advance in the proportion of the world's product supplied by the United States and the equally rapid decadence in the position held by Great Britain. Thirty-five years ago the United Kingdom produced practically one-half of the world's pig iron, while the United States produced less than one-seventh of the total; whereas in 1901 the United States stood first in its proportion of the total, contributing practically four-tenths, as against less than two-tenths by the United Kingdom and about the same share by Germany. In the five-year period, 1866–1870, the world's per capita consumption of pig iron was 17 pounds; in 1901 it was 57 pounds, while in the latter year the United States consumed 455 pounds per capita and the United Kingdom 350 pounds per capita.

TRADE OPPORTUNITIES IN LATIN AMERICA.

Mexican advices state that a project is now on foot whereby the four railways at present entering Vera Cruz, namely, the Mexican Railway, the Interoceanic Railway of Mexico, the Vera Cruz and Pacific Railway, and the Vera Cruz Railways, Limited (this latter being part of a system embracing the city of Vera Cruz tramlines, the Alvarado Railway, and a line of river steamers navigating the rivers immediately to the south of Vera Cruz), have made a proposition to the Government for the construction of a joint passenger station and hotel and other improvements, which, if carried out, will materially benefit the port, as not only will it enable all merchandise to be handled in a far more expeditious and satisfactory manner from the point of view of the railway companies, but also of the steamships frequenting Vera Cruz, and at the same time it will reduce to a moderate figure the handling charges on goods.

Regarding American axes in Brazil, United States Consul J. H. Johnson, stationed at Santos, in a report to the State Department, says: "I saw a traveling salesman here recently who represented a German hardware house, who had with him a full assortment of goods and claimed to be doing a good business; and the presence of this salesman reminded me of something a gentleman told me recently. He said the axes manufactured in the United States were greatly preferred to any other, but that, on account of inferior packing, they were covered with rust when they arrived here, and hence were unsalable; that the Germans wrapped each axe in oil paper, and thereby protected them from the damp, salt atmosphere while in transit."

Mexican advices state that a company has been formed in Tamaulipas for the purpose of manufacturing harinolina, a flour obtained from corncobs, and which is in great demand in Germany and Switzerland for feeding cattle. Hitherto the corncob in Mexico has been used only as fuel on the ranches and haciendas where wood is scarce. During the last two or three years harinolina has been made by rancheros and haciendados, but without any organized system. It is said that last year 4,221,496 kilograms of this flour were exported from Tampico, most of it going to Hamburg. The new enterprise proposes to work on an extensive scale and to import machinery from the United States for grinding the cobs.

Inquiries are expected to be shortly made for machinery, etc., to be installed in an extensive cold-storage plant which is to be erected at Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic. A company has been formed under the name of La Blanca for the purpose of building the plant and exporting frozen meat. The concern is a reorganization of the Estancieros Frigorific. The subscribed capital of the new concern is stated to be $1,000,000 gold. The plant is to have a capacity for freezing 5,000 sheep and 250 head of cattle daily.

The Buenos Ayres Grand National Tramway Company, Limited, which is composed of British capital and operates about 50 miles of horse tramways in the city of Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, is contemplating the conversion of its system into electric motive power. J. H. Wall, the general manager of the company in Buenos Ayres, is now on his way to London for the purpose of conferring with the directors of the company on the subject of the proposed change. The head offices of the company are at 6 Eastcheap, London, E. C.

The Ferro-Carril de Rio Seco, which was recently incorporated with a capital of $300,000 for the purpose of constructing a railroad from Pasco de Cardenas and Chiltepec, in the State of Tabasco, Mexico, it is reported, will shortly let contracts in connection with the building of the line. One of the principal Mexicans interested in the enterprise is now in New York and may be reached through Mr. Ferguson, whose office is on the fifteenth floor of the Johnson Building, Broad street.

Reports state that arrangements are being made with a view to the establishment of metallurgical works at Wadley Station, on the Mexican National Railway, located about 440 miles from the City of Mexico. It is proposed to invest $200,000 in the work. Bismuth, zinc, cobalt, sulphur, and other mineral products are to be prepared and made into chemicals.

The Coatzacoalcos Light and Power Company, Coatzacoalcos, Mexico, has placed a contract with Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co., for a complete air pump and condenser outfit. Another Mexican order secured by the Westinghouse interests is for a compound engine, to be installed in the plant of the Montezuma Lead Company, Santa Barbara, Mexico.

The River Plate Electric Light and Traction Company is reported to have secured a contract from the Rosario municipality for the electric lighting of that South American city. The company is expected to be shortly in the market for a power station and equipment, underground cables, etc.

Varela Cuneo & Co., of Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, are expected to decide by July 31 as to the construction of a new electric traction system from Rivadavia, located on the outskirts of Buenos Ayres, going to the Tigic and passing through all the northern suburbs.

The city of Guadalajara, Mexico, will shortly have an electric traction system, which, it is expected, will be furnished almost entirely with American equipment. The existing road is a mule one, 42 miles in length. J. M. Bermejillo, of the banking house of Bermejillo & Co., Guadalajara City, is the controlling factor in the scheme.

Some 250,000 acres of land in the State of Vera Cruz, owned by the Vera Cruz Railroad Company, is reported to be exploiting for oil under a contract made with Doulton & Fuller, of Bakersfield, Cal. Four wells are to be drilled at four widely separated points, and if these operations are satisfactory, 80 wells are to be sunk.

The Mexican Gas and Electric Light Company's (City of Mexico) electric plant is to be installed with three 800-kilowatt and one 400-kilowatt generators of general electric manufacture, to be directly connected to two 1,200-horsepower and one 600-horsepower cross compound condensing engines to be built by McIntosh, Seymour & Co.

The Municipal Council of Progreso, the flourishing Yucatan port, has issued a call for bids and plans for the drainage of the swamp near the city. Parties interested might get further information from Felipe G. Canton, whose offices are in the Columbia Building, No. 29 Broadway, New York.

L. B. Shepherd, of the City of Mexico and Monterey, it is reported, will let contracts very shortly for the equipment of a large power plant at Montemorelos. It is intended also to construct an electric traction system 23 miles in length.

The Government of Mexico, through the governor of the State of Oaxaca, Mexico, has offered a prize of $5,000 in Mexican currency to any person or company that within three years shall drill and put into working order an artesian well in Oaxaca or in the towns of Xochimilco and San Filipe del Agua and Hacienda de Aguilera. Details of the offer have been transmitted to the State Department by Andrew D. Barlow, the United States consul-general at Mexico City.

A company is reported to have been organized in Hermosillo, Mexico, for the purpose of building an extensive ice factory. The plant is intended to furnish ice not only for the city of Hermosillo but also many other places acccessible by rail. This is a new class of enterprise for Mexican capital.

BOOK NOTES.

Books and pamphlets sent to the Bureau of the American Republics, and containing subject-matter bearing upon the countries of the International Union of American Republics, will be treated under this caption in the Monthly Bulletin.

The desire of the Peruvian Government to attract the tide of European emigration has led to the publication of an "Immigrant's Guide," published in Spanish, Italian, and French, for distribution in Europe, in which the advantages offered by Peru to intending emigrants are set forth. The center of the Republic from latitude 11° to 4° 30′ is watered by navigable rivers, and it is this central region which is most suitable for colonization. This is especially true of the part traversed by the central road from Oroya (connected by a railway 206 kilometers in length with Lima) to Port Bermudez, on the river Pichis, a distance of 338 kilometers. By a law of December, 1898, the mountain lands may be bought at 5 *sols* or rented at 1 *sol* per hectare, or lots of not more than 2 hectares may be obtained gratuitously, the only condition attached being the cultivation of the land. Under another law land may be bought on the coast on condition of irrigating the same. The mountain lands are covered with forests of india rubber, resinous and hard-wood trees, and the land, when cleared, can be cultivated to produce cacao, coffee, sugar cane, coca, etc. The Government sets apart the sum of 90,000 *sols* annually for keeping the central road in good condition and for promoting the colonization of the region through which it passes. The law of December, 1898, besides authorizing the sale of land, permits, in certain districts, the letting of groups of 150 india-rubber trees at 20 cents per annum per group, and the same sum for every hectare of land occupied by the trees; also the letting of a certain number of hectares covered by those trees for the term of ten years, the concessionary being prohibited from cutting or destroying the trees and having to sell the gum to the Government at 2 *sols* for every 46 kilos extracted.

The following extracts from the pamphlet in reference are reproduced as of interest in this connection: "The immigrant enjoys the same civil right as the native Peruvian. He may become the proprietor of mountain or forest lands conformably to the law of 1898, which establishes the methods of acquisition by purchase, by concession, by contract of colonization, and by free adjudication. Coast lands can be acquired on condition of irrigating them, conformably to the law of 1893. In order to encourage immigration, the Government offers the colonist all kinds of exemption from taxes. Wages are more remunerative in Peru than in the neighboring countries, on account of the scarcity of labor. A field hand gets from 34 to 58 cents per day; mechanics, carpenters, and blacksmiths according to competition, from 97 cents to $1.95 per day. The district offering the greatest advantages to immigration is that which the central road traverses, from San Luis de Shuaro to Iquitos. The natural products are gums and building woods. The soil readily lends itself to the cultivation of coffee, cacao, and sugar cane, and, on account of the inequalities of surface and of the variety of the climate, all the fruits of the cold, temperate, and tropical countries may be produced. Peru is essentially a mining country. Silver and copper are mined on a vast scale. There are also rich deposits of salt, naphtha, coal, petroleum, mineral waters, and borax. The number of mining claims registered were:

	Number.
1899	1,107
1900	1,663
1901	1,014
1902 (first semester)	532

"As regards means of communication, aside from her waterways and highroads, Peru has eleven broad-gauge railways, with a total length of 1,386 kilometers (861 miles), and seven narrow-gauge roads of 204 kilometers (126.7 miles) now in operation."

A timely and interesting paper is published in the Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance of the United States, July, 1902, prepared by the Bureau of Statistics of the United States, concerning Submarine Telegraphs. The number of such telegraphs in the world is 1,750, with an aggregate length of nearly 200,000 miles and transmitting more than 6,000,000 messages annually. The estimated cost of these lines is $275,000,000. Adding the above figures to those of the land telegraph systems of the earth, the total length of line is shown to be 1,180,000 miles, the length of their single wires or conductors 3,800,000 miles, and the total number of messages annually sent over them about 400,000,000. The Pacific Ocean alone has not been invaded by this network of wires. Thirteen wires are in successful operation between the United States and Europe and three others connect South America with the African and south European coast lines. The Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea are traversed in all directions by lines which bring their islands into speaking relations with each other and with South America, Central America, the United States, and thence with Europe, Africa, and Asia. South America is skirted with cable lines along its entire border save the extreme south, where land lines continue the interoceanic connection. The chief obstacle in the past to the construction of a trans-Pacific cable was found in the fact that mid-ocean resting places could not be satisfactorily obtained or arranged for, as no single government controlled a sufficient number of landing places suitable for the purposes. The acquisition of Pacific insular possessions by the United States seems to meet this objection, as the points of land contact for a cable line across that ocean would not be farther apart than the distance covered between France and the United States. The commercial utility of cable lines is demonstrated by the statement that in 1866, the year of the first successful operation of telegraphic communication between the United States and Europe, the inter-trade between those two sections of the world amounted to $652,232,289, and by 1898 it had grown to $1,279,739,936, while the trade of the United States with the world at large grew from $783,671,588 in 1866 to $2,285,000,000 in 1902. The article treats also of the various land telegraph systems of the world, and includes the various reports of surveys made in the interests of a trans-Pacific cable line. A chronology of submarine telegraph construction throughout the world and the development of submarine telegraphy adds to the value of the paper, and a map showing the world's telegraphic systems indicates the distances at present traversed and those yet to be covered.

"Industrial and Commercial Conditions in Cuba" form the subject of ALBERT G. ROBINSON's paper in the Review of Reviews for August, 1902. The trade interests of the Republic are covered from 1503 to the present day, and the prediction is made that the "island will take its place in the world as the land of peace and plenty." The railroads, sugar properties, mining enterprises, tobacco and other interests are considered from the standpoint that Cuba's highest development will be reached when she becomes a land of small farmers, with such diversity of products as is readily possible with her soil and climatic conditions. Sugar and tobacco need not in the future form the sole basis of foreign trade, but with freer access to American markets there is no reason that these products might not attain much larger proportions than heretofore. Economic conditions after the Spanish-American war are dealt with, and extracts from leading Cuban journals, bearing on the subject, are quoted.

The Columbus Memorial Library has received from the Saalfield Publishing Company, of Akron, Ohio, their new edition of "South America: social, industrial and political," by FRANK G. CARPENTER, who explains that the present volume is the outcome of a journalistic expedition to South America in search of information for the American business man and the general reader. Mr. CARPENTER'S journey included the Isthmus of Panama, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Chile, Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay, Brazil, the Guianas, Venezuela, and the Orinoco Basin. He describes the commercial and social life of the cities, the chief industries, notes the characteristic features of the inhabitants, and discusses the resources and possibilities of the various countries. The work is not statistical in character, but is interesting and entertaining. It is well illustrated.

A copy of the "Thirtieth Annual Report of the Silk Association of America," issued March 25, 1902, has been received in the Columbus Memorial Library of the International Bureau of the American Republics. It is a volume of 142 pages. The first part is devoted solely to the business of the association, the secretary's annual report, etc., followed by brief notes on the different phases of the silk industry and its development in the United States. Extensive statistical tables are given of imports of spun silk, 1899–1901, by countries of export, the world's supply of raw silk in the silk seasons from 1882 to 1902 (given in kilograms and pounds), the total arrivals and values of raw silks at all ports of the United States for the last five years (ending December 31, 1897–1901), with other data of value to those interested in the international silk trade, contained in special reports made to the Silk Association of America by their agents or taken from reports of the United States consular officers and the Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department.

The "Scientific American" for August 23 publishes an interesting article on "Some Recent Archæological Discoveries in Mexico City," by THOMAS R. DAWLEY, JR., which is illustrated with five excellent photographs taken by the author, who spent the past winter in Mexico, and was the special commissioner for "The Outlook" at the sessions of the Second International Conference, held in that city. The discoveries were made right in the heart of the capital, thirteen feet below the level of the present city. They consist of the remains of the Aztec temple *Coateocalli* (in Aztec the house of the various gods), a huge monolith of a tiger, or *ocelotl*, weighing several tons; also a monolith of a serpent's head corresponding to two others which have already been found, each of which constituted the corner pieces of the wall inclosing the Great Teocallis of Tenochtitlan, and various idols and other objects. The discovery was made while renovating, or practically rebuilding, an old Spanish edifice not far from the Zocolo, and the author states that it is due to young DIAZ, the son of the President, that the excavations were made leading to the discoveries. From these discoveries the author, who has explored many of the ruins of the ancient cities and temples of Central America, deduces that after the conquest and destruction of Tenochtitlan the ruins of the city were allowed to lie abandoned many years. As evidence of this he cites the stumps of trees found at the base of the temple recently unearthed, which trees evidenly sprouted and grew from the crevices of the stones, having had ample time to grow to be good sized trees before they were eventually destroyed and covered up by the débris, upon which was built the edifice known as the palace of the Acevedos, more than a century or a century and a half later. "The great cathedral," says Mr. Dawley, "was not commenced till a century after the destruction of the city by Cortez, and, like the palace of the Acevedos, it must have been built upon the ruins of the Great Teocalli. We can therefore conceive Tenochtitlan a ruined city for upwards of a century, with its demoralized remnants of a once proud race wandering about the ruins, till finally the site was accepted for the capital and the reconstruction commenced in earnest. The value and quantity of relics which are buried beneath these structures can only be conjectured."

"Revista do Museu Paulista," Vol. IV, São Paulo, 1900. This volume contains, in addition to a list of the objects added to the collection of the Museum during the year, a number of interesting articles on subjects pertaining to ornithology, paleontology, entomology, and archeology. In the preface the Director of the Museum states that the most valuable collection acquired by the Museum during the year (1898) was that of relics of the Carajás Indians. Among the objects of this collection are two large dancing masks, a semilunar-shaped stone hatchet having an ornamented handle, lances, musical instruments, etc. The director calls attention to the ornithological section of the Museum, which is especially fine. Out of the 602 species of birds which have been observed up to the present time in the State of São Paulo, 510 are represented in the Museum's collection. The sections of conchology, paleontology, and entomology are also deserving of special mention. The following are some of the articles contained in this volume: Description of the Nests and Eggs of Birds of Brazil; Comparative Catalogue of the Nests and Eggs of Birds of Brazil; Some Fossils of the Paleozoic Age from the State of Paraná; Observations on some of the Terrestrial Snails of Brazil; Archeology of Rio Grande; Some Fishes from São Paulo, Brazil; and Snails of the Family *Solaropsis.*

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[The symbol = indicates a gift.]

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BOLETÍN MENSUAL

DE LA

OFICINA INTERNACIONAL DE LAS REPÚBLICAS AMERICANAS,

Unión Internacional de Repúblicas Americanas.

VOL. XIII. SEPTIEMBRE, 1902. No. 3.

TRATADO GENERAL DE ARBITRAJE ENTRE LA REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA Y LA DEL PARAGUAY, PROCLAMADO EL 5 DE JUNIO DE 1902.

Los Gobiernos de la República Argentina y de la República del Paraguay, animados del común deseo de solucionar por medios amistosos cualquier cuestión que pudiera suscitarse entre ambos países, han resuelto celebrar un Tratado General de Arbitraje, á cuyo efecto nombran como sus Plenipotenciarios, á saber:

El Excmo. Señor Presidente de la República Argentina á su Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario en la República del Paraguay, Don LAURO CABRAL, y el Excmo. Señor Presidente de la República del Paraguay á su Ministro Secretario de Estado en el Departamento de Relaciones Exteriores, Don JOSÉ S. DECOUD, quienes una vez comunicados sus plenos poderes, que fueron hallados en buena y debida forma, convinieron en los artículos siguientes:

ARTÍCULO 1°. Las Altas Partes Contratantes se obligan á someter á juicio arbitral todas las controversias, de cualquier naturaleza, que por cualquier causa surgieren entre ellas, en cuanto no afecten á los preceptos de la Constitución de uno ú otro país y siempre que no puedan ser solucionadas mediante negociaciones directas.

ART. 2°. No pueden renovarse en virtud de este tratado, las cuestiones que hayan sido objeto de arreglos definitivos entre las partes. En tales casos el arbitraje se limitará exclusivamente á las cuestiones que se susciten sobre validez, interpretación y cumplimiento de dichos arreglos.

ART. 3°. En cada caso ocurrente se constituirá el tribunal arbitral que deba resolver la controversia suscitada. Si no hubiere conformidad en la constitución del tribunal, éste se compondrá de tres jueces. Cada Estado nombrará un árbitro y éstos designarán el tercero. Si no pudiesen ponerse de acuerdo sobre esa designación, lo hará un Jefe de un tercer Estado, que indicarán los árbitros nombrados por las partes. No poniéndose de acuerdo para este último nombramiento, se solicitará su designación del Presidente de la Confederación Suiza. El árbitro así elegido sera de derecho Presidente del tribunal.

No podrá nombrarse árbitro tercero á la persona que en ese carácter haya sentenciado ya en un juicio arbitral con arreglo á este tratado.

Art. 4°. Ninguno de los árbitros, podrá ser ciudadano de los Estados contratantes ni domiciliado en su territorio. Tampoco podrá tener interés en las cuestiones que sean objeto del arbitraje.

Art. 5°. En caso de no aceptación ó renuncia ó impedimento sobreviniente de uno ó más de los árbitros, se proveerá á su sustitución por el mismo procedimiento adoptado para su nombramiento.

Art. 6°. Los puntos comprometidos se fijarán por los Estados contratantes que podrán también determinar la amplitud de los poderes de los árbitros y cualquier otra circunstancia relativa al procedimiento.

Art. 7°. En defecto de estipulaciones especiales entre las partes, corresponde al tribunal designar la época y el lugar de sus sesiones fuera del territorio de los Estados contratantes, elegir el idioma que deberá emplearse, determinar los métodos de substanciación, las formalidades y términos que se prescribirán á las partes, los procedimientos á seguirse, y en general, tomar todas las medidas que sean necesarias para su propio funcionamiento y resolver todas las dificultades procesales que pudiesen surgir en el curso del debate. Los compromitentes se obligan á poner á disposición de los árbitros todos los medios de información que de ellos dependan.

Art. 8°. Cada una de las partes podrá constituir uno ó más mandatarios que la representen ante el tribunal arbitral.

Art. 9°. El tribunal es competente para decidir sobre la regularidad de su propia constitución, validez del compromiso y su interpretación. Lo es igualmente para resolver las controversias que surjan entre los compromitentes sobre si determinadas cuestiones han sido ó no puntos sometidos á la jurisdicción arbitral en la escritura de compromiso.

Art. 10. El tribunal deberá decidir de acuerdo con los principios del Derecho Internacional, á menos que el compromiso imponga la aplicación de reglas especiales ó autorize á los árbitros á decidir como amigables componedores.

Art. 11. No podrá formarse tribunal sin la concurrencia do los tres árbitros.

En el caso que la minoría, debidamente citada, no quisiese asistir á las deliberaciones ó á otros actos del proceso, se formará tribunal con solo la mayoría de los árbitros, haciéndose constar la inasistencia voluntaria ó injustificada de la minoría.

Se tendrá como sentencia lo que resuelva la mayoría de los árbitros, pero si el árbitro tercero no aceptase el parecer de ninguno de los árbitros nombrados por las partes, su dictamen será cosa juzgada.

ART. 12. La sentencia deberá decidir definitivamente cada punto en litigio y con expresión de su fundamento.

Será redactada en doble original y firmada por todos los árbitros. Si alguno de ellos se negase á suscribirla, los otros deberán hacer mención en acta especial de esta circunstancia y la sentencia producirá efecto siempre que esté firmada por la mayoría de los árbitros. El árbitro en disidencia se limitará á hacer constar su discordia en el acto de firmar la sentencia y sin expresión de sus fundamentos.

ART. 13. La sentencia deberá ser notificada á cada una de las partes por medio de su representante ante el tribunal.

ART. 14. La sentencia legalmente pronunciada decide dentro de los límites de su alcance la contienda entre las partes.

ART. 15. El tribunal establecerá en la sentencia el plazo dentro del cual debe ser ejecutada, siendo competente para decidir las cuestiones que puedan surgir con motivo de la ejecución de la misma.

ART. 16. La sentencia es inapelable y su cumplimento está confiado al honor de las Naciones signatarias de este pacto.

Sin embargo, se admitirá el recurso de revisión ante el mismo tribunal que la pronunció, siempre que se deduzca antes de vencido el plazo señalado para su ejecución en los siguientes casos:

1°. Si se ha dictado sentencia en virtud de un documento falso ó adulterado.

2°. Si la sentencia ha sido en todo ó en parte la consecuencia de un error de hecho que resulta de las actuaciones ó documentos de la causa.

ART. 17. Cada una de las partes pagará los gastos propios y la mitad de los gastos generales del tribunal arbitral.

ART. 18. El presente tratado estará en vigor durante diez años á contar desde el canje de las ratificaciones. Si no fuese denunciado seis meses antes de su vencimiento, se tendrá por renovado por otro período de diez años y así sucesivamente.

El presente tratado será ratificado y canjeadas sus ratificaciones en Asunción dentro de seis meses de su fecha.

En fé de lo cual los Plenipotenciarios de la República del Paraguay y de la República Argentina firmaron y sellaron con sus respectivos sellos y por duplicado el presente tratado en la ciudad de Asunción, á los seis días del mes de noviembre del año de mil ochocientos noventa y nueve.

[L. S.] JOSÉ S. DECOUD.
[L. S.] LAURO CABRAL.

Reunidos en el Despacho del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores de la República del Paraguay sus Excelencias el Señor LAURO CABRAL, Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de la República Argentina, y el Señor Doctor Don MANUEL DOMÍNGUEZ, Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores, conformes en el propósito de modificar el Tratado General de Arbitraje celebrado entre ambos Gobiernos en 6 de noviembre de 1899, en la parte que trata de la formación del Tribunal Arbitral, y con el objeto de asegurar su constitución sin los inconvenientes propios de un tribunal permanente, han convenido en lo siguiente:

El Artículo 3° del Tratado referido queda modificado como sigue:

"ARTÍCULO 3°. En cada caso ocurrente se constituirá el Tribunal Arbitral que deba resolver la controversia suscitada. Si no hubiera conformidad en la constitución del tribunal éste se compondrá de tres jueces. Cada Estado nombrará un árbitro y éstos designarán el tercero. Si no pudieren ponerse de acuerdo sobre esta designación, lo hará el Jefe de un tercer Estado, que indicarán los árbitros nombrados por las partes. No poniéndose de acuerdo para este último nombramiento, cada parte designará una Potencia diferente y la elección del tercer árbitro será hecha por las dos Potencias así designadas. El árbitro así elegido será de derecho Presidente del Tribunal. No podrá nombrarse árbitro tercero á la persona que en ese carácter haya sentenciado ya en un juicio arbitral con arreglo á este tratado."

El presente protocolo será ratificado y canjeado simultáneamente con el Tratado de Arbitraje del que formará parte integrante.

En fé de lo cual lo firman en dos ejemplares en la Ciudad de la Asunción á los veinte y cinco de enero del año un mil novecientos dos.

[L. S.] LAURO CABRAL.
[L. S.] MANUEL DOMÍNGUEZ.

En la Ciudad de la Asunción, á los diez y seis días del mes de mayo del año un mil novecientos dos, reunidos en la Secretaría del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores de la República del Paraguay, Su Excelencia el Señor Doctor Don MANUEL DOMÍNGUEZ, Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores, y Su Señoría el Señor Don CÁRLOS BURGOS, Encargado de Negocios *ad interim* de la República Argentina, con el objeto de protocolizar el acuerdo celebrado en conferencias anteriores, expusieron: haber caducado el seis del corriente mes el plazo fijado en el Protocolo Adicional, firmado el tres de mayo de mil novecientos uno, ya prorrogado por dos veces, para la ratificación y canje del Tratado General de Arbitraje celebrado entre ambos Gobiernos el seis de Noviembre de mil ochocientos noventa y nueve, en razón de no haberse aprobado para el citado día por el H. Congreso Nacional del Paraguay el Protocolo del veinte y cinco de enero último, modificando el artículo tercero del expresado pacto.

Por lo cual y después de haber exhibido sus Plenos Poderes, que se encontraron en buena y debida forma, convinieron los negociadores transferir hasta el quince de julio próximo el plazo dentro de cuyo término debe de efectuarse la ratificación y canje del referido Tratado General de Arbitraje.

Este Protocolo será considerado como parte adicional del pacto aludido.

En fé de lo cual, firmaron y sellaron con sus respectivos sellos el presente Protocolo.

[L. S.] MANUEL DOMÍNGUEZ.
[L. S.] CARLOS BURGOS.

ACTA DE CANJE.

Reunidos en el Despacho del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores de la República del Paraguay, Su Excelencia el Señor Dr. Don MANUEL DOMÍNGUEZ, Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores, y Su Señoría el Señor Don CÁRLOS BURGOS, Encargado de Negocios *ad interim* de la República Argentina, con el objeto de proceder al canje de las ratificaciones del Tratado General de Arbitraje concluido entre la República del Paraguay y la República Argentina, el día seis de noviembre del año mil ochocientos noventa y nueve, y después de haberse comunicado sus respectivos Plenos Poderes que fueron hallados en buena y debida forma, procedieron, como corresponde, á la lectura de los instrumentos de ratificación del referido Pacto Internacional y encontrándolos conformes efectuaron el canje de estilo.

En fé de lo cual firmaron y sellaron la presente acta, por duplicado, en la Ciudad de la Asunción á los cinco días del mes de junio de mil novecientos dos.

[L. S.] MANUEL DOMÍNGUEZ.
[L. S.] CÁRLOS BURGOS.

CONFERENCIAS PENDIENTES.

En el momento en que va á la prensa este Boletín sólo han manifestado oficialmente su deseo de concurrir á las conferencias pendientes las naciones que siguen:

A la Conferencia para el estudio de la producción, distribución y consumo del café.—Guatemala, Honduras, México, Nicaragua y Salvador

A la Convención Sanitaria.—Chile, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua y Salvador.

Al Congreso Aduanero.—Bolivia, Guatemala, Honduras México, y Venezuela.

Los Estados Unidos de América tomarán parte en todas ellas.

REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA.

ENMIENDAS AL ARANCEL ADUANAS.

[Del "Boletín Oficial" del 28 de junio de 1902.]

El Presidente de la República, decreta:

Las aduanas al aplicar el arancel aduanero en vigor tendrán en cuenta las siguientes modificaciones:

PARTIDA 228. Vinagre, léase como derecho específico por botella $0.015 en lugar de $0.15.

PARTIDA 1781. Suprímase la coma que separa las palabras "verde" y "cardenillo."

PARTIDA 1824. En lugar del aforo de $0.15 el kilo, debe leerse $0.015.

PARTIDA 1900. Agréguese al final de la leyenda "hasta doce piezas, en cajas ó frascos."

PARTIDA 1901. Sustitúyanse las palabras "hasta doce piezas, en cajas ó frascos," por las de "hasta 50 cápsulas ó perlas."

PARTIDA 2242. Antepónganse á la leyenda las palabras "de plata."

PARTIDA 2723. Léase "de porcelana, loza, vidrio ó papier maché, para ropa de hombre y los de hule para muebles, muy ordinario."

PARTIDA 2729. Agréguese al final de la nota, "Se exceptúan del anterior recargo los botones de sastre que vengan en cajas de cartón de menos de 600 gramos."

Las damajuanas para envases á que se refieren las partidas 1394 y 1395 deberán aforarse por docenas, en lugar de kilo bruto.

UN NUEVO FRIGORÍFICO.

"La Revista Mensual de la Cámara Mercantil" de Buenos Aires dice que ha quedado constituida en la capital de la República, bajo la denominación de "La Blanca," una Compañía argentina para la explotación de carnes congeladas, cuyo capital será de $1,500,000 oro, dividido en acciones de $100 oro cada una.

La nueva sociedad explotará un nuevo frigorífico sobre el Riachuelo (Barracas al Sur) para la exportación de carne congelada á Europa, Sud-África y otros mercados, así como la exportación de carne salada en tarros ó conservada por otros sistemas, ganados en pie y también abastecerá á la Capital Federal y otros puntos de la República con carne fresca, para lo cual dispondrá de un gran matadero.

Existe el propósito de construir el frigorífico en la margen sur del Riachuelo, en un area de 66,066 varas cuadradas, entre el Mercado Central de Frutos y el gran molino inglés, con 500 metros de frente al Riachuelo, ligado por un ramal del Ferrocarril del Sur. El frigorífico tendrá capacidad para beneficiar 5,000 carneros y 250 vacunos por día. Las máquinas tendrán fuerza para congelar la carne de 1,000,000 de carneros y 50,000 novillos por año, y en sus cámaras frías se podrán almacenar 70,000 reses ovinas y 4,000 vacunas.

Se dará preferencia en las compras de ganado á los estancieros consignatarios y corredores que sean accionistas cuando menos por diez acciones compradas directamente al sindicato.

La compañía se propone dedicar especial atención al comercio de la carne dentro del país, creyendo fácil conseguir una parte del abasto

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BOLIVIA.

DECRETO REGLAMENTANDO EL REGISTRO DE LAS MARCAS DE FÁBRICA.

El Señor Don Manuel V. Ballivián, miembro honorario correspondiente de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas, ha enviado al Boletín Mensual una copia del siguiente decreto, reglamentando el registro de las marcas de fábrica:

"José Manuel Pando, Presidente Constitucional de la República. Considerando:

"Que es de necesidad complementar la reglamentación del registro de las marcas de fábrica, designando el número con que se expidan estas y las oficinas y manera en que deben ser anotadas, fijando, además, una regla que ampare á los comerciantes de buena fé que hubiesen pedido mercaderias con una marca, posteriormente registrada por otros. Decreto:

Artículo 1°. Las patentes de marcas de fábrica llevarán el número que les corresponda por el orden de su registro en el Ministerio de Fomento y tendrán adherido, en el reverso, el dibujo que represente la marca de fábrica, sellado con el sello del Ministerio y firmado por el oficial mayor del ramo.

"Art. 2°. En el Ministerio de Fomento se llevará un libro de Registro de las patentes expedidas, anotando el número y el objeto, y adhiriendo otro ejemplar del dibujo de la marca de fábrica que será sellado y firmado por el concesionario ó su apoderado, debiendo llenarse estas mismas formalidades de garantía en el registro que llevan los notarios de hacienda.

"Art. 3°. Las mercaderías con marca determinada, pedidas al extranjero en fecha anterior á la de la presentación de la solicitud del registro de la misma marca ante una prefectura, no se reputarán objetos de comercio expedidos con marca falsificada.

"Art. 4°. Los prefectos de departamento ordenarán que la publicación de las solicitudes de depósito y registro de las marcas de fábrica se haga en el "Boletín Departamental," ó en alguno de los periódicos de más circulación, para que sean conocidas oportunamente por los comerciantes que tuviesen pedido antelado de mercaderías con la marca cuyo registro se solicita.

"ART. 5°. Las patentes anteriormente concedidas formarán la Serie A, y serán numeradas por el orden de su presentación en el Ministerio. La Serie B se abrirá con el N°. 1, para las patentes que se registren desde la fecha.

"ART. 6°. Estas disposiciones son complementarias de las establecidas por los decretos supremos de 24 de marzo de 1897 y de 13 de marzo de 1900 que continuarán en plena vigencia.

"El Ministro de Fomento é Instrucción Pública, queda encargado de la ejecución y cumplimiento del presente decreto.

"Dado en la ciudad de La Paz, á los 30 días del mes de mayo de 1902 años.

JOSÉ MANUEL PANDO.

ESTADISTICA COMERCIAL.

El comercio general de importaciones y exportaciones en la República de Bolivia, en el año de 1901, ha estado representado por la suma total de 54,531,434.72 bolivianos. El peso de las mercancías importadas y exportadas fué de 168,763,463 kilogramos.

El cuadro siguiente da los pormenores de este comercio por aduanas, pero es de advertir que no se incluyen, por carecerse de ellos hasta ahora, los datos correspondientes á las importaciones por el Acre en el segundo semestre del año de que se trata.

Aduanas.	Importaciones.		Exportaciones.		Totales.	
	Cantidad.	Valores.	Cantidad.	Valores.	Cantidad.	Valores.
	Kilos.	*Bolivianos.*	*Kilos.*	*Bolivianos.*	*Kilos.*	*Bolivianos.*
Uyuni	22,167,392	1,071,452.39	91,333,538	19,382,062.60	113,500,930	20,453,514.99
La Paz	17,052,139	5,988,028.88	4,248,538	2,969,501.59	21,300,677	8,957,530.47
Antofagasta	13,496,375	7,060,743.29	....	....	13,496,375	7,060,743.29
Acre	283,710	60,144.48	2,297,471	6,474,090.40	2,581,181	6,534,234.88
Oruro	1,125,635	259,905.96	10,278,166	5,731,079.97	11,403,801	5,990,985.93
Tupiza	217,216	523,137.89	1,513,299	1,173,860.80	1,730,515	1,696,998.69
Villa Bella	322,128	210,765.33	795,093	1,600,843.72	1,117,221	1,811,609.05
Arica	1,805,696	865,939.78	....	....	1,805,696	865,939.78
Puerto Suarez	740,769	434,549.51	105,694	212,448.15	846,463	646,997.66
Tarija	789,080	478,556.24	191,524	34,323.74	980,604	512,879.98
Totales	58,000,140	16,953,223.75	110,763,323	37,578,210.97	168,763,463	54,531,434.72

Comparando los datos totales del cuadro anterior con los que arroja la estadística de 1900, resulta lo que sigue:

Importaciones:

	Bolivianos.
1900	13,344,114.47
1901	16,953,223.75
Aumento	3,609,109.28

Exportaciones:

1900	35,657,689.96
1901	37,578,210.97
Aumento	1,920,521.01

Se ve, pues, que
ascendente, y que la
Las naciones que ha
Bolivia en 1901 han sid

Alemania	3, 2		
Inglaterra	2, 29		
Francia	1, 912.		
Los Estados Unidos	1, 674, 254.		
Chile	1, 663, 906. 7		3, 777. 60
Perú	1, 543, 232. 84	India	1, 850. 60
Bélgica	1, 305, 957. 86	Suiza	88. 20
Italia	679, 367. 72	Sin designación	1, 589, 909. 18
República Argentina	604, 802. 17	Total	16, 953, 223. 75
España	364, 460. 77		
Brasil	33, 799. 86		

BRASIL.

COMERCIO EN 1901.

Según las estadísticas oficiales publicadas en Río de Janeiro respecto al comercio de importación y exportación del Brasil en 1901, el movimiento representado alcanza la suma de 415,053,510 milreis para el primero, y de 860,826,969 milreis para el segundo.

Las importaciones y exportaciones por países fueron como sigue:

Países.	Importaciones.	Exportaciones.
	Milreis.	*Milreis.*
República Argentina	56, 173, 430	19, 218, 773
Austria-Hungría	7, 632, 843	24, 229, 034
Bélgica	9, 547, 634	18, 876, 880
Francia	33, 263, 299	100, 338, 297
Alemania	39, 080, 606	126, 749, 284
La Gran Bretaña y sus posesiones	130, 278, 411	111, 487, 400
Holanda	2, 514, 248	41, 989, 849
Italia	15, 857, 616	8, 109, 950
Portugal	26, 928, 540	5, 091, 239
España	2, 973, 894	1, 351, 823
Suecia y Noruega	4, 966, 550	....
Suiza	2, 910, 347	....
Estados Unidos	51, 635, 665	31, 147, 265
Uruguay	27, 085, 441	9, 999, 657
Otros países	4, 204, 992	12, 206, 047
Suma	415, 053, 516	857, 100, 399

Á la suma de las exportaciones hay que agregar 3,726,295 milreis, valor de órdenes recibidas á fin de año, lo cual hace el total de 860,826,694 milreis.

POBLACIÓN DE VARIAS CIUDADES.

Según el último censo la población de las más importantes ciudades del Brasil es como sigue:

Río de Janeiro	700,000	Fortaleza	33,000
São Paulo	260,000	Parahyba	32,000
Bahía	200,000	San Luis	32,000
Recife	120,000	Campos	30,000
Belem	100,000	Campinas	28,000
Porto Alegre	80,000	Curytiba	25,000
Manaos	40,000	Petropolis	20,000
Nictheroy	35,000	Cuyaba	18,000
Santos	35,000	Santa Catharina	16,000
Maceio	33,000	Pelotas	15,000

INGRESOS EN LAS ADUANAS DEL BRASIL EN EL PRIMER TRIMESTRE DE 1902.

Los ingresos en las Aduanas del Brasil en el primer trimestre de 1902 han subido á 45,904,504 milreis. En el mismo período de 1901 fueron 43,324,323 milreis.

EXPORTACIÓN DE ORO.

La cantidad de oro exportado por el Estado de Minas Gerães de 1896 á 1901 fue como sigue:

	Gramos.		Gramos.
1896	1,988,527	1900	4,304,688
1897	2,233,214	1901	4,012,221
1898	3,090,205	Totales	19,821,999
1899	4,192,414		

Las exportaciones de manganeso en 1901 alcanzaron á 92,601,146 kilogramos.

COLOMBIA.

TARIFA PARA EL COBRO DE LOS DERECHOS DE IMPORTACIÓN SOBRE LAS MERCADERÍAS EXTRANJERAS, PUESTA AL DÍA HASTA EL MES DE MARZO DE 1902.

[Monedas, pesas y medidas: La unidad monetaria en Colombia es el *peso*, que vale próximamente 5 pesetas y se divide en 100 centavos. Con respecto á pesas y medidas, Colombia ha adoptado el sistema métrico.]

Las mercaderías extranjeras causan á su importación en el territorio nacional los siguientes derechos por cada kilogramo (ley 36 de 1886); los cuales se rebajan en las aduanas de Arauca y Meta en el 40 por ciento (ley 53 de 1884 y decreto 397 de 1886); en la de Buenaventura en 20 por ciento; y en la de Tumaco en 55 por ciento respecto de los tejidos de algodón sin bordar, y en el 30 los de las demás mercaderías (leyes 10 y 129 de 1888).

Cada liquidación se recarga con un 25 por ciento para distribuirlo entre los departamentos, excepto el de Panamá. (Leyes 88 de 1886, 48 de 1887, y 10 y 129 de 1888.)

No están sujetos á las rebajas ni al recargo los derechos que expresa el decreto 453 de 1893, que se reproduce á continuación de esta tarifa (página 862).

Nota.—Con respecto á los aumentos y disminuciones de derechos de aduana, véanse páginas 862 y siguientes.

Partida.	Mercaderías.	Derechos.
	Alimentos y condimentos.	
1	Batatas ó camotes, papas, cebollas, maíz, arroz, garbanzos, lentejas, frisoles y toda clase de legumbres y hortalizas y frutas frescas	*P. C.* 0.01
	Batatas ó camotes, papas, cebollas, maiz, arroz, garbanzos, lentejas, frisoles y toda clase de legumbres y hortalizas que se importen por las aduanas de Buenaventura y Tumaco (ley 29 de 1887) [a]	Libres.
2	Ajos	.05
3	Harinas, comprendiendo el sagú, arrow-root, tapioca, maicena y demás semejantes	.05
	Íd. que se introducen por las Aduanas de Buenaventura y Tumaco (ley 29 de 1887) [a]	Libres.
4	Harina de trigo preparada para hacer fideos y demás pastas alimenticias de la misma clase, en las fábricas de ellas (Decreto 537 de 1888, Diario Oficial 7,430) [a] [b]	.01
5	Bacalao y carnes en salmuera, y en general los pescados y carnes que se hallen sin preparar	.05
6	Azúcar	.05
7	Avellanas, nueces y almendras, con cáscara; y en general todos los alimentos sin preparar no mencionados	.10
8	Fideos y demás pastas	.10
9	Alimentos preparados como mortadelas, salmón, jamón; los dulces, confites, frutas conservadas y frutas pasas, etc., y los encurtidos y condimentos de todas clases no mencionados especialmente	.20
10	Aceitunas en barriles	.10
11	Té	.70
12	Canela	.30
13	Azafrán	[c] 1.20
14	Anís	.20
15	Hielo (Leyes 36 de 1886 et 129 de 1888)	.01
16	La Sal [d] [e] cada 12½ kilogramos	1.20
	Bebidas	
17	Cerveza y demás bebidas fermentadas	.05
18	Mosto de cebada ó de otra materia fermentada, ó infermentada, líquida ó sólida, para hacer cerveza, y la cerveza condensada	.02½
19	Vino tinto común en pipas, barriles y damajuanas	.02½
	Vino tinto Burdeos, Borgoña, Catalán y San Rafael medicinal, en botellas (Ley 129 de 1888)	[f] .05
	Vinos blancos, dulces y secos en pipas ó barriles	.05

(*a*) El Gobierno retirará esta exención tan pronto como cese la causa que la motiva (Art. 2° de la ley 29 de 1887).

(*b*) Decreto nº 1278 de 29 de Diciembre de 1894. ("Diario Oficial" nº 9677 de 11 de Enero de 1895.)—Declárase insubsistente el decreto nº 537 de 1888, por el cual se rebajaron los derechos de importación sobre algunas materias primas para la industria, publicado en el nº 7430 del Diario oficial.

(*c*) Resolución de 26 de Junio de 1895, señalando la clase de la tarifa de aduanas á que corresponde el trigo ("Diario Oficial" nº 9781, de 6 de julio de 1895).—Habiéndose dispuesto por Resolución de 16 de noviembre de 1889, inserta entre los documentos adjuntos á la Memoria de Hacienda de 1890, que la cebada se repute incluída entre los alimentos de la 2ª clase de la tarifa de Aduanas, debe procederse de igual modo, por analogía, respecto del trigo que se importe, pués esta mercadería es de la misma naturaleza que aquélla.

[a] Fuera del aumento que expresa el decreto 453 de 1893, que se reproduce á continuación de esta tarifa.

[d] Decreto n° 447, de 3 de octubre de 1895, por el cual se reforma el n° 1449 de 1893, que fijó los derechos de importación de la sal en las Aduanas de Buenaventura y Tumaco. ("Diario Oficial," de 8 de octubre de 1895, n° 9842).—Rebájanse á 10 centavos por cada doce y medio kilogramos los derechos de importación de la sal en las Aduanas de Buenaventura y Tumaco.

La rebaja se hará por décimas partes mensuales, á contar desde el 2 de enero próximo, de acuerdo con el artículo 205 de la Constitución.

[e] Decreto n° 299 de 12 de marzo de 1901. ("Diario Oficial" de 23 de marzo de 1901, n° 11449).—ART. 3.—Fíjase en $4 el derecho de importación en las aduanas de la República por cada doce y medio kilogramos de la sal extranjera.

Por decreto ejecutivo podrá reducirse este gravamen en las Aduanas de Buenaventura y Tumaco. Quedan reformados en estos términos los artículos 1° del Decreto n° 11 de 1901 y 1° de la Tarifa de Aduanas.

[f] Fuera del aumento sobre el "vino de San Rafael medicinal," que expresa el decreto 453 de 1893 que se reproduce á continuación de esta tarifa.

		Derechos.
		P. C.
		a 0. 40
	, rosoli,	*a b* . 40
21	Vinagre en barriles	. 05
22	Aceite de olivas	. 10
	Aceite de linaza para preparar la pintura	. 10
23	Tinta negra para escribir	. 05
	Tinta de colores para escribir	. 10
	Tintas para imprenta, encuadernación y litografía (líquidas ó sólidas)	. 01
24	Líquidos en general, excepto la perfumería y los demás especificados	. 20
	Algodón.	
25	Algodón manufacturado en telas crudas, sin ninguna parte blanca ni de color, y sin labrado ni costura	. 40
26	En fulas azules y en telas blancas, ó crudas con parte blanca, lisas sin pinta, labrado, costura ni bordado alguno, como las conocidas con los nombres de bogotanas, calicós y liencillos, madapolanes, bramantes y otras de igual calidad	. 50
27	En driles y demás telas blancas ó de color no mencionadas en otra parte de esta tarifa	. 60
28	En colchas, marsellas y telas labradas ó adamascadas no comprendidas en otro grupo; y en panas, hiladillos y cintas	. 70
29	En pañolones con fleco de lana ó sin él	. 60
30	En pañuelos con ó sin bordado común y ordinario, en ruanas y en género para hacer éstas	. 80
31	En medias y demas tejidos denominados comúnmente de punto de media, como camisas, calzones interiores y guantes; en muselinas, linones y demás telas diáfanas; en damascos, carpetas ó hamacas; y en ropa hecha, sin bordados, encajes ni otro adorno que sea de mercaderías sujetas á mayor impuesto	. 90
32	En toda clase de telas bordades ó de punto y sus imitaciones, inclusive encajes, metidos y demás semejantes, y en ropa hecha no mencionada en otro grupo	1. 20
33	En hilo blanco	. 40
	En hilo de color	. 60
34	En flecos, galones, cordones, trencillas, borlas y demás objetos semejantes	. 90
35	En mechas para lámparas y yesqueros	. 20
	En mechas y pábilos para bujías, velas ó fósforos	. 10
36	En cuerdas propias para riendas	. 20
	Los "tejidos de algodón, sin bordar," que se importan por la Aduana de Tumaco tienen un 25 por ciento de rebaja, además de la general hecha á todas las mercaderías que se introducen por aquel puerto, como se dice al principio de esta tarifa (Ley 129 de 1888).	
	Cáñamo y lino.	
37	En sacos ó costales vacíos de cañamazo, embreados ó sin embrear, con ó sin papel impermeable, y en tela ordinaria de la misma clase para ellos	. 01
38	En coleta	. 10
39	En telas crudas ordinarias, como crehuelas, brines, lonetas, caserillos y género para toldos, con excepción de los driles	. 30

[a] Fuera del aumento que expresa el decreto 453 de 1893, que se reproduce á continuación de esta tarifa.

[b] Decreto nº 846 de 15 de julio de 1901, por el cual se fijan derechos de importación al alcohol y á algunos licores. ("Diario Oficial" de 8 de agosto de 1901, nº 11536.)—ARTÍCULO ÚNICO.—Desde que el presente decreto llegue á conocimento de los respectivos administradores de las aduanas de la República, el alcohol y licores que se expresan tendrán el siguiente gravamen aduanero:

Por cada kilogramo de aguardiente, ajenjos, alcohol (absoluto puro, desinfectado, rectificado, etc.), amargos, brandy, cognac, cremas, curazao, chartreuse y otros pousse-cafés, ginebra, kirsch, rom, whiskey y demás similares, $2; por cada kilogramo de extracto de cognac, esenciales y espíritus para la fabricación de licores, $10.

Partida.	Mercaderías.	Derechos.
	Cáñamo y lino—Continúa.	
		P. C.
40	En crehuelas blancas ó rayadas ordinarias	0.40
41	En telas crudas finas, con excepción de los driles y las demás telas mencionadas en los grupos siguientes de esta tarifa	.60
42	En driles crudos, blancos ó de colores, creas, platillas, alemanisco, género para manteles, servilletas y toallas, cobertores de cama, forros de colchón, cintas, género para sábanas y los semejantes á todos éstos que no estén especificados en otro artículo de esta tarifa; todos sin costura ni bordado alguno	.80
43	En pañuelos, gorros, medias, guantes, bretañas, coquillo, estopillas, picardías, irlandas, labales, warandols, batista, y listados que imiten los de algodón; en flecos, galones, fajas, trenzas, trencillas, cordones, borlas y demás objetos semejantes; y ropa hecha sin bordados, encajes ni otro adorno que sea de mercaderías sujetas á mayor impuesto	1.00
44	En toda clase de telas bordadas ó de punto y sus imitaciones, inclusive encajes, metidos y demás semejantes; y en ropa hecha no mencionada en otro grupo	[a]1.20
45	En hilo	.40
46	En cuerdas embreadas y en cables	.05
47	En cordaje no mencionado	.20
48	En tela barnizada para techos de habitaciones rurales y puentes	.05
49	En tela ordinaria preparada ó barnizada para pisos, y el hule ordinario para coches, no comprendiendo el de carpetas	.20
	Lana.	
50	Lana sin manufacturar	.05
51	En frazadas	.50
52	En hilo	.60
53	En alfombras ó tapetes	.70
54	En bayetas, bayetones y bayetillas	.90
55	En telas claras ó diáfanas, en toda clase de telas bordadas ó de punto y sus imitaciones, inclusive encajes, metidos y demás semejantes; y en ropa hecha	[a]1.20
56	En cualquiera otra tela ú objeto que no esté mencionado en esta tarifa	1.00
	Seda.	
57	Seda en hilos, telas, etc	[a]1.20
	Telas é hilos varios.	
58	Los brocados y demás géneros de oro, plata ú otros metales, así como los hilos, etc., de las mismas materias	[a]1.20
59	Tela de cerda ú otra materia no mencionada	.60
60	Hule para muebles y carpetas no mencionado	.60
61	Muestras en pequeños pedazos, hasta el peso de 25 kilogramos[b]	Libres.
62	Las telas tramadas pagarán como la materia más gravada de las que contienen.	
	Caucho.	
63	Caucho sin manufacturar	.40
64	En zapatos, botas y toda especie de calzado; en salvavidas; y en tela para zamarros y ruanas que no tenga lana ó seda	.80
65	En tubos, mangas y canales propios para bombas, caños y techos; y el preparado para maquinaria y para pisos; excepto las mangas para bombas de apagar incendios que están gravadas sólo con un centavo por kilogramo	.05

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[a] Fuera del aumento que expresa el decreto 453 de 1893, que se reproduce á continuación de esta tarifa.

[b] Circular de 26 de marzo de 1897, sobre plazo á los agentes viajeros para reembarque de muestras ("Diario Oficial" de 29 de marzo de 1897, nº 10298): En virtud de la presente circular, se fija como plazo improrrogable el de seis meses, en lugar del de cuatro, que se puede conceder á los agentes viajeros de casas extranjeras que conducen, sin pagar derechos de importación, muestras en busca de compradores en las plazas comerciales del país.

Partida.	Mercaderías.	Derechos.
	Caucho—Continúa.	
		P. C.
66	En tapas ó tapones para envases	0.10
67	En resorte para calzado	.60
68	En botones sin forro	.40
69	Manufacturado en cualquiera otra forma	1.00
	Cueros ó pieles.	
70	Cueros ó pieles sin manufacturar, excepto los charolados	.20
71	Charolados sin manufacturar	.30
72	En calzado	1.00
73	En guantes, cachuchas, pieles para adornos de trajes, etc., carteras, tabaqueras, garnieles y demás objetos semejantes	[a] 1.20
74	Manufacturados en formas no expresada	1.00
75	Arneses para carros y carruajes	.10
	Loza.	
76	Loza común ó de pedernal, en cualquiera forma	.10
	Loza de porcelana y Talavera	.20
77	Tarros ó potes, botellas, frascos y frasquitos de barro vacíos destinados á envases, y en general la loza ordinaria de barro	.02½
78	En tubos, mangas y canales propios para bombas, caños y techos	.05
	Cristal y vidrio.	
79	En damajuanas y botellas comunes de vidrio negro ó de vidrio claro ordinario para envases	.01
80	En frascos y frasquitos de vidrio ordinario para envases	.02½
81	En vidrios planos sin azogar	.05
82	En espejos del tamaño hasta de 25 centímetros	.20
	En espejos de más de 25 centímetros	.40
83	En cuentas, perlas, abalorios, canutillos, en forma de piedras ó joyas, en vidrios para relojes y lentes, y otros semejantes	.60
84	En cualquiera otra forma	.20
	Artículos para alumbrado y otros usos.	
85	Cera blanca, amarilla ó de laurel:	
	No manufacturada	.30
	En bujías ú otra forma	.40
86	Esperma de ballena:	
	No manufacturada	.20
	En velas, etc	.30
87	Estearina[b] ó parafina:	
	Sin manufacturar	.05
	En velas, etc	.20
88	Sebo sin manufacturar	.01
89	Velas de sebo, ú otras cuyos derechos no estén asignados especialmente	.20
90	Acido esteárico[b]	.01
91	Petróleo	.10

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[a] Fuera del aumento que expresa el decreto 453 de 1893, que se reproduce á continuación de esta tarifa.

[b] Resolución de 4 de enero de 1899, sobre derechos de importación de la estearina ó ácido esteárico comercial. ("Diario Oficial" de 16 de enero de 1899, nº 10861.)—Por la presente resolución la estearina (partida nº 87) se asimila al ácido esteárico (partida nº 90), para el efecto del cobro de los derechos de importación que se causen en lo sucesivo y adeudará, por consiguiente, 1 centavo por kilogramo,

Partida.	Mercaderías.	Derechos.
	Artículos para alumbrado y otros usos—Continúa.	*P. C.*
92	Fósforos en palitos [a]	0. 20
	Id. de cera [a]	. 60
	Drogas y medicinas. [b]	
93	Drogas y medicamentos en general, excepto los que á continuación se expresan	[c] . 30
94	Alumbre	. 20
95	Salitre	0. 5
96	Potasa, cenizas y sales de soda, resina de pino y subcarbonatos de potasa y de sodà	. 02½
97	Nitro, azufre en bruto, en flor, en grano, en panes y en canutillos ó cilindros (Ley 89 de 1886)	. 01
98	Objetos y sustancias necesarios para la separación de metales por medio de la cloruración, que son los siguientes: ácido sulfúrico, bromo, bromuro de potasio y de sodio, cloruro de cal (bleaking powder), hiposulfito de soda, carbonato de soda y soda cáustica (Ley 129 de 1888)	. 01
	NOTA.—Entre las medicinas se comprenden los objetos aplicables en las enfermedades, como los bragueros, suspensorios, etc., pero nó los envases y utensilios de loza, etc., para botica, ni los instrumentos de cirujía, etc., y los demás objetos semejantes los cuales pagarán según las disposiciones comunes de la tarifa.	
	Perfumería y jabones.	
99	Aguas de Florida, Divina y de Kananga	. 30
100	Los demás artículos de perfumería y de tocador, como esensias, jabones, cremas, asentadores de navajas, cepillos para dientes y ropa, etc., no mencionados en otra parte de esta tarifa	[d] 1. 20
101	Jabón ordinario de aceite	. 20
	Jabón común de resina ó sebo	. 05
	Papel y cartón.	
102	Papel:	
	En periódicos, folletos y hojas impresas	Libres.
103	Blanco sin cola, y de colores para imprenta	. 05
	De estraza ú otro ordinario para envolver y empacar	. 05

[a] I. Decreto nº 438, de 28 de septiembre de 1897, prohibiendo la importación de fósforos y materias primas destinadas á su fabricación. ("Diario Oficial" de 5 de octubre de 1897, nº 10461.)—ART. 1º. Prohíbese desde el dia 8 de octubre de 1897 próximo en adelante, la importación al territorio de la República de toda clase de fósforos y de las siguientes materias primas y objetos destinados á la fabricación y empaque de los mismos, á saber:

1º. Fósforo común.
2º. Fósforo rojo.
3º. Vástagos de madera ó cerilla.
4º. Cajetillas de cartón.
5º. Cartón preparado para la fabricación de cajetillas.

ART. 2º. Los fósforos y las materias enumeradas que se importen después de la fecha indicada serán declarados de contrabando y decomisados de acuerdo con las disposiciones sobre Aduanas: bien entendido que la mitad del valor de los contrabandos será destinada para los denunciantes y aprehensores y la otra mitad para el dueño del privilegio para la fabricación y venta de fósforos.

II. Resolución de 30 de diciembre de 1898, declarando libre el comercio de fósforos ("Diario Oficial" de 11 de enero de 1899, nº 10857). Por la presente resolución se declaran libres la fabricación, importación y comercio de fósforos, actos que continuarán regidos por las leyes vigentes.

III. Resolución de 18 de enero de 1899 sobre fósforos. ("Diario Oficial" de 24 de enero de 1899.) Suspéndense los efectos de la resolución dictada por el Ministerio de Hacienda el día 30 de diciembre último, por la cual se declara libre el comercio de los fósforos.

[b] Orden ministerial de 18 de octubre de 1897, nº 28494, relativa al régimen aduanero aplicable al carburo de calcio y al yodolite ("Diario Oficial" de 11 de diciembre de 1897, nº 10510). El carburo de calcio se clasificará en la 3ª clase de la Tarifa de Aduanas y el yodolite en la 4ª clase de la misma, ó sea á razón de 2½ y 5 centavos respectivamente.

[c] Fuera del aumento que sobre los derechos de algunas de estas mercaderías debe hacerse conforme al Decreto 453 de 1893, que se reproduce á continuación de esta tarifa.

[d] Fuera del aumento que expresa el Decreto 453 de 1893, que se reproduce á continuación de esta tarifa.

Partida.	Mercaderías.	Derechos.
	Papel y cartón—Continúa.	
	Papel (sigue):	
	De estraza azul para las fábricas de fideos y demá pastas alimenticias de la misma clase (Decreto 537 de 1888.—Diario Oficial 7.430)	*P. C.* 0.01
	De lija	.05
	De fumar, para cigarrillos	.05
	Para escribir, en cubiertas, y el de cualquiera otra clase no mencionado; y los útiles de escritorio que no estén comprendidos en otra parte de esta tarifa	.20
	Florete	.10
	Rayado para música	.30
	En libros en blanco, rayados ó no, y libretines	.40
	En libros impresos	.10
	En láminas, mapas y grabados de todas clases, y música escrita ó impresa	.40
	Dorado ó plateado por entero	.40
	De colgadura, y jaspeado ó pintado para forros de libros ú otros usos	.20
104	Cartón para imprenta, encuadernación, litografía y otros usos industriales	.05
	Cartonaje en otra forma, excepto en naipes	.20
105	Naipes	1.20
	Madera.	
106	Maderas de construcción, como varas, vigas, piezas para durmientes de ferrocarriles, cuartones y tablas sin cepillar ó afinar	Libres.
107	Maderas comunes cepilladas y maderas de ebanistería cepilladas ó sin cepillar, que no estén labradas, excepto las láminas para enchapados	.01
108	En láminas para enchapados	.20
109	En molduras, esculturas y adornos para muebles, y en marcos dorados ó no	.30
110	En camas, grandes mesas para comedor, armarios ó grandes cómodas para ropa ú otros usos, sin espejos, esculturas, ni adornos denominados de embutido	.05
	En muebles de todas clases con espejos, esculturas, embutidos, ó forros de lana ó seda	.30
	En muebles no mencionados	.20
	En los muebles, de cualquiera clase que sean, no se comprenden los colchones, cojines, etc., cuando vienen solos, los cuales corresponden á la clase asignada á su forro.	
111	En estatuas ó imágenes y en altares para iglesia	.20
112	En instrumentos de música denominados órganos y en pianos	.10
	En armoniums, organillos de mano y arpas	.20
	En otros instrumentos de música	.80
113	En lápices (útiles de escritorio y para carpinteros)	.20
114	En hormas y cartabones (instrumentos de artes y oficios)	.20
115	En fuelles grandes para fraguas	.05
	En fuelles de todas clases, excepto los grandes para fraguas	.20
116	En fustes de madera desnudos para galápagos y sillas de montar	.20
117	En baldes ó bateas	.05
118	En barriles, pipas y toneles armados ó no para empaques y envases	.02½
119	En llaves para barriles y pipas	.05
120	En cajas de madera ordinarias y trabajadas en bruto, armadas ó desarmadas, para empaques	.02½
121	En tablas para cajas de empaques de fideos y demás pastas alimenticias de la misma clase, en las fábricas de éstas (decreto 537 de 1888, "Diario Oficial," número 7430)	.01
122	En tablillas para cajitas de fósforos y en palitos para éstos	.05
123	En carruajes y carros para ferrocarriles	Libres.
	En carros y carretillas para transporte de mercaderías ú otros usos semejantes	.02½
	En coches y carruajes de todas clases	.05

Partida.	Mercaderías.	Derechos.
	Madera—Continúa.	*P. C.*
	En velocipedos	0.40
124	En buques, armados ó en piezas, que se traigan para navegar en las aguas interiores del territorio colombiano [a]	.01
125	En remos para embarcaciones	.05
126	En casas desarmadas	Libres.
127	En ventanas, puertas, etc., cuando vienen solas	.05
128	En máquinas para buques, artes y oficios, industrias y trabajos de campo	.05
	En maquinaria para minas (Ley 129 de 1888)	.01
129	En bastones sin estoque	.80
130	En formas no designadas	.40
	Fique, mimbres y otros artículos semejantes.	
131	Sacos ó costales vacíos de fique ó jeniquén, embreados ó sin embrear, con ó sin papel impermeable, y la tela de la misma clase para ellos	.01
132	Heno y tamo en bruto (Leyes 36 de 1886 y 129 de 1888)	.01
133	Palma para hacer sombreros	.05
134	Espadaña, paja y bejuco ordinario sin manufacturar ó en escobas	.05
135	Canastos de mimbre ú otro bejuco	.20
136	Esteras ó esterillas de todas clases	.05
	Hierro y acero.	
137	Hierro en bruto	.01
138	En rieles, clavos para rieles y demás piezas para las vías férreas de uso público	Libres.
139	En rieles para vias que no sean de uso publico	.05
140	En buques ó en piezas para ellos [a]	.01
141	En anclas y en rezones para embarcaciones menores	.02½
142	En puentes para caminos públicos	Libres.
	En puentes que no sean para caminos públicos	.05
143	En gasómetros, aparatos, tubos y faroles para el alumbrado público de las poblaciones	Libres.
144	En obras que hayan de colocarse en las casas penitenciarias al construirlas ó refaccionarlas	Libres.
145	En alambre para telégrafos de uso público	Libres.
	En alambre para telégrafos de uso particular ó privado	.02½
146	En alambre de hierro acerado para cercas, y las grapas y demás útiles para ponerlo	.01
147	En verjas con destino al ornato de los edificios y plazas públicas	Libres.
148	En pararrayos	Libres.
149	En cañerías para los acueductos públicos de los distritos, las fuentes ó pilas para el uso público	Libres.
150	En torres para faros y fanales, y éstos	.01
151	En relojes para torres, incluyendo las muestras y campanas	.02½
152	En casas (Leyes 36 de 1886 y 129 de 1888), y galvanizado en planchas ó láminas para cubrir los techos	.01
153	En balaustradas, para edificios, y puertas y ventanas, etc., cuando vienen solas	.05
154	En bombas ó máquinas para apagar incendios	.01
155	En bombas y máquinas hidráulicas con sus respectivos tubos y demás piezas	.05
156	En maquinaria:	
	Para minas (Ley 129 de 1888)	.01

[a] Ley nº. 76, de 7 de noviembre de 1896, eximiendo de derechos de importación los buques de vapor y bongos que se introduzcan para los ríos navegables del país. (Diario Oficial de 23 diciembre de 1896, nº. 10216.) Artículo único. Exímense del pago de derechos de importación los buques de vapor armados ó desarmados que se introduzcan para la navegación del río Magdalena y de sus afluentes.

Quedan comprendidos en esta exención los bongos de hierro y acero para remolques.

Parágrafo.—Los materiales, útiles y enseres de los buques de que se trata quedan comprendidos en esta exención.

Partida.	Mercaderías.	Derechos.
	Hierro y acero—Continúa.	
156	En maquinaria—Continúa.	*P. C.*
	Para empresas fabriles	0.01
	Para la agricultura	.02½
	Para artes y oficios é industrias	.05
	No mencionadas cuyo peso no exceda de 1,000 kilogramos	.05
	De cualquiera clase cuyo peso total exceda de 1,000 kilogramos	.01
157	En prensas para imprenta, encuadernación y litografía	.02½
158	En motores de cualquiera clase y fuerza	.02½
159	Estañado en láminas ú hoja de lata	.05
160	En monitores y en grandes tubos para máquinas de beneficiar café	.02½
161	En grandes calderos	.05
162	En tanques para depósito de agua potable	.01
163	En pisones y dados de hierro, acero ó bronce para molinos ó bocartes de que se hace uso para triturar minerales (Ley 129 de 1888)	.01
164	En yunques y garruchas	.05
165	En arados	.02½
166	Manufacturado en planchas ó varillas no comprendidas en el hierro en bruto; en camas, cadenas gruesas, cajas ó cofres fuertes, clavazón y puntillas, batería de cocina sin estañar ó estañada sólo por dentro, y planchas para aplanchar ropa; y en herramientas gruesas ó voluminosas para la agricultura, la cantería y la minería, como azadas y azadones, barras, barretones ú hoyaderas, garlanchas, hachas, grandes barrenos, palas, almadanas, picos, taladros, y calabozos, agüinches y demás machetes para desmontar	.05
167	Acero en barras ó varillas propio para manufacturar (Ley 129 de 1888)	.02½
168	Machetes ó cuchillos de monte hasta de veinte pulgadas (Ley 129 de 1888) ([a]) ([b])	.05
169	Taladros de acero para minas (ley 129 de 1888)	.05
170	En herramientas para herrería, cantería, carpintería y albañilería	.20
171	En hormas (instrumentos para artes y oficios)	.20
172	En alambre, argollas, bisagras, goznes, tornillos y resortes para muebles	.20
173	En muebles	.20
174	En llantas, ruedas, ejes, resortes y conos para carretas y carruajes	.05
175	En básculas, pesos y romanas:	
	Que arrojen más de 100 kilogramos de peso	.10
	Que arrojen hasta 100 kilogramos de peso	.20

[a] Resolución de 23 de febrero de 1895, sobre clasificación de machetes y cuchillos. ("Diario Oficial" nº 9706 de 28 de febrero de 1895.) Las aduanas clasificarán, de acuerdo con lo que se expresa enseguida, los cuchillos y machetes que se importen en lo sucesivo, y los importados respecto de los cuales estén pendientes en aquellas oficinas las liquidaciones de derechos:

Los "calabozos, agüinches y demás machetes para desmontar," y los "machetes ó cuchillos de monte" cuya longitud no sea mayor de 40 centímetros (40 pulgadas granadinas), corresponden á la cuarta clase de la tarifa de aduanas, gravada con 5 centavos por kilogramo.

Los cuchillos para artes y oficios, como los de encuadernación, zapatería y los peculiares á trabajos de campo diferentes de los de desmontar y los de monte de que se ha hablado, son de la sexta clase, que tiene asignado el impuesto de 20 centavos.

Los machetes y peinillas para el cinto distintos de los que se usen en la milicia, los puñales y los demás semejantes ó de naturaleza análoga, son armas blancas de la clase décima cuarta que pagan $1 por kilogramo.

Los machetes, peinillas y espadas que se usan en la milicia son de prohibida importación, como armas de guerra.

Los cuchillos comunes para el servicio de mesa son de la octava clase; y los que tienen mangos de marfil, nácar, electro-plata y metal británico, pertenecen a la clase décima cuarta.

Los cuchillos y machetes no mencionados en los párrafos que preceden son de la octava clase.

Cuando los mangos, las cubiertas ú otra de las partes de los machetes ó cuchillos, etc., fueren de plata ú otra materia diferente de las que se emplean para ellos ordinariamente, y ésta sea por su peso y demás circumstancias la que causara mayores derechos si estuviera sóla, al tenor de la resolución de 10 de febrero de 1887 ("Diaro Oficial" nº 6958), se reputarán comprendidos en la clase á que correspondan tales derechos.

[b] Resolución de 10 de mayo de 1895, aclarando la disposición relativa á los machetes ó cuchillos de monte. ("Diario Oficial" nº 9753, de 17 de mayo de 1895.) Al fijarse en la ley nº 129 de 1888 el derecho de importación sobre los machetes ó cuchillos de monte hasta de 20 pulgadas de longitud, fue la mente del legislador la de referirse á la medida inglesa de esta denominación, por ser ella la que sirve generalmente de base en los catálogos de diseños que de tales artículos publican las fábricas que producen los que de ordinario se traen á este país; la que se usa, por tanto, en las notas de pedido y en las respectivas facturas comerciales; y la que se emplea por lo común en las compras y ventas que se hacen en las plazas mercantiles de la República.

"En consecuencia, las aduanas reputarán como de la cuarta clase de la tarifa, para el cobro de los derechos de importación, los machetes ó cuchillos de monte cuya hoja no tenga una longitud mayor de 50 centímetros y 8 milímetros, equivalentes á 20 pulgadas inglesas."

Partida.	Mercaderías.	Derechos.
	Hierro y acero—Continúa.	*P. C.*
176	En peines para caballos, y almohazas	0.20
177	En batería de cocina y demás objetos de latón ó fierro estañado por dentro y fuera	20
178	En cuchillos para artes y oficios, como los de encuadernación y zapatería [a]	.20
179	En cuchillería no mencionada en otro grupo [a]	.40
180	Armas blancas, de fuego ó de cualquiera otra clase, inclusive escopetas [a]	1.00
181	Navajas y tijeras finas ó entrefinas, cuchillos y tenedores con mangos de marfil, nácar, electro-plata y metal británico; chimeneas para armas de fuego; cuentas doradas ó plateadas, lapiceros, joyas y todo objeto dorado ó plateado ó de los que se llaman de plata alemana ó electro-plata, fino ó entrefino [a]	1.00
182	Acero en taladros no mencionados	.20
183	Hierro ó acero manufacturado en formas no designadas	.40
	Cobre ó bronce.	
184	Cobre ó bronce en bruto, en barras ó en lingotes	.10
185	En planchas ó láminas, sea cual fuere su peso	.10
186	En pailas ó calderas ó artículos de otra clase cuyo peso exceda de 25 kilogramos	.20
187	En objetos cuyo peso en cada pieza exceda de 500 gramos y no pase de 25 kilogramos	.40
	En objetos cuyo peso en cada pieza no exceda de 500 gramos	.50
188	En joyería, cuentas, galones, lentejuelas, flecos, canutillos, hilos y demás objetos semejantes, y en piezas de electro-plata y cápsulas para armas de fuego	1.00
189	En estatuas con destino al ornato de los edificios y plazas públicas	Libres.
	Estaño.	
190	Estaño en lingotes	.10
	En platos y todo otro objeto	.40
	En polvo y en hojas	.50
	Plomo.	
191	Plomo en lingotes para minas	.02½
192	En planchas, tubos y demás objetos cuyo peso exceda de 5 kilogramos, y en munición, objetos de imprenta, y en lingotes no destinados para minas	.05
193	En juguetes y en papel ó láminas delgadas	.70
194	En cápsulas para envases	.10
195	En cualquiera otra forma	.40
	Zinc.	
196	Zinc no manufacturado, en planchas ó láminas, inclusive las de cubrir los techos, y en tubos	.05
	Manufacturado en cualquiera otra forma	.40
	Azogue.	
197	Azogue (ley 129 de 1888)	.02½
	Oro.	
198	Oro en barras	.02½
	En monedas que no sean de ley inferior á la de 900 milésimos	Libres.
	En cualquier otro objeto	[b] 1.20

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[a] Véase nota *a* á la página anterior.

[b] Fuera del aumento que expresa el decreto 453 de 1893, que se reproduce á continuación de esta tarifa.

Partida.	Mercaderías.	Derechos.
	Plata.	P. C.
199	Plata en barras	0.02½
	En monedas que no sean de ley inferior á la de 900 milésimos	Libres.
	En cualquiera otra forma	[a]1.20
	Pólvora.	
200	Pólvora gruesa y ordinaria para minas, en barriles ú otro envase cuyo peso bruto pase de 2 kilogramos	.05
	Pólvora fina (mostacilla) en tarros ú otro envase, y en general la no comprendida en el párrafo anterior	.60
201	En fuegos artificiales	.70
202	Pólvora de algodón llamada Tonito, para minas	.05
203	Dinamita para minas (ley 129 de 1888)	.05
	Piedras, materiales de construcción y otras materias primas.	
204	Piedras:	
	de filtrar	.02½
	de litografía, de afilar y pómez	.05
	de chispa	.10
205	Mármol y jaspe en baldosas y ladrillos	.01
	Id. íd. que no esté en baldosas ni ladrillos ni en piedras de litografía	.20
206	Id. en polvo, barro, tierra ó cemento romano, cal, yeso en bruto ó en polvo, tiza, feldespato, sílice, massicot, kaolín, hueso en polvo y demás materias primas para fabricación de loza	.01
207	Id. en estatuas y monumentos con destino al ornato de los edificios y plazas públicas	Libres.
208	Pizarras para techos	.01
209	Tejas de barro	Libres.
210	Tejamanil	.01
211	Materiales de construcción, como piedras brutas, ladrillos de barro y baldosas de barro cocido y de piedra	Libres.
212	Yeso manufacturado en cualquiera forma no especificada en otra parte de esta tarifa	.10
213	Tierra de colores para edificios	.05
214	Alabastro en cualquiera forma	.20
215	Crisoles para fundir	.05
	MISCELÁNEA.	
216	Animales vivos	Libres.
217	Carbón mineral	.01
218	Alquitrán	.05
219	Brea negra aplicable á la construcción de embarcaciones	.05
220	Pez rubia	.01
221	Cola ordinaria	.20
222	Estopa ó filástica y el fieltro para empaques	.05
223	Barnices	.20
224	Pintura en polvo ó preparada	.20
225	Brochas ordinarias	.20
	Cepillos para caballos ó botas	.20
226	Bola ó betún para botas	.20
227	Cera negra	.05
228	Semillas, barbados y mugrones de las plantas y plantas vivas	.01
229	Huano	.05
230	Huano artificial. (Decreto 802 de 1889.—Diario oficial 7,895.)	.05
231	Lúpulo. (Ley 129 de 1888)	.05
232	Tabaco en rama ó en picadura para cigarrillos. (Ley 89 de 1886.)	[b].05
	Tabaco preparado para mascar	[b].30
	Tabaco manufacturado en cigarrillos ó cigarros. (Ley 129 de 1888.)	[b]1.20
	Tabaco manufacturado en otra forma	[b].60

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[a] Fuera del aumento que expresa el decreto 453 de 1893, que se reproduce á continuación de esta tarifa.

[b] Véase página 860.

Partida.	Mercaderías.	Derechos.
	MISCELÁNEA—continúa.	
		P. C.
233	Hueso y cuerno sin manufacturar	0.05
234	Tubos, mangas y canales de madera, caucho, loza, barro ó metal, propios para bombas, caños y techos, excepto las bombas de apagar incendios	.05
235	Mecha para minas	.05
236	Corcho en tablas ó en tapas para botellas, etc	.10
237	Los útiles para laboratorios químicos y los instrumentos para meteorología	.10
238	Botones comunes de hueso, cuerno, tagua y pasta, sin forro	.40
	Botones comunes de nácar	.60
239	Peines de cuerno ordinarios	.40
240	Pizarras y lápices de pizarra, para escribir	.05
241	Piedras preciosas	[a]1.20
242	Paraguas	.80
243	Los sombreros, cachuchas, gorras, etc., pagarán respectivamente como la ropa hecha de las telas ó materias de que estén formados; excepto los de paja que se gravan en general con $1.20 por kilogramo, y con $0.60 si son ordinarios.	
244	Los objetos que se introduzcan por cuenta del Gobierno Nacional, de cualquiera naturaleza que sean	Libres.
245	Los efectos que para su uso traigan consigo ó hagan traer los Ministros públicos ó agentes diplomáticos extranjeros que se acrediten cerca del Gobierno de la República, siempre que las naciones á que pertenezcan concedan igual exención á los ministros y agentes diplomáticos de la República y que se cumpla con los requisitos que la ley exija sobre la materia	Libres.
246	Los equipajes de los ministros y agentes diplomáticos de la República que regresen á ésta, hasta el peso de 500 kilogramos, serán libres de derechos, siempre que los traigan consigo y que declaren bajo su palabra de honor que no traen en dichos equipajes artículos para hacer con ellos operaciones comerciales. (Ley 36 de 1886.)	Libres.
247	Los muebles usados que introduzcan los enviados extraordinarios y ministros plenipotenciarios de Colombia, á su regreso al país, pagarán 1 centavo por kilogramo. (Ley 129 de 1888.)	.01
248	Las producciones naturales del Ecuador, los Estados Unidos de Venezuela, el Perú y demás naciones á las cuales se haya concedido ó se concediere franquicia con carácter de reciprocidad por tratados públicos	Libres.
249	Los equipajes de los pasajeros hasta el peso de 150 kilogramos por persona, siempre que los efectos sean evidentemente de su uso, y sean presentados por ellos mismos al tiempo de pasar por las aduanas y entrar en el territorio nacional. Por el exceso sin factura pagarán como las mercaderías de la clase más gravada de esta tarifa	[b]Libres.
250	Todo artesano ó agricultor que viniere á trabajar en el país tiene derecho, además de su equipaje, á introducir libres de impuesto hasta 100 kilogramos de peso en las herramientas necesarias para su oficio á juicio del Gobierno. (Ley 65 de 1887.)	[a]Libres.
251	Todos los artículos no mencionados en esta tarifa pagarán	1.00
	PARÁGRAFO.—Dichas mercaderías forman, en consecuencia, una clase libre del impuesto y catorce gravadas con 1, 2½, 5, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, y 120 centavos respectivamente; y se denominarán por su orden 1ª, 2ª, 3ª, etc.[c]	
	Por el Ministerio de Hacienda se formará y publicará un resumen de la tarifa, dividiéndola en las expresadas clases.	

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[a] Puera del amento que expressa el decreto 453 de 1893, que se reproduce á continuación de esta tarifa.

[b] Véase página 860.

Se mantienen en el Código de Aduanas todas las disposiciones hasta ahora vigentes que designan los artículos de prohibida importación, ya por determinadas aduanas, ya por todas las de la República.

Es absolutamente prohibida la importación en la República de bastones, paraguas, etc., en que esté oculto á la vista el estoque, puñal ó aparato con que se pueda herir ó hacer daño á las personas.

Es igualmente prohibida, menos para el Gobierno Nacional, la importación de los siguientes artículos:

Cañones de artillería de cualquiera forma ó clase; ametralladoras de cualquiera forma, rifles, carabinas y demás armas de precisión;

Espadas, sable-espadas, sables y lanzas de caballería, cápsulas, balas, granadas y otros proyectiles propios para las armas de fuego mencionadas;

Rifles, fusiles, chopos, escopetas y otras armas de guerra, que no sean especial y necesariamente adecuadas para la caza;

Cartucheras, tahalíes, y toda clase de fornituras propias para soldados;

Y en general todo instrumento, aparato ú objeto que, no siendo naturalmente propio para la defensa individual, sea por su naturaleza y objeto adecuado para la guerra ó el armamento ó equipo de tropa;

Es prohibida la importación de moneda falsa y la extranjera de ley inferior á la de 0,900 y de aparatos para fabricar moneda; así como la moneda nacional de cualquiera denominación y metal, con excepción de la de oro y plata de 0,900, y los esqueletos para billetes del Banco Nacional (Leyes 36 de 1886 y 107 de 1887); pero el Gobierno está autorizado por la Ley 41 de 1888 para permitir "la introducción por las Aduanas de la República de toda moneda legítima á la ley de ochocientos treinta y cinco milésimos (0.835)."[d]

El comercio de tránsito por el territorio nacional, de la moneda falsa y de los aparatos, armas y municiones de prohibida importación, y el de nitroglicerina, es igualmente prohibido.

DERECHOS APLICABLES AL TABACO.

1. *Ley nº 72 de 16 de noviembre de 1894, por la cual se deroga la nº 85 de 1892 y se grava el consumo del tabaco.*

["Diario Oficial" nº 9652, de 12 de diciembre de 1894.]

ARTÍCULO 1º. El tabaco que se importe al pais quedará gravado así:

Cada kilogramo de cigarros, con cuatro pesos.

Cada kilogramo de cigarrillos, con tres pesos.

Cada kilogramo de picadura ó de tabaco en cualquiera otra forma, con dos pesos.

No obstante lo dispuesto en este artículo, el Gobierno queda autorizado para reservarse, si lo creyere conveniente, por el término de seis años, contados desde la sancíon de la presente ley, el derecho de importar y fabricar cigarrillos; y puede, en consecuencia, enajenar la renta que de tal derecho se derive. El contrato de arrendamiento debe celebrarse en licitación pública, con las formalidades del Código Fiscal sobre arrendamiento de rentas, anunciando aquella con ciento ochenta días de anticipación, por lo menos.

En los contratos de que habla este artículo no se hará uso del derecho de tanto, como tampoco en ningún remate de rentas.

Al vencimiento del contrato de arrendamiento, toda existencia de cigarrillos y de materias primas para la fabricación de éstas quedará sujeta al pago de un impuesto equivalente á los derechos de importación de que habla este artículo.

ART. 2º. Es completamente libre la produccíon y exportación de tabaco del país, sin otra condición que la de pagar un impuesto sobre el consumo, que será hasta de un peso cincuenta centavos ($1.50) por cada doce y medio kilogramos para los cigarros y el tabaco en rama de primera calidad, y en proporción para las calidades inferiores.

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[a] "Por equipaje se entienden los objetos que un viajero trae consigo en el mismo buque en que llega, y que son aplicables á su uso particular, á saber: la ropa, el calzado, el reloj, la cama, la montura, las armas y los instrumentos de su profesión."

"Los efectos ya usados que, además del equipaje, se admiten á los inmigrantes, libres de derechos, son: el mobiliario de casa y las herramientas y demás instrumentos de su oficio, pero de ningún modo artículos de comercio." (Art. 131 del Código Fiscal.)

Para gozar de esta última exención debe procederse como indican los artículos 132 y 133 del mismo Código.

[b] Para gozar de esta exención debe procederse de acuerdo con el decreto 523 de 1887. ("Diario Oficial" nº 7135.)

[c] Además de estas clases hay las de la sal y el tabaco. (Leyes 36 de 1886 y 85 de 1892.)

[d] Véase el decreto nº 373 de 1888. ("Diario Oficial" 7363.)

El gravamen deberá establecerlo cada Asamblea del modo que juzgue más conveniente, atendidas las circunstancias de cada Departamento, y la manera como la industria está allí establecida, pudiendo, en consecuencia, hacer la imposición ya sobre el tabaco que se dé á la venta, ya sobre el que se elabore ó prepare en alguna forma, ya sobre las fábricas, almacenes, tiendas ó sitios de expendio.

Art. 3º. El producto líquido del impuesto sobre el consumo de tabaco del país se distribuirá así: el 60 por ciento para el departamento y el 40 por ciento para los municipios.

El producto de los derechos de aduana que esta ley señala para los cigarrillos que se introduzcan del exterior, ingresará á las arcas nacionales.

Art. 4º. La renta de consumo de tabaco del país que por esta ley se establece, se administrará por medio de remates; y éstos se harán por distritos. Sólo en caso de no poder efectuarse los remates, administrarán los departamentos directamente dicha renta, según lo determinaren las ordenanzas respectivas.

Art. 5º. Derógase la Ley nº 85 de 10 de diciembre de 1892, que grava el consumo del tabaco.

II. *Decreto nº 594, de 12 de diciembre de 1899, por el cual se fijan los derechos de importación del tabaco en sus diferentes formas y del papel especial de fumar para cigarrillos.*

["Diario Oficial" de 2 de enero de 1900, nº 11179.]

Artículo único. Desde que sea declarado en vigor el artículo 1º del Decreto nº 559, de 20 de noviembre último ("Diario Oficial" nº 11154), "sobre abolición del monopolio de cigarrillos," el tabaco y el papel de fumar para cigarrillos quedarán gravados así:

Cada kilogramo de cigarros, con cinco pesos	$5.00
Cada kilogramo de cigarrillos, con cinco pesos	5.00
Cada kilogramo de tabaco en picadura ó en cualquiera otra forma, con cuatro pesos cincuenta centavos	4.50
Cada kilogramo de papel de fumar para cigarillos, con cincuenta centavos	.50

III. *Decreto nº 400 de 9 abril de 1901, relativo á la importacion del tabaco.*

["Diario Oficial" de 18 de abril de 1901, nº 11466.]

Artículo 1º.—Las Aduanas de la República cobrarán por el tabaco en sus diferentes formas y materias primas necesarias para la elaboración de cigarillos que se importen lo siguiente, sin ninguna otra clase de derechos adicionales establecidos hasta hoy:

Por cada kilogramo de cigarros, cinco pesos ($5);

Por cada kilogramo de cigarrillos, cinco pesos ($6);

Por cada kilogramo de picadura de tabaco para cigarrillos, tres pesos ($3);

Por cada kilogramo de tabaco en formas de las no mencionadas, cuatro pesos cincuenta centavos ($4.50);

Por cada kilogramo de papel especial de fumar para cigarrillos, cincuenta centavos $0.50).

§ Las marquillas ó papel timbrado para formar los paquetes, seguirán perteneciendo á la sexta clase de la tarifa vigente por considerárseles como etiquetas impresas.

Art. 2º.—Queda en estos términos reformado y aclarado el decreto legislativo nº 594 de 12 de diciembre de 1899, y así principiará a regir desde que sea conocido en las Aduanas de la Republica.

RESUMEN DE TARIFA DE ADUANAS POR CLASES.

Las clases de la tarifa según las cuotas de derechos que en ella tienen asignadas las mercaderías, son:

1ª. Libre de derechos.
2ª. Gravada con 1 centavo por kilogramo.
3ª. Gravada con $2\frac{1}{2}$ centavos por kilogramo.
4ª. Gravada con 10 centavos por kilogramo.
5ª. Gravada con 10 centavos por kilogramo.
6ª. Gravada con 20 centavos por kilogramo.
7ª. Gravada con 30 centavos por kilogramo.
8ª. Gravada con 40 centavos por kilogramo.
9ª. Gravada con 50 centavos por kilogramo.
10ª. Gravada con 60 centavos por kilogramo.
11ª. Gravada con 70 centavos por kilogramo.

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[a] Fuera del aumento que expresa el decreto 453 de 1893. que sigue á este resumen.

13ª. Gravada con 80 centavos por kilogramo.
13ª. Gravada con 90 centavos por kilogramo.
14ª. Gravada con 100 centavos por kilogramo.
15ª. Gravada con 120[a] centavos por kilogramo.

Hay además la de sal, gravada con $4 por cada 12½ kilogramos, y la del tabaco con los derechos que le asigna la legislación que precede á este resumen.

Estos derechos están sujetos a las rebajas y recargo que se expresan al principio de la tarifa que precede.

REPRODUCCIONES Á QUE HACEN REFERENCIA ALGUNAS DE LAS NOTAS DE LA TARIFA QUE PRECEDE.

A. DISPOSICIONES SOBRE AUMENTO Y DISMINUCIÓN DE LOS DERECHOS DE ADUANA.

I. *Decreto número 453 de 1893.*

[10 de febrero.]

El Vice-presidente de la República encargado del Poder Ejecutivo, en ejecución del artículo 5° de la ley 93 de 1892, y del último de la Ley 109 del mismo año ("Diario Official," 9020 y 9034), Decreta:

Artículo 1°. Los derechos de importación que la Tarifa de Aduanas asigna á las mercaderías que se van á mencionar, se aumentará mensualmente desde el 16 de marzo hasta el 16 de diciembre de este año, en que quedará completo el definitivo aumento, con las siguientes cantidades por cada kilogramo:

Con 5 centavos, los del brandy, el rom, el whiskey, la ginebra, el rosoli y los líquidos condensados para fabricar estas bebidas; los vinos que se hallan comprendidos en la octava clase de la tarifa; y las mercaderías que componen la décima quinta clase.

Y con 1 centavo, los de todas las especialidades farmacéuticas, como vinos, jarabes, píldoras, pomadas, elixires, grajeas, etc., y todos los medicamentos patentados.

Art. 2°. El aumento de los derechos de que trata el artículo anterior, no está sujeto á las rebajas en las Aduanas de Buenaventura y Tumaco, que decretó la ley 10 de 1888, con exclusiva referencia á la tarifa que entonces regía; ni al recargo del 25 por ciento adicional que expresan las leyes 88 de 1886 y 99 de 1888.

Art. 3°. Dicho aumento se liquidará con separación de los derechos que fijan las disposiciones anteriores sobre tarifa de aduanas, y se dividirá en dos partes iguales, de las cuales la una se remitirá al Banco Nacional inmediatamente que se recaude.

Art. 4°. El presente decreto no puede ser revocado ni reformado sino por ley, de acuerdo con lo que en este sentido prescribe la 109 de 1892, ya citada.

Dado en Bogotá, á 10 de febrero de 1893.

M. A. Caro.
El Ministro de Hacienda.
Pedro Bravo.

II. *Circular número 24810 de 25 de enero de 1895.*

["Diario Oficial," nº 9695 de 1º de febrero de 1895.]

En virtud de la presente circular, el total aumento de los derechos de algunas mercancías, que se ordenó por el decreto nº 453 de 10 de febrero de 1893, debe irse disminuyendo mensualmente por décimas partes desde el 20 de febrero próximo en adelante; y de igual modo debe procederse para disminuir, desde el 21 del mismo febrero, la diferencia entre la totalidad del aumento de los derechos sobre el tabaco de que trata la resolución de 9 de marzo de 1893 y los que asigna el artículo 1° de la ley 72 de 1894; exceptuando los cigarillos y la picadura, que son de prohibida importación por los particulares, por haberse reservado el Gobierno la fabricación é introducción de aquellos.

III. *Ley número 160 de 28 de diciembre de 1896, aumentando algunas contribuciones nacionales.*

["Diario Oficial" de 12 de enero de 1897, nº 10233.]

Artículo 1. Auméntanse en veinte por ciento (20%) los derechos de importación que se cobran en las aduanas de la República sobre los artículos comprendidos en las clases segunda á décima tercia inclusive, y en cincuenta por ciento (50%) sobre los artículos comprendidos en las clases décima cuarta y décima quinta de la tarifa vigente.

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[a] Fluera del aumento que expusa el decreto 453 de 1893, que sigue á este resumen.

Art. 2°. Créase la clase décima sexta de la Tarifa de Aduanas, que pagará tres pesos ($3) por kilogramo, y en la cual se comprenden los artículos siguientes:

Armas blancas, de fuego ó de cualquiera otra clase, exclusive las escopetas. Los brocatos y demás géneros de oro, plata ú otros metales, así como los hilos de las mismas materias;

Artículos de perfumería y tocador como esencias, cremas y jabones perfumados;

Oro y plata en cualquiera forma, excepto en monedas y barras;

Piedras preciosas y naipes.

Art. 3°. El aumento de que trata el artículo 1° de esta ley se cobrará sobre los derechos primitivos fijados por la ley 36 de 1886 y en los términos del artículo 205 de la Constitución.[a]

Art. 4°. Exceptúanse del aumento de los derechos de importación establecido por el arttículo 1°:

El carbón mineral, que pagará medio centavo por kilogramo;

Las substancias que se introduzcan para la fabricación del hielo, que también pagarán medio centavo (0, 0½ c^s.) por kilogramo;

Los crisoles para fundición;

Las prensas y máquinas de imprenta;

El papel de imprenta sin cola;

Los rieles y elementos para material fijo de vías férreas públicas ó particulares que no disfruten de excepción de derechos;

Los buques armados ó desarmados y sus respectivas maquinarias;

Algodón en fulas azules y en telas blancas ó crudas con parte blanca sin labrado, costura ni bordado alguno, como las conocidas con los nombres de bogotanas, calicós, liencillos, madapolanes, bramantes, driles, zarazas y otros de igual calidad.

Parágrafo.—Lo dispuesto en la presente ley no altera la resolución dictada por el Ministerio de Hacienda con fecha 6 de julio de 1895, relativa á la clase.

Art. 5. Autorízase al Gobierno para refundir en una misma clase de la Tarifa de Aduanas los artículos similares que se hallen distribuídos en varias clases.

Art. 6. Estando pagado el servicio de correos por la Unión Postal Universal, se restablece el derecho de toneladas creado por el artículo 192 del Código Fiscal, derecho que se cobrará en lo sucesivo por las aduanas respectivas á razón de un peso cincuenta centavos ($1.50) por tonelada y en los términos fijados por el artículo citado.

Parágrafo.—En consecuencia, serán prescindidos por el Gobierno los convenios celebrados para la conducción de correspondencia y consiguiente exención de derechos de tonelada, conforme á los artículos 11 y 22 de la Ley 109 de 1880, los cuales quedan derogados.

Art. 7. Las franquicias aduaneras concedidas por la ley ó por contratos celebrados por el Poder Ejecutivo á empresas ferrocarrileras, de navegación, fábricas industriales, etc., en las cuales no se hayan hecho especificaciones y se hable de materiales y útiles para dichas empresas, sólo comprenden la maquinaria y sus repuestos, rieles, clavazón, herramientas, material rodante y útiles para telégrafos. Los demás efectos que se introduzcan quedan sujetos al pago de derechos de importación según la clase de la tarifa á que correspondan.

Art. 8. Autorízase al Gobierno para establecer un derecho hasta de dos pesos ($2) sobre las encomiendas postales, proporcionalmente al peso de éstas y en cuanto lo permitan las convenciones sobre la materia.

Art. 9. Las mercaderías que vinieren dentro de los equipajes de los viajeros, aún cuando dichos equipajes no alcancen el límite de ciento cincuenta kilogramos de peso, pagarán derechos conforme á la clase 16^a.

Parágrafo.—Todo artesano ó agricultor que viniere á trabajar en el país tiene derecho á introducir, además de su equipaje, hasta cien kilogramos de peso libres de impuesto, y las herramientas necesarias para su oficio á juicio del Gobierno.

Art. 10. Autorízase al Poder Ejecutivo para disminuir ó suprimir el impuesto de que trata esta ley sobre las mercancías que se introduzcan por la Aduana de Tumaco, si así conviniere á los intereses del fisco.

Art. 11. Del 1° de enero de 1897 en adelante, los precios de las diferentes clases de papel sellado y de estampillas de timbre nacional serán los siguientes:

Primera clase	$0. 30
Segunda clase	1. 00
Tercera clase	2. 00

Parágrafo.—El Gobierno dictará las medidas conducentes á que el papel sellado y las estampillas no se usen sin una contramarca especial que exprese el nuevo precio.

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[a] En virtud del artículo n° 205 de la Constitución, todo aumento ó disminución de derechos no podrá llevarse á cabo más que por décimas partes y tan sólo tres meses después de la promulgación de la ley.

IV. *Resolución ministerial de fecha 6 de febrero de 1897, corrigiendo una omisión padecida en el texto de la ley 160 de 28 de diciembre de 1896.*

["Diario Oficial" de 9 de febrero de 1897, nº. 10257.]

Habiéndose padecido un error en el texto de la ley 160 de 28 diciembre de 1896, publicada en el "Diario Oficial" de 12 de enero de 1897, nº 10233[a], esta ley se completa como sigue:

El parágrafo único del artículo 4 se entenderá redactado de la siguiente manera:

"PARÁGRAFO.—Lo dispuesto en la presente ley no altera la resolución dictada por el Ministerio de Hacienda con fecha 6 de julio de 1895, relativa á la clase de la tarifa á que corresponden los artículos de la empresa eléctrica de que trata dicha resolución, y dichos artículos quedan además exentos del recargo que se establece por la presente ley."

V. *Circular del Ministerio de Hacienda, de 27 de febrero de 1897, nº. 27829, relativa á la fecha en que ha de ejecutarse el aumento y la disminución de los derechos de aduana de que trata la ley 160 de 1896,*[a] *y modo como deben hacerse las respectivas liquidaciones.*

["Diario Oficial" de 27 de febrero de 1897, nº. 10273.]

El aumento y la disminución de los derechos de importación de que tratan los artículos 1º, 2º, 3º y 4º de la ley 160 de 1896 comenzarán á ejecutarse el día 19 de abril del presente año, de acuerdo con los artículos 205 de la Constitución y 61, 62, 64 y 65 de la ley 149 de 1888.

Dicho aumento, ó sea la cantidad que ha de cobrarse además de los derechos que determina la ley 36 de 1886, con las reformas que se le han hecho hasta ahora, inclusive las del artículo 4º de la citada ley 160, deberá liquidarse separadamente, computándolo sólo sobre los derechos primitivos fijados en la misma ley 36 sin las referidas reformas.

Verificado ésto, se sumará el enunciado aumento con los demás derechos de que se ha hablado y se recargará el total de la liquidación con el 25 por ciento que expresan los artículos 1º de la ley 88 de 1886 y 1º de la ley 185 de 1896.

VI. *Decreto nº. 140, de 13 de abril de 1897, sobre derechos de importación en la aduana de Tumaco.*

["Diario Oficial" de 15 de abril de 1897, nº. 10313.]

En virtud del presente decreto, continuarán cobrándose en la aduana de Tumaco los mismos derechos de importación que se exigen en la actualidad, mientras el Poder Ejecutivo no disponga que en aquel puerto se ponga en vigor en todo ó en parte el impuesto de que trata la ley nº. 160 de 1896.[a]

VII. *Circular de 3 de mayo de 1897, relativa al impuesto del 25 por ciento sobre las liquidaciones de derechos de aduana.*

["Diario Oficial" de 17 de mayo de 1897, nº. 10340.]

En las aduanas se cobran sobre las mercaderías que llegan al país, por una parte, los derechos de importación propiamente dichos, que son los que siempre han correspondido al Tesoro Nacional y se fijan en la respectiva tarifa; y por otra parte, un impuesto de 25 por ciento computado sobre la liquidación de tales derechos, que pertenecía á los departamentos y se remitía directamente y bajo estricta responsabilidad de los administradores de aduanas á los empleados superiores de hacienda de aquellas secciones de la República.

Los enunciados derechos se fijaron primitivamente en dicha tarifa, y es sobre ellos y prescindiendo de las alteraciones que se les han hecho por varias leyes y por decretos expedidos en virtud de autorizaciones conferidas al Gobierno, que se ha dispuesto se computen los aumentos de que tratan los artículos 1º, 3º y 4º de la ley 160 de 1896, para dar así estricto cumplimiento al mismo artículo 3º. Pero el 25 por ciento adicional no puede liquidarse sobre los derechos primitivos únicamente, por que la ley 88 de 1886 que lo estableció dice terminantemente en su artículo 1º que ese 25 por ciento se compute sobre las liquidaciones; de donde se deduce recta y forzosamente que él debe recaer no sobre los derechos que existían cuando se estableció, sino sobre los derechos que existan cuando se hagan las liquidaciones; y en la actualidad, estos derechos son los primitivos fijados por la ley 36 de 1886 aumentados ó disminuidos en las proporciones determinadas por las varias leyes modificativas de ésta.

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[a] Véase el anterior nº. III.

VIII. *Decreto nº 506 de 1º de mayo de 1901, por el cual se dispone la manera de cobrar los derechos de importación en la Aduana de Cúcuta.*

["Diario Oficial" de 21 de mayo de 1901, nº 11488.]

ARTÍCULO 1º. Desde que el presente decreto llegue á conocimiento del Administrador Tesorero de la Aduana de Cúcuta, el cobro de los derechos de importación en la referida Aduana se hará en la cuantía fijada por el Decreto legislativo nº 507, de esta misma fecha, y en la siguiente proporción. Cincuenta por ciento (50 por 100) en moneda de plata á la ley de 0.835, y cincuenta por ciento (50 por 100) en papel moneda.

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ART. 4º. Quedan derogados por el presente los decretos y demás disposiciones dictadas por los Jefes Civiles y Militares del Departamento de Santander, sobre la manera de cobrar los derechos de importación en la Aduana de Cúcuta y sobre la cuantía de los mismos derechos.

IX. *Decreto nº 507 de 1º de mayo de 1901, sobre aumento de los derechos de importación de las mercaderías extranjeras en las Aduanas de la República.*

["Diario Oficial" de 21 de mayo de 1901, nº 11488.]

ARTÍCULO 1º. Desde que el presente decreto llegue á conocimiento de cada uno de los respectivos Administradores de las Aduanas de la República, se cobrará en estas Oficinas, sobre todos las artículos de importación gravados conforme á las leyes y tarifas vigentes, un impuesto doble del que actualmente pagan.

ART. 2º. Por el Ministerio de Hacienda se procederá inmediatamente á la formación de una nueva Tarifa de Aduanas en que se graven los artículos de importación de conformidad con lo que en este decreto se dispone, pero introduciendo las reformas que la experiencia y el dictamen de los principales centros comerciales hayan aconsejado, y las que fueran necesarias para fomentar el desarrollo de las industrias nacionales y para facilitar al comercio y á las oficinas públicas encargadas de la recaudación de este impuesto la manera de llevar su contabilidad y hacer sus liquidaciones.

ART. 3º. Una vez formada la Tarifa de que habla el artículo precedente, y aprobada que sea por Decreto legislativo, el cobro de los derechos de importación se hará de acuerdo con la citada Tarifa y desde la fecha que en el decreto aprobatorio se señale.

X. *Decreto nº 1016 de 16 de agosto de 1901, por el cual se establece un recargo sobre ciertas cuentas por derechos de importación.*

["Diario Oficial" de 23 de agosto de 1901, nº 11544.]

ARTÍCULO ÚNICO. Toda cuenta por derechos de importación, cuyo valor no sea cubierto dentro de los ocho días que señala el artículo 146 del Código Fiscal, tendrá un recargo de diez (10) por ciento, que se tendrá como contribución de guerra, sin perjuicio del cobro de los intereses sobre el valor principal y sobre dicho recargo.

B. DISPOSICIONES RELATIVAS AL PAGO DE LOS DERECHOS DE ADUANA Y DE PUERTO.

I. *Circular nº 346, de 20 de diciembre de 1900, relativa al pago de los derechos de Aduana.*

["Diario Oficial" de 5 de febrero de 1901, nº 11412.]

Por decreto del Poder Ejecutivo se ha dispuesto que el pago de los derechos de importación y de exportación, que se causen en las Aduanas, se haga al contado en un veinte (20) por ciento, para atender á los gastos de esas mismas Oficinas y sus dependencias, y el resto, en letras á favor de la Tesoreria General con quince días de plazo.

II. *Decreto nº 370 de 1º de abril de 1901, sobre pago en oro de los derechos de puerto.*

["Diario Oficial" de 22 de abril de 1901, nº 11468.]

Artículo 1º. A contar del quince de mayo próximo, los derechos de puerto que causen los buques que lleguen á la República se pagarán en moneda de oro del país de la procedencia de los mismos buques, con excepción de los de faro, en aquellos faros que no sean de la exclusiva propiedad del Gobierno y cuyos proventos no correspondan integramente al mismo Gobierno, los cuales se seguirán pagando de la manera establecida en el Decreto número 62 de 18 de enero del presente año (Diario Oficial número 11403), lo mismo que los demás derechos de puerto que por contrato con los concesionarios ó por ley especial deben cubrirse en moneda corriente.

Art. 2º. Los derechos de puerto exceptuados en el artículo anterior podrán cobrarse en oro, siempre que los concesionarios de privilegios para el establecimiento de faros convengan, por medio de contratos celebrados con el Gobierno. en ceder al Tesoro nacional el cincuenta por ciento del producto neto de tales faros, y en ceder á la nación la propiedad de los mismos á la expiración del privilegio, ó dentro de un plazo equitativo y prudencial, y que los concesionarios de los otros privilegios, que permiten el cobro de derechos, como los de muelles, etc., convengan también en otorgar á la nación concesiones favorables, análogas á las exigidas para los faros.

DERECHOS DE EXPORTACIÓN.

1. *Decreto n° 63 de 18 de enero de 1901, por el cual se reforma y adiciona el articulo 1° del legislativo n° 777, de 11 de Junio de 1900, "que establece derechos de exportación sobre algunos artículos comerciales."*

[" Diario Oficial " de 22 de enero de 1901, nº 11403.]

Artículo 1º. Desde el dia 1º de marzo próximo se gravará la exportación de todo artículo de comercio que de la República se extraiga con destino á los mercados del exterior, del modo como se expresa en el artículo siguiente:

Art. 2º.	Cada quintal de café pilado pagará	$3.00
	Cada quintal de café en pergamino	2.50
	Cada quintal de caucho	5.00
	Cada quintal de cueros de res vacuna	3.00
	Cada quintal de cueros de cabra y similares	4.00
	Cada quintal de tagua ó marfil vegetal	1.00
	Cada quintal de divi-divi	.50
	Cada quintal de tabaco en rama	2.00
	Cada quintal de andullo	3.00
	Cada quintal de andullo manufacturado	5.00
	Cada quintal de algodón en rama	2.00
	Cada quintal de algodón desmotado	3.00
	Cada quintal de semillas	1.00
Art. 2º.	Cada racimo de plátanos	$0.20
	Cada kilogramo de pájaros disecados	10.00
	Cada kilogramo de plumas de garza	50.00
	Cada kilogramo de orquídeas (parásitas)	10.00
	Cada quintal de carey	5.00
	Cada quintal de bálsamo	5.00
	Cada quintal de acéite vegetal de canime	3.50
	Cada quintal de mora ó fuste	3.50
	Cada quintal de brasil ó tinte	.50
	Cada mil pies superficiales de cedro, galiavo, caoba ó cualquier otra madera de construcción	5.00
	Cada mil cocos	5.00
	Cada res vacuna	20.00

El oro, la platina y la plata en barras ensayadas, pagarán 2 por ciento del valor del certificado de fundición y ensaye, convertido en papel moneda al precio del cambio al tiempo de la exportación.

El oro en polvo, la platina, la plata no ensayada y el oro y platina en alhajas, acuñados en moneda ó en otra forma cualquiera, pagarán el 2 por ciento del valor del aseguro, convertido en papel moneda, del mismo modo.

Faltando los documentos de ensaye y aseguro, el oro pagará $0.20 por cada gramo, la platina $0.15, la plata $0.10 y el mineral en bruto $20 por tonelada.

Los artículos no mencionados que se manifiesten para la exportación serán avaluados por la sección de reconocimiento de la respectiva aduana, con aprobación del administrador de ella, y pagarán el 2 por ciento de su avalúo en papel moneda.

Art. 3º. Toda exportación que se intente hacer por los puertos de la República, deberá ser manifestada en la administración de la respectiva aduana en la misma forma y términos en que se ha hecho siempre con las importaciones, llenando además los requisitos que establece el decreto ejecutivo numero 789, de 2 de julio de 1900, "que reglamenta el cobro de los derechos de exportación."

Art. 4º. Los derechos sobre la exportación que se establecen por el presente decreto, se recaudarán por todo el tiempo que dure turbado el orden público; y cuando éste se haya restablecido, se continuarán recaudando para destinar su producto exclusivamente á la amortización del papel moneda hasta su extinción, siempre que el Congreso no disponga otra cosa.

Art. 5º. En los términos del presente decreto queda adicionado y reformado el artículo 1º del legislativo nº 777, de 11 de junio de 1900. ("Diario Oficial" nº 11291.)

II. *Decreto nº 205 de 15 de febrero de 1901, por el cual se reforma el legislativo nº 63 del mismo año, que establece un gravamen sobre algunos artículos de exportación.*

["Diario Oficial" de 21 de febrero de 1901, nº 11424.]

Artículo único. Redúcese á un peso ($1) el gravamen sobre cada kilogramo de orquídeas que se exporte por los puertos de la República.

En los términos del presente queda reformado el decreto número 63 de 1901.

III. *Decreto nº 368 de 1º de abril de 1901, sobre exportación de ganados.*

["Diario Oficial" de 25 de abril de 1901, nº 11471.]

Artículo 1º. Apruébase el decreto de 26 de enero de 1901, sobre exportación de ganados, expedido por el Jefe Civil y Militar del Departamento de Bolívar, y que á la letra dice:

"Art. 1º. Prohíbese la exportación al extranjero de ganado vacuno.

"Art. 2º. Los individuos que den al Intendente General, en calidad de empréstito sin interés, la suma en que se convenga con el Jefe Civil y Militar ó con el Secretario de Hacienda, podrán exportar ganados, pagando por cada res la suma de sesenta pesos ($60).

"Art. 3º. La suma dada en préstamo se les cubrirá con el producto de la contribución decretada, y cuando se haya terminado el pago, cesará el derecho de exportar."

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Art. 2º. Tan luego como el presente decreto legislativo llegue á conocimiento del Jefe Civil y Militar del Departamento de Bolívar y de los administradores de aduana, empezará á cobrarse un gravamen de veinte pesos ($20) en oro por cada cabeza de ganado que se exporte. Este gravamen seguirá cobrándose hasta tanto que el Congreso no disponga otra cosa.

Art. 3º. Los exportadores de ganado que hubieren celebrado contratos para exportarlo en consonancia con el decreto del Jefe Civil y Militar del Departamento de Bolívar, que por el presente se aprueba, podrán seguir exportándolo, pero mediante el pago del gravamen señalado en el artículo precedente. Para ese efecto se aplicarán las sumas dadas en préstamo al Gobierno, haciendo la conversión de las sumas anticipadas en papel moneda por moneda de oro, al precio del cambio vigente en la plaza de la respectiva aduana al tiempo de verificarse la exportación.

Art. 4º. A los exportadores prestamistas que no quisieren seguir exportando mediante el pago del nuevo gravamen en oro, se les hará inmediatamente la devolución de las sumas quo hubieren anticipado, con los intereses legales sobre el saldo que se les adeudare.

Art. 5º. En caso de que por razón de la vigencia del decreto legislativo número 63, de 18 de enero del presente año, se hubieren hecho exportaciones de ganado, pagando solamente un gravamen de veinte pesos ($20) en papel moneda por cada cabeza de ganado, á los exportadores prestamistas que hubieren hecho exportaciones durante ese mismo período, ó sea desde el 1º de marzo del presente año hasta el momento en que se ponga en vigor el presente decreto y el gravamen en oro que por él se establece, y hubieren pagado los sesenta pesos ($60) en papel moneda, pactados en los respectivos contratos, sólo se les cobrará á razón de veinte pesos ($20) como á los otros exportadores, y la diferencia de cuarenta pesos ($40) por cada cabeza, se imputará al saldo que les adeude el Gobierno y que debará aplicarse al pago de los derechos de las exportaciones que hicieren en lo futuro, ó que se les debe devolver al tenor de lo prescrito en el artículo precedente.

Queda reformado en los términos del presente el decreto legislativo número 63 de 18 de enero de 1901.

IV. *Decreto nº. 495, de 30 de abril de 1901, por el cual se dispone que el cobro de los derechos de exportación se haga en oro, para aplicarlos á la amortización del papel moneda.*

["Diario Oficial" de 21 de mayo de 1901, nº. 11488.]

ARTÍCULO 1º. Desde que el presente decreto llegue á conocimiento de los respectivos administradores de las aduanas de la República, el cobro de los derechos de exportación establecidos por los decretos arriba citados (decretos legislativos números 777, 63 y 421, de fechas 1º de junio de 1900, y 18 de enero y 12 de abril de 1901, respectivamente), se hará en oro, en la forma y cuantia que pasan á expresarse:

	Pesos oro.
Por cada quintal de café pilado	0.40
Por cada quintal de café en pergamino	.30
Por cada quintal de caucho	.60
Por cada quintal de cueros de res vacuna	.40
Por cada quintal de cueros de cabra y similares	.50
Por cada quintal de tagua ó marfil vegetal	.15
Por cada quintal de dividivi	.075
Por cada quintal de tabaco en rama	.20
Por cada quintal de andullo	.30
Por cada quintal de tabaco manufacturado	.50
Por cada quintal de algodón en rama	.20
Por cada quintal de algodón desmotado	.25
Por cada quintal de semillas	0.10
Por cada racimo de plátanos	.01
Por cada kilogramo de pájaros disecados	1.00
Por cada kilogramo de plumas de garza	6.00
Por cada kilogramo de parásitas (orquideas)	.10
Por cada kilogramo de carey	1.00
Por cada quintal de bálsamo	.80
Por cada quintal de mora ó fustete	.04
Por cada quintal de brasil ó tinte	.06
Por cada mil pies superficiales de cedro, galiavo, caoba ó cualesquiera otras maderas de construcción	1.60
Por cada mil cocos	.50
Por cada res vacuna	20.00

El oro, la platina y la plata en barras ensayadas, pagarán el 3 por ciento del valor del certificado de fundición y ensaye.

El oro en polvo, la platina, la plata no ensayada y el oro y la platina en alhajas, acuñados en monedas ó en otra forma no especificada, pagarán el 3 por ciento del valor del aseguro.

El mineral de oro y plata pagará 2 por ciento del valor del aseguro.

Faltando los documentos de ensaye y aseguro, el oro pagará $.003 por cada gramo, la platina $0.02, la plata $0.01 y el mineral en bruto $4 por tonelada.

Los artículos no mencionados que se manifiesten para la exportación serán avaluados por la sección de reconocimiento de la respectiva aduana, con aprobación del administrador de ella, y pagarán el 3 por ciento de su avalúo en oro.

ART. 2º. Por conducto del Ministerio de Hacienda dictará el Gobierno las medidas necesarias para que la recaudación del gravamen sobre la exportación se haga de manera fácil y eficaz y para que su producto ingrese íntegramente á la Tesorería de la Junta de Amortización, á fin de que ésta lo aplique á la amortización del papel moneda, en consonancia con las prescripciones del decreto legislativo nº. 418, de 12 de abril de 1901, todo de acuerdo con las indicaciones que sobre el particular hiciere la junta mencionada.

ART. 3º. En los términos del presente decreto quedan reformados y adicionados los decretos legislativos citados al principio.

V. *Decreto nº. 454, de 11 de octubre de 1895, sobre formalidades para el cobro de los derechos de exportación del café.*

["Diario Oficial," nº. 9849, de 21 de octubre de 1895.]

ARTÍCULO 1º. Además de las disposiciones vigentes sobre exportación, se observarán las que contiene el presente decreto.

ART. 2º. Concedido el permiso para cargar de que tratan los artículos 200 y 201 del Código Fiscal, se hará por el respectivo Jefe del Resguardo una visita especial del buque con el fin de cerciorarse de que en éste no hay artículos de exportación. A dicha visita concurrián también los empleados que expresan los artículos 57 y 58 del Código, siempre que así lo disponga el Administrador de la Aduana.

ART. 3º. Fuera del manifiesto general que debe presentar el consignatario del buque según el citado artículo 202, presentará cada exportador de café uno relativo á esta mercadería, en forma análoga á la de los que se emplean para la importación, con el objeto de que se pueda extender en él la diligencia de reconocimiento y la liquidación de derechos correspondientes.

ART. 4°. Todos los manifiestos de exportación de que se ha hablado se presentarán, por cuadruplicado, al Administrador de correos del lugar de la respectiva Aduana, dentro del término que ésta fije al extender el permiso para la carga del buque; y los que se refieran á café expresarán cual se halla pilado ó sin película, y cual no lo está. Inmediatamente dicho Administrador comparará entre sí todos los ejemplares de cada manifiesto y remitirá, sin demora, tres de ellos á la Aduana, y el otro lo reservará para enviarlo al Ministerio de Hacienda por el próximo correo. La Aduana dará á los ejemplares que reciba un destino igual al que para los de importación prescriben las disposiciones vigentes; procediendo sin tardanza al reconocimiento de los bultos.

ART. 5°. El reconocimiento se hará abriendo y examinando, de los bultos cuyo contenido no haya sido manifestado como de café sin película, los que la Aduana juzgue conveniente para impedir que el café pase como si fuera otra mercadería, ó como si tuviera película el que está sin ella; y verificando el peso de todos los bultos de café.

ART. 6°. Una vez reconocido el cargamento, la Aduana extenderá la liquidación de los derechos que se hayan causado, en los tres ejemplares del manifiesto que tenga en su poder, exigirá el pago y expedirá la licencia de embarque al pié de uno de aquellos documentos y lo devolverá el exportador luego que éste haya cubierto el impuesto.

Si el cargamento no hubiere causado derechos, se extenderá la licencia de embarque inmediatamente después de que sea reconocido.

ART. 7°. Dicha licencia no se entregará sin que previamente afiance el exportador la pronta entrega de un ejemplar del respectivo conocimiento de embarque.

ART. 8°. Las disposiciones sobre infracciones que contienen el artículo 325 del Código Fiscal, en su inciso 3°, y en el 9°, en cuanto se refiere á manifiestos; así como las penas con que ellas se castigan, y el procedimiento para imponerlas de acuerdo con lo que determinan las Secciones 3ª y 4ª del Capítulo 9°, Titulo 3°, Libro 1°, del Código Fiscal, se declarán extensivas á las exportaciones.

ART. 9°. Las reclamaciones relativas á hechos se resolverán de una manera análoga á la que determina para las importaciones el artículo 13 de la Ley 36 de 1886. En cuanto á las que se refieran á errores numéricos en las liquidaciones, ú otras conexionadas con puntos administrativos, se aplicarán también por analogía, lo mismo que en todos los demás casos de cualesquiera naturaleza no previstos en este Decreto, las disposiciones del artículo 143 y las otras del Código Fiscal relativas á importaciones, en cuanto no sean incompatibles.

Convenio de comercio y navegación entre Colombia y Francia.

En virtud de un arreglo comercial firmado en Bogotá el 30 de mayo de 1892 por los respectivos Plenipotenciarios de Colombia y Francia, las dos Altas Partes Contratantes se garantizan recíprocamente el trato de la nación más favorecida, por lo que respecta al establecimiento de sus súbditos y en materia de comercio y navegación, tanto á la importación, exportación y tránsito como, en general, á todo cuanto se refiera á los derechos de Aduana y á las operaciones comerciales, así como al ejercicio del comercio ó de la industria y al pago de las tasas afectas á este ejercicio.

En los términos del artículo 2, el referido arreglo entrará en vigor ocho días después del canje de las ratificaciones[a] continuando en vigor hasta la expiración de un año, contado desde el día en que una ú otra de las Altas Partes Contratantes lo hubiere denunciado.

Tabla alfabética de las principales mercancías comprendidas en este Arancel.

Abonos	229, 230
Aceites	22
Aceitunas	10
Acido esteárico	90
Ajos	2
Alabastro (Manufacturas de)	214
Algodón y sus manufacturas	25–30
Almohazas	176
Alquitrán	218
Animales	216
Anís	14
Aparatos para el alumbrado público	143
Aparatos para laboratorios	237
Aparatos varios	160, 163
Arados	165
Armas y sus piezas sueltas	180, 181
Artículos de perfumería y de tocador	100
Artículos no expresados	251

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[a] Las ratificaciones de este convenio fueron canjeadas en París el día 5 de octubre de 1893, habiéndose hecho ejecutorio en Francia por decreto de fecha 25 del mismo mes.

Tabla alfabética de las principales mercancías comprendidas en este Arancel—Continuá.

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Asentadores de navajas, 100
Azafrán, 13
Azogue, 197
Azúcar, 6
Barnices, 223
Básculas, pesos y romanas, 175
Bastones, 129
Batatas, 1
Batería de cocina, 166, 177
Bebidas espirituosas, 20
Bebidas fermentadas, 17, 18
Betún para botas, 226
Botones, 238
Brea, 219
Bronce y sus manufacturas, 184–189
Bujías y velas, 85–87, 89
Buques y sus piezas sueltas, 124, 140
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Calzado, 64, 72
Camotes, 1
Campanas, 151
Canastos, 135
Canela, 12
Cáñamo y sus manufacturas, 37–49
Cápsulas para armas de fuego, 188
Cápsulas para envases, 194
Carbón mineral, 217
Carnes, 5, 9
Cartón y sus manufacturas, 104
Carruajes y sus piezas sueltas, 123, 174
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Caucho y sus manufacturas, 63–69
Cebollas, 1
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Cobre y sus manufacturas, 184–189
Cofres fuertes, 166
Cola, 221
Condimentos, 9
Confites, 9
Corcho, 236
Crisoles, 215
Cristal y vidrio y sus manufacturas, 79–84
Cuchillería, 168, 178, 179, 181
Cuero y sus manufacturas, 70–75
Cuerno, 233
Dinamita, 203
Drogas, 93
Dulces, 9
Equipajes, 249
Escobas, 134
Esperma de ballena, 86
Estaño y sus manufacturas, 190
Estatuas, 207
Estearina, 87
Esteras y esterillas, 136
Estopa, 222
Faros y fanales y torres para, 150
Féculas, 3
Fieltro, 222
Fósforos, 92
Frutas, 1, 7, 9
Fuegos artificiales, 201
Fuelles, 115
Garruchas, 164
Géneros é hilos de oro, etc, 58
Harinas, 3, 4
Herramientas, 166, 168–170, 178, 179, 182, 250
Hielo, 15
Hierro y acero y sus manufacturas, 137–183
Hortalizas, 1
Hueso y polvo de huesos, 206, 233
Instrumentos de música, 112
Instrumentos para meteorología, 237
Jabones, 100, 101
Joyería falsa, 181, 188
Kaolín, 206
Lana y sus manufacturas, 50–56
Lápices, 113
Legumbres, 1
Lino y sus manufacturas, 37–49
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Líquidos no especificados, 24
Loza, 76–78
Lúpulo, 231
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Maíz, 1
Máquinas, 128, 154–158
Marcos, 109
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Medicamentos, 93
Mosto, 18
Muebles y partes de, 109, 110, 166, 172, 173
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Naipes, 105
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Papas, 1
Papel y sus manufacturas, 102, 103
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Paraguas, 242
Pastas alimenticias, 8
Peines, 239
Peines para caballos, 176
Perfumería, 99, 100
Pescados, 5, 9
Petróleo, 91
Pez rubia, 220
Piedras preciosas, 241
Piedras y sus manufacturas, 204–215
Pieles para adornos de trajes, 73
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Pizarras y lápices de pizarra, 208, 240
Planchas para aplanchar ropa, 166
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Pólvora de algodón, 202
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Tabla alfabética de las principales mercancías comprendidas en este Arancel—Continuá.

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COSTA RICA.

MODIFICACIONES DEL ARANCEL DE ADUANAS.

I.

DECRETO DEL 2 DE JULIO DE 1902.

ASCENSIÓN ESQUIVEL, Presidente Constitucional de la República de Costa Rica, en uso de las facultades que le confieren los artículos 1° del decreto n° 46 del 16 de julio de 1888 y el párrafo 2° del artículo 2° del decreto n° 7 del 14 de junio de 1901, decreta:

ARTÍCULO 1°.—Desde el día 10 del presente mes, inclusive, los artículos que á continuación se expresan, se aforarán con las cuotas siguientes:

	Colones.
Vino tinto para mesa, que contenga hasta 10 por ciento de alcohol:	
Cuando se importe en botellas, kilogramo	0.05
Cuando se importe en damajuanas ó barriles, kilogramo	.12
Vino blanco, no espumoso y los vinos generosos, secos ó dulces, que contengan hasta 15 por ciento de alcohol:	
Cuando se importen en botellas, kilogramo	.15
Cuando se importen en damajuanas ó barriles, kilogramo	.30
Vinos blancos, con excepción de los espumosos, ó tintos, secos ó dulces, cuando estén adicionados de otros vegetales aromáticos, como vinos llamados de Vermouth, el vino de moras (Blackberry wine), de mirtillo y otros, que contengan hasta 15 por ciento de alcohol:	
Cuando se importen en botellas, kilogramo	.20
Cuando se importen en barriles ó garafones, etc., kilogramo	.40

NOTA.—Por cada uno por ciento que exceda la riqueza alcohólica de la señalada como máximum para los vinos de las fracciones atrás descritas, siempre que no exceda de 20 por ciento, la aduana cobrará un derecho adicional de ocho milésimos de colón por kilogramo de peso bruto, en los vinos embotellados, y de veintitrés milésimos de colón en los otros envases (damajuanas y barriles).

Vinos espumosos, como el de Champagne y los de Moselle (sea cual fuere la graduación), kilogramo	1.50

NOTA.—En esta fracción ha de considerarse comprendido el vino de sidra.

Licores, aguardientes, ron, ginebra, whiskey y demás bebidas espirituosas

que contengan hasta 60 por ciento de alcohol:	Colones.
Cuando se importen embotellados, kilogramo	1.20
Cuando se importen en damajuanas ó barriles, kilogramo	2.40

NOTA.—Por cada uno por ciento que aumente la riqueza alcohólica de las bebidas contenidas en esta fracción, la aduana cobrará una cuota adicional en esta forma:

Sobre licores etc., embotellados, dos céntimos de colón; y sobre los envasados en barriles ó damajuanas, cinco céntimos de colón por cada kilogramo de peso bruto.

ART. 2°. Se entiende por aguardiente el producto espirituoso obtenido por la destilación de los jugos fermentados de frutos, granos ú otras materias sacarínas.

Para los efectos de cotización se reputan como aguardientes los caldos más ó menos espirituosos que contengan más de 20 por ciento de alcohol.

La riqueza alcohólica la determinará la aduana, ya sea por medio de la destilación ó por medio del alcoholómetro de Gay Lussac, con la reducción ó aumento que correspondan, según que la temperatura suba ó baje de 15° centígrados.

Para la reducción al tipo dado de 15° centígrados cuando la observación se haga á mayor temperatura se deducirán tres décimos al grado alcohólico para cada grado termométrico que exceda de los 15°, ó se aumentarán cuando la temperatura en el momento de la observación sea menor de 15°.

Los aguardientes que esta fracción comprende no han de contener sustancias medicamentosas—jarabes, aromas para usos de tocador, ni esencias de frutas.

Se reputarán como licores todas las bebidas alcohólicas que, bien por maceración ó destilación sobre semillas, cortezas, frutas ó plantas aromáticas ó por simple disolución de sus aceites esenciales tienen el aroma de aquellos vegetales, á la vez que un sabor muy dulce debido al jarabe que entra en su preparación.

ARTÍCULO 3°. Los aforos anteriores no están sujetos al 50 por ciento de aumento establecido por decreto de 27 de abril de mil novecientos uno y aprobado por la ley número 7 de 14 de junio del mismo año de 1901.

Dado en la Casa Presidencial, en San José, el día dos de julio de mil novecientos dos.

ASCENSIÓN ESQUIVEL.

El Secretario de Estado en el despacho de Hacienda y Comercio.

CLETO GONZÁLEZ VÍQUEZ.

II.

DECRETO DE 5 DE JULIO DE 1902.

El Congreso Constitucional de la República de Costa Rica, en uso de la atribución que le concede la fracción 4ª, artículo 94 de la Constitución, decreta:

ARTÍCULO. 1°. Desde la publicación de esta ley se aforarán los artículos que á continuación se expresan, de conformidad con las cuotas que aquí se determinan:

A. Muebles de madera ordinaria, no chapeada con hojas de madera fina, sencillamente labrados, que no tengan tallados ni piezas torneadas, ni respaldos ú otras piezas encorvadas ó dobladas al vapor, que no tengan espejos, aunque tengan asientos de rejilla de bejuco, veinticinco céntimos el kilogramo.

B. Muebles de madera ordinaria chapeada y los macizos de madera fina, aun cuando unos y otros tengan piezas talladas ó torneadas y asientos de rejilla de bejuco con espejos ó sin ellos, siempre que no estén tapizados, cuarenta y cinco céntimos el kilogramo.

C. Muebles de madera tapizados con piel ó tela que no contenga seda, aun cuando tengan sólo una banda de adorno ó fleco de seda, siempre que la totalidad del tapiz, propriamente dicho, no contenga seda, 60 céntimos el kilogramo.

D. Muebles de madera, cuando estén tapizados con seda ó con tela que contenga seda, 75 céntimos el kilogramo.

E. Muebles de todas clases y materias, cuando tengan embutidos de madera, concha, marfil, carey ó metal, 1 colón el kilogramo.

F. Muebles de madera de vuelta, conocidos bajo el nombre de muebles de Viena y los de mimbre ó bejuco, de estilo chino, 51 céntimos el kilogramo.

G. Escobas de mimbre, junco, caña ú otras fibras vegetales, 30 céntimos el kilogramo.

H. Sebo para jabón, 2 céntimos el kilogramo.
Soda cáustica, 2 céntimos el kilogramo.
Pez rubia, 1 céntimo el kilogramo.

ART. 2°. Los embutidos á que se refiere la fracción E del artículo 1°, son aquellos que constituyen el más delicado trabajo de marquetería, por lo que comprende los muebles con incrustaciones de celuloide, coral, mosaico de ónix, madera ó pasta, etc., y no han de considerarse incluidos en dicha fracción E los muebles que tengan embutida una placa, tiradores ó bocallaves, ni aquellos que tengan adornos de metal ordinario sobrepuestos á manera de molduras, rosetones ó tallados.

ART. 3°. Los espejos que forman parte de un mueble son aquellos que siendo parte integrante de él no puede separárseles sin que éste quede incompleto; por lo tanto, no deben considerarse como parte de muebles los espejos que, como los que se colocan sobre una consola, no están en manera alguna adheridos al mueble y pueden usarse completamente aislados.

ART. 4°. Las maderas que en relación á muebles considera esta ley como finas, son: la caoba, el ébano, el granadillo, el jazmín, el nogal, el palisandro ó palo santo, la madera de rosa, el palo de Rodas ó rodino, la tuya y el gateado.

ART. 5°. Los aforos anteriores no se aplicarán á los artículos que estén en las Aduanas el día de la publicación de esta ley ni á los que ya entonces estén en las naves surtas ó que llegaren á los puertos de la República en ese día.

ART. 6°. Quedan reformadas en estos términos y en lo conducente, la partida 66, clase 7ª; la partida 37, clase 4ª; la partida 72, clase 8ª; y la partida 25, clase 3ª del Arancel, así como el acuerdo n° 143 de 18 de enero de 1895.

ART. 7°. Esta ley empezará á regir desde el día de su publicación.

Al poder ejecutivo.

Dado en el Salón de Sesiones del Congreso, Palacio Nacional, San José, á los tres días del mes de julio de mil novecientos dos.

FRANCISCO M. IGLESIAS,
Presidente.
CARLOS SÁENZ,
1er Secretario.
PEDRO ZUMBADO,
2º Secretario.

San José, á los cinco días del mes de julio de mil novecientos dos.

Ejecútese.

ASCENSIÓN ESQUIVEL.

El Secretario de Estado en el despacho de Hacienda y Comercio,
CLETO GONZÁLEZ VÍQUEZ.

III.

DECRETO DE 8 DE JULIO DE 1902.

ASCENSIÓN ESQUIVEL, Presidente Constitucional de la Repúlica de Costa Rica considerando:

1°. Que la manera vaga en que la actual Tarifa de aforos describe los artículos del comercio de importación, ha ocasionado y sigue ocasionando graves menoscabos al Tesoro Nacional;

2°. Que bajo nombres diversos se introducen mercaderías que encubren el alcohol, del cual se importan grandes cantidades;

3°. Que con la nomenclatura propia del Arancel se importan mercancías y sustancias alimenticias que han sido adulteradas con perjuicio de los intereses y de la salubridad del público; y

4°. Que en las Aduanas se carece de los medios y elementos para evitar tales fraudes, decreta:

ARTÍCULO 1°. Establécense en las Aduanas de San José y de Puntarenas laboratorios químico-comerciales para el examen, análisis, reconocimiento y determinación de las mercancías que se importen al país, muy especialmente los comestibles y bebidas, así como las drogas y preparaciones de todas clases empleadas en la medicina, la farmacia y perfumería. La oficina de San José hará los análisis correspondientes á la Aduana de Limón.

Art. 2°. Estos laboratorios examinarán y dictaminarán acerca de los artículos de alimentación que les sometan las autoridades de la Policía de Higiene; también harán los reconocimientos químico-legales que requieran las autoridades, y cualesquier otros trabajos que les ordene el Gobierno.

Art. 3°. Los Administradores de Aduana retirarán, según instrucciones de la Secretaría de Hacienda, una muestra de cada artículo sujeto á análisis para remitir á la Oficina del Químico. Estas serán simplemente numeradas, y de su envío se llevará un libro, á fin de anotar los resultados y comunicarlos al propietario.

Art. 4°. Los laboratorios químico-comerciales estarán á cargo de un Jefe técnico y de los demás auxiliares que acuerde el Poder Ejecutivo.

Dado en la Casa Presidencial. San José, á los ocho dias del mes de julio de mil novecientos dos.

Ascensión Esquivel.

El Secretario de Estado en el despacho de Hacienda y Comercio.

Cleto González Víquez.

IV.

Decreto de 25 de Julio de 1902.

Ascensión Esquivel, Presidente Constitucional de la República de Costa Rica, en uso de las facultades que le confieren el artículo 1° del decreto n° 46 del 16 de Julio de 1888, y el párrafo 2° del artículo 2° del decreto n° 7 del 14 de Junio de 1901, decreta:

Artículo 1°. Las mercancías que á continuación se expresan, se aforarán con las cuotas siguientes:

		Colones.
1. Aceites esenciales ó esencias concentrades de ajenjo, alcaravea, almendras amargas verdadero, angélica, anís, mircia (Bay St. Thomas), bergamota, canela ó casia, cedro, clavos de olor, enebro, eneldo, eucalipto, geranio rosa, laurel, laurel-cerezo, lavándula, lima ó citronela, limón, melisa, menta, mirbana ó nitrobenzol, mostaza, naranja, nuez moscada, pino, romero, sándalo, santónico, trementina, wintergreen y otros no expresados	kilogramo	7.00
2. Los mismos aceites esenciales, cuando sean de rosa verdadera, azahar ó nerole, Cananga é ilang-ilang	kilogramo	10.00
3. Aceite esencial de almendras amargas artificial	do	.50
4. Aceite de anilina puro	do	1.00
Aceites grasos:		
5. Aceite de ajonjolí	do	.25
6. Aceite alcanforado	do	.50
7. Aceite algodón	do	.15
8. Aceite de almendras dulces	do	.30
9. Aceite de animal fétido	do	2.00
10. Aceite de beleño cocido	do	1.00

			Colones.
11.	Aceite de belladona	kilogramo	1.00
12.	Aceite de cacao (manteca de cacao)	do	1.00
13.	Aceite de cade ó enebro	do	.35
14.	Aceite de coco	do	.02
15.	Aceite de croton	do	1.00
16.	Aceite de hígado de bacalao	do	.10
17.	Aceite de laurel	do	.50
18.	Aceite de linaza	do	.15
19.	Aceite de máquina fino	do	.20
20.	Aceite de máquina ordinario	do	.10
21.	Aceite de nuez moscada	do	.50
22.	Aceite de olivas fino	do	.20
23.	Aceite de olivas ordinario	do	.10
24.	Aceite de palma	do	.02
25.	Aceite de pata de buey	do	.50
26.	Aceite de ricino ó castor	do	.10
27.	Aceite de césamo	do	.25
28.	Aceite de trementina	do	.15
29.	Aceite no expresados que no sean de tocador	do	.50
30.	Acíbar ó aloe	do	.30
31.	Acido acético	do	.15
32.	Acido alcanfórico	do	2.00
33.	Acido arsenioso ó arsénico blanco	do	.15
34.	Acido benzoico ó flor de benjuí	do	1.00
35.	Acido bórico	do	.10
36.	Acido bromhídrico	do	2.00
37.	Acido carbólico ó fénico crudo	do	.15
38.	Acido cabólico ó fénico puro	do	.50
39.	Acido carbónico licuado	do	1.00
40.	Acido cianhídrico	do	1.00
41.	Acido cítrico	do	.15
42.	Acido clorhídrico ó muriático técnico	do	.15
43.	Acido clorhídrico ó muriático puro	do	.30
44.	Acido crisofánico	do	2.00
45.	Acido crómico	do	1.00
46.	Acido fluorhídrico	do	3.00
47.	Acido fórmico	do	1.00
48.	Acido fosfórico	do	1.00
49.	Acido gálico	do	1.00
50.	Acido láctico	do	1.00
51.	Acido nítrico crudo	do	.15
52.	Acido nítrico puro	do	.30
53.	Acido oleico ó esteárico	do	.15
54.	Acido oxálico	do	.20
55.	Acido pirogálico	do	2.00
56.	Acido pícrico	do	1.00
57.	Acido salicílico	do	.50
58.	Acido sulfúrico crudo	do	.10
59.	Acido sulfúrico puro	do	.20
60.	Acido sulfuroso	do	.20
61.	Acido tánico ó tanino	do	.50
62.	Acido tartárico	do	.15
63.	Acido tímico ó timol	do	2.00
64.	Acido valeriánico	do	3.00

		Colones.
65. Acido yódico	kilogramo	5.00
66. Aguarrás	do	.15
67. Alcanfor bromuro	do	1.00
68. Alcanfor oxidado ú oxafor	do	5.00
69. Alcanfor refinado	do	.50
70. Algodón ordinario ó gris, con ó sin cola	do	.05
71. Algodón para cirujía blanco	do	.10
72. Algodón impregnado	do	.15
73. Algodón pólvora ó piroxilina	do	1.00
74. Almidones (en general)	do	.25
75. Alumbre	do	.10
76. Amoniaco líquido y comprimido	do	.15
77. Amoniaco resina	do	.45
78. Amonia, acetato	do	.50
79. Amonia, benzoato	do	5.00
80. Amonia, bicarbonato	do	.30
81. Amonia, bicromato	do	.50
82. Amonia, bromuro	do	1.00
83. Amonia, carbonato	do	.15
84. Amonia, cloruro ó sal amoniaco	do	.15
85. Amonia, fosfato	do	.20
86. Amonia, glicero fosfato	do	2.00
87. Amonia, molibdato	do	1.00
88. Amonia, nitrato	do	.20
89. Amonia, oxalto	do	.20
90. Amonia, salicilato	do	1.00
91. Amonia, sulfato	do	.20
92. Amonia, sulfo cianuro	do	.50
93. Amonia, sulfo ictiolato	do	5.00
94. Amonia, valerianato	do	2.00
95. Amonia, yoduro	do	5.00
96. Analgesina ó antipirina	do	3.00
97. Anilina color	do	.25
98. Antimonio, cloruro ó manteca de antimonio	do	1.00
99. Antimonio, metal	do	1.00
100. Antimonio óxido blanco	do	1.00
101. Antimonio y potasio, tartrato ó tártaro estibiado	do	1.00
102. Antimonio sulfuro naranjado	do	1.00
103. Antimonio sulfuro negro	do	.40
104. Antimonio sulfuro rojo ó kermes	do	1.00
105. Añil ó índigo	do	.25
106. Arrow-Root ó sagú de San Vicente	do	.10
107. Arsénico blanco	do	.15
108. Arsénico bromuro	do	2.00
109. Arsénico metálico	do	2.00
110. Arsénico yoduro	do	5.00
111. Atíncar ó borax, ó borato de sodio	do	.20
112. Azarcón ó minio ú óxido de plomo rojo	do	.15
113. Azúcar cande	do	.25
114. Azúcar de leche ó lactosa	do	.25
115. Azúcar de plomo ó acetato de plomo	do	.25
116. Azúcar de uva ó glucosa	do	.25
117. Azúcar quemado ó caramelo	do	.25
118. Azúcar de caña centrifugado	do	.25

			Colones.
119.	Azúcar de caña refinado	kilogramo	.30
120.	Azúcar de otras clases, refinado ó sin refinar	do	.30
121.	Azucarina ó sacarina	do	2.00
122.	Azufre, leche de azufre	do	.15
123.	Azufre, en cilindros y en polvo ó flor de azufre	do	.15
124.	Azufre, yoduro	do	5.00
125.	Azul, cenizas inglesas	do	.50
126.	Azul, metileno	do	1.00
127.	Azul, París	do	.20
128.	Azul, Prusia ó cianuro de hierro	do	.15
129.	Azul, Ultramar	do	.10

ARTÍCULO 2°. Los aforos anteriores no están sujetos al 50 por ciento de aumento establecido por decreto de 27 de Abril de 1901, aprobado por la ley n° 7 del 14 de Junio del mismo año.

ART. 3°. Esta ley empezará á regir el 15 de Agosto próximo; con todo, podrá aplicarse desde su publicación al desalmacenaje de todos los artículos que resulten aforados con una cuota menor de la que estaba establecida y que por este decreto queda modificada.

Dado en la Casa Presidencial.—San José, á los veinticinco días del mes de Julio de mil novecientos dos.

ASCENSIÓN ESQUIVEL.

CLETO GONZÁLEZ VÍQUEZ,
Secretario de Estado en el despacho de Hacienda y Comercio.

V.

DECRETO DE 28 DE JULIO DE 1902.

ASCENSIÓN ESQUIVEL, Presidente Constitucional de la República de Costa Rica, en uso de las facultades que le confieren el artículo 1° del decreto n° 46 de 16 de Julio de 1888 y el párrafo 2° del artículo 2° del decreto n° 7 de 14 de Junio de 1891, decreta:

ARTÍCULO 1°. Las mercancías que á continuación se expresan se aforarán con las cuotas siguientes:

		Por kilogramo de peso bruto. Colones.
1.	Bálsamo de Canadá	0.05
2.	Bálsamo comendador ó católico	4.00
3.	Bálsamo copaiba	.50
4.	Bálsamo fioraventi	.50
5.	Bálsamo Gurgún	.50
6.	Bálsamo Opodeldoc	1.00
7.	Bálsamo Perú	1.00
8.	Bálsamo Tolú	1.00
9.	Bálsamo tranquilo	2.50
10.	Bálsamos no expresados	2.50
11.	Bayas ó frutas, de Ginebra, laurel, mirtilo y otras no expresadas	.20
12.	Benzina	.10
13.	Benzol ó bencena	.10
14.	Benzonaftol	1.00
15.	Benzosol	10.00

	Por kilogramo de peso bruto. Colones.
16. Betol ó naftalol	5.00
17. Betún de Judea ó asfalto	.10
18. Bismuto, benzoato de	2.00
19. Bismuto, carbonato de	1.00
20. Bismuto, citrato de	2.00
21. Bismuto, cloruro de	2.00
22. Bismuto, galato-básico ó dermatol de	1.00
23. Bismuto, lactato de	2.00
24. Bismuto, metálico	5.00
25. Bismuto, oxalato de	2.00
26. Bismuto, óxido de	2.00
27. Bismuto, salicilato de	1.00
28. Bismuto, subnitrato de	1.00
29. Bismuto, tanato de	1.00
30. Bismuto, tartrato de	2.00
31. Bismuto, valerianato de	2.00
32. Bismuto, yoduro de	5.00
33. Bismutos, no expresados	2.00
34. Blanco de zinc ú óxido de zinc	.15
35. Bol blanco, rojo y de Armenia	.80
36. Bronce en polvo ó líquido	.50
37. Cabezas de adormideras	.20
38. Cafeina, benzoato de	3.00
39. Cafeina, citrato de	3.00
40. Cafeina, hidrobromato de	5.00
41. Cafeina, hidroclorato de	5.00
42. Cafeina, pura	3.00
43. Cafeina, salicitato de	5.00
44. Sodio benzoato, bromuro, salicilato, sulfato, valerianato y los no expresados	5.00
45. Calcio, compuestos acetato, benzoato y bromuro	1.00
46. Calcio, compuestos carbonato ó creta, ó blanco de España ó mármol	.06
47. Calcio, compuestos carburo de	.25
48. Calcio, compuestos cloruro de	1.00
49. Calcio, compuestos de Viena	.10
50. Calcio, compuestos glicerofosfato de	1.00
51. Calcio, compuestos hipoclorito (cloruro de cal)	.03
52. Calcio, compuestos hipofosfito de	1.00
53. Calcio, compuestos hiposulfito de	.15
54. Calcio, compuestos lactato de	1.00
55. Calcio, compuestos lactofosfato de	1.00
56. Calcio, compuestos nitrato de	2.00
57. Calcio, compuestos permanganato de	5.00
58. Calcio, compuestos salicilato de	2.00
59. Calcio, compuestos yeso ó alabastro	.03
60. Calcio, compuestos sulfito de	1.00
61. Calcio, compuestos sulfuro de	1.00
62. Calcio, compuestos yoduro de	5.00
63. Calcio, compuestos no expresados	2.00
64. Cantáridas	1.00
65. Caña fístula	.02
66. Carbono bisulfuro ú hormiguicida	.01

	Per kilogramo de peso bruto. Colones.
67. Carrahagahen liquen	.50
68. Caseina	1.00
69. Castoreo	5.00
70. Catecú	.50
71. Cebada perlada	.10
72. Cebada tostada ó malta	.03
73. Celoidina	1.00
74. Cera amarilla	.35
75. Cera blanca	.35
76. Cera del Japón ó vegetetal	.35
77. Cera mineral ó cerecina	.35
78. Cera negra	.35
79. Cinabrio ó vermellon ó sulfuro rojo de mercurio	.35
80. Clavos de olor	.30
81. Cloral anidro	2.00
82. Cloral hidrato	2.00
83. Cloretilo ó cloruro de étilo	5.00
84. Clorodina	1.00
85. Clorófilo soluble en grasa	2.00
86. Clorófilo soluble en alcohol	1.00
87. Cloroformo comercial	1.00
88. Cloroformo químicamente puro	3.00
89. Cobre, acetato de, ó Cardenillo	.50
90. Cobre, aluminato de	1.00
91. Cobre, bicloruro de	1.00
92. Cobre, carbonato de	1.00
93. Cobre, cloruro de	1.00
94. Cobre, metal	1.00
95. Cobre, nitrato de	1.00
96. Cobre, óxido de	1.00
97. Cobre, sulfato de	.25
98. Cobre, sulfuro de	1.00
99. Cobre, compuestos de, no expresados	1.00
100. Cocaina pura, hidroclorato, nitrato, salicilato, sulfato y los no expresados	10.00
101. Cochinilla ó grana	.30
102. Codeina pura, clorhidrato, fosfato y sulfato	10.00
103. Cola blanca, ordinaria de Colonia, de pescado ó ictiocola	.15
104. Colodión	1.00
105. Colofonia ó goma-pez	.01
106. Colores, para siropes y vinos	.35
107. Colores, vegetales	.35
108. Cornezuelo de centeno	1.00
109. Cornutina ó ergotina	3.00
110. Corteza de canela ó casia	.30
111. Corteza de condurango	.50
112. Corteza de cuasia	.50
113. Corteza quilaya ó Panamá ó tarzana	.05
114. Corteza de quina	.50
115. Corteza simarruba	.50
116. Cortezas tintóreas	.05
117. Cortezas no expresadas	.50
118. Creolina	.15

	Per kilogramo de peso bruto. Colones.
119. Creosota, benzoato de	5.00
120. Creosota blanca	1.00
121. Creosota carbonato ó creosotal	2.00
122. Creosota, fosfato de	2.00
123. Creosota haya	1.00
124. Creosota mineral	1.00
125. Cresol	.15
126. Cuajo en polvo ó tabletas	.10
127. Cubebas	1.00
128. Dextrina	.15
129. Diastasa ó maltina	.20
130. Digitalina	5.00
131. Diuretina	2.00
132. Dormiol	2.00
133. Duotal	2.00

ART. 2°. Los aforos anteriores no están sujetos al 50 por ciento de aumento establecido por decreto de 27 de abril de 1901, aprobado por la ley n°. 7 del 14 de junio del mismo año de 1901.

ART. 3°. Esta ley empezará á regir el 15 de agosto próximo; con todo, podrá aplicarse desde su publicación al desalmacenaje de todos los artículos que resulten aforados con una cuota menor de la que estaba establecida y que por este decreto queda modificada.

Dado en la Casa Presidencial, San José, el día veintiocho de julio, de mil novecientos dos.

ASCENSIÓN ESQUIVEL.

CLETO GONZÁLEZ VÍQUEZ,
Secretario de Estado en el despacho de Hacienda y Comercio.

EL FERROCARRIL DE COSTA RICA EN 1901.

Por la Secretaría de Hacienda y Comercio de la República de Costa Rica se ha publicado el siguiente informe.

PALACIO NACIONAL,
DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE ESTADÍSTICA,
San José, 5 de junio de 1902.

Señor SECRETARIO DE ESTADO en los despachos de Hacienda y Comercio.

El miércoles, 7 de mayo próximo pasado, hubo en Londres una reunión de los accionistas de la Costa Rica Railway Company, en la cual se consideró el resultado de la explotación del ferrocarril de Costa Rica en el año natural de 1901.

Conforme lo había dicho esta Oficina en su informe del 31 de marzo de 1902, las utilidades netas del año ascendieron á £131,041 5s 10d. Agregando el saldo del año 1900, £3,712 13s 10d, y los intereses cobrados sobre depósitos é inversiones, £751 6s 3d, se forma un total de £135,505 5s 11d, que se acordó distribuir así:

	£.	s.	d.
Pago de los intereses de los bonos privilegiados	9,470	0	0
Amortización de bonos privilegiados	2,400	0	0
Pago de intereses 6 por ciento anual sobre bonos de primera hipoteca	39,300	0	0
Pago de intereses 6 por ciento anual sobre bonos de segunda hipoteca	36,000	0	0
Pago de intereses sobre sumas emprestadas	999	9	0
Gastos preliminares de la segunda emisión de bonos privilegiados	3,213	19	2
Gastos legales en Inglaterra	869	17	3
2 por ciento dividendo sobre £1,800,000 valor acciones ordinarias	36,000	0	0
Saldo que pasa á cuenta nueva	7,252	0	6
	135,505	5	11

La cuenta general de los productos netos de la Costa Rica Railway Company en los diez y medio años que lleva de explotar las líneas se condensa en las cifras siguientes:

DEBE.

	£	s.	d.
Producto neto 1º julio 1891 á 30 junio 1892	35,611	6	6
1º julio 1892 á 30 junio 1893	69,739	14	6
1º julio 1893 á 30 junio 1894	51,065	6	2
1º julio 1894 á 30 junio 1895	85,130	4	6
1º julio 1895 á 31 diciembre 1895	17,506	2	7
Año natural de 1896	95,701	9	2
1897	136,994	8	7
1898	133,317	16	10
1899	116,435	18	10
1900	135,552	5	6
1901	131,041	5	10
Ganado en la emisión de £75,000 de bonos privilegiados en 1897	3,000	0	0
Intereses sobre depósitos é inversiones, 1899-1901	3,975	8	2
	1,015,071	7	2

HABER.

	£	s.	d.
6 por ciento intereses en 10½ años sobre £655,000 bonos de 1ª hipoteca	412,650	0	0
Intereses en 4½ años sobre £600,000 bonos de 2ª hipoteca hasta 1895	[a] 64,006	0	4
6 por ciento intereses en 6 años sobre £600,000 bonos de 2ª hipoteca hasta 1895	216,000	0	0
5 por ciento intereses sobre £200,000 bonos privilegiados, desde su emisión	[b] 68,567	8	6
Amortización de bonos privilegiados	11,000	0	0
Gasto de cambio rieles en la División Central	16,165	0	10
Reparaciones de la vía en 1894-1895	3,778	7	4
Rebaja sobre fletes bananos en 1896	390	16	6
Renovación de material rodante 1897-1898	4,540	0	0
Reconstrucción del ramal á Guápiles	2,800	0	0

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[a] Como el interés sobre los bonos de 2ª hipoteca (second mortgage debentures) no es acumulativo, estos bonos no obtuvieron el pago íntegro de los intereses hasta de 1896 inclusive en adelante.

[b] Las £200,000 de la primera serie de bonos privilegiados (prior mortgage debentures), se emitieron así: Hasta 31 de diciembre de 1895, £125,000; hasta 31 de diciembre de 1896, £22,830; hasta 31 de diciembre de 1897, £52,170.

HABER—continúa.	£	s.	d.
Destinado á fondo de reserva	15,000	0	0
Gastos legales en Inglaterra	6,708	5	0
Voto especial en favor del señor Allen (1898)	2,000	0	0
Dividendos sobre acciones ordinarias	180,000	0	0
Intereses sobre sumas emprestadas	999	9	0
Gastos preliminares de la 2ª emisión de bonos privilegiados (hasta 31 de diciembre de 1901)	3,213	19	2
Saldo en existencia, llevado á cuenta nueva	7,252	0	6
	1,015,071	7	2

La cuenta de inversión del capital de la Costa Rica Railway Company, el 31 de diciembre de 1901, da estas cifras:

	£	s.	d.
Compra de las líneas y la concesión	3,050,000	0	0
Saldo de contratos completados por la compañía	10,904	2	3
Gastos en equipo adicional y mejoras	128,339	19	4
Arreglo reclamación Angel M. Velázquez	1,000	0	0
Contribución para trabajos del tajamar	6,202	0	2
Gastos del nuevo muelle de Limón	76,922	6	0
	3,273,368	7	9

El capital está representado así:

	£	s.	d.
Bonos de 1ª hipoteca, 6 por ciento interés	655,000	0	0
Bonos de 2ª hipoteca, 6 por ciento interés	600,000	0	0
Bonos privilegiados (1ª serie) 5 por ciento interés	200,000	0	0
Acciones ordinarias 180,000 á £10	1,800,000	0	0
Venta de locomotoras y mueblaje viejo	3,904	16	5
Material devuelto á los almacenes	524	16	1
Saldo tomado del activo	13,938	15	3
	3,273,368	7	9

ACTIVO.			
Saldo de la cuenta capital anterior	13,938	15	3
Materiales en Costa Rica y en camino	64,797	5	8
Vales á cobrar	6,198	13	5
Renovación de material rodante, cuenta en suspenso	5,828	9	2
Inversiones al costo	13,480	1	2
Deudores varios:			
Londres	4,050	3	0
Costa Rica	10,977	1	5
Caja:			
En Londres, incluyendo fondo de seguro, etc	31,547	17	7
En Costa Rica	6,054	9	1
	156,872	15	9

PASIVO.			
Saldo de la cuenta de productos netos	7,252	0	6
Fondo de reserva	15,000	0	0
Fondo de seguro contra incendio	9,648	3	3
2 por ciento de las acciones ordinarias, dividendo 1901 no pagado aún	36,000	0	0
Intereses por pagar sobre bonos privilegiados	3,150	0	0

PASIVO—continúa	£	s.	d.
Intereses por pagar bonos de 1ª hipoteca	19,650	0	0
Intereses por pagar bonos de 2ª hipoteca	18,000	0	0
Intereses en suspenso	1,162	0	0
Vales á pagar	1,017	12	2
Suma tomada en empréstito	25,000	0	0
Saldo de cuenta reparación línea Guápiles	1,021	7	4
Acreedores varios: Londres	8,473	18	6
Acreedores varios: Costa Rica	11,497	14	0
	156,872	15	9

La lista del material rodante el 31 de diciembre próximo pasado, comprende:

Locomotoras	27
Grúa de mano portátil	1
Coches de 1ª para pasajeros	17
Coche presidencial	1
Coches de 2ª para pasajeros	17
Coches de combinación	6
Carros tapados para carga	325
Carros para ganado	25
Carros plataforma	63
Carros retención	10
Carros campamento para peones	12
Carros-máquina parar clavar postes	2
Carro para agua	1

El señor Administrador del Ferrocarril confía en que el resultado de la explotación del año en curso no será inferior al obtenido en 1901; espera que el aumento en el producto de los fletes de bananos compense la diferencia de fletes del café, por lo reducido de la cosecha.

Soy de V. muy atento servidor,

MANUEL ARAGÓN.

NUEVO FERROCARRIL QUE SE CONSTRUIRÁ POR EL ESTADO.

El Congreso Constitucional de la República de Costa Rica decreta:

ARTÍCULO 1°. Procédase por cuenta del Estado á hacer, á la mayor brevedad posible, los estudios necesarios para la construcción de un ramal de ferrocarril ó tranvía eléctrico que partiendo de la línea férrea al Pacífico pase por las ciudades de Alajuela y Heredia y termine en Santo Domingo de esta última provincia. Asimismo se harán iguales estudios para otro ramal, que partiendo de la estación del Pacífico en esta capital llegue á la ciudad de Cartago.

ART. 2°. Una vez concluída la línea principal al Pacífico, se procederá por cuenta del Estado á construir ambos ramales de ferrocarril ó tranvía eléctrico hasta Santo Domingo de Heredia y Cartago, respectivamente. Los planos y contratos para la ejecución de esas obras, deberán someterse al Congreso Constitucional para su aprobación.

Al poder ejecutivo.

Dado en el Salón de Sesiones del Congreso, Palacio Nacional, San José, á los treinta y un días del mes de julio de mil novecientos dos.

FRANCISCO M. IGLESIAS,
Presidente.
CÁRLOS SÁENZ,
1er Secretario.
PEDRO ZUMBADO,
2º Secretario.

San José, treintaiuno de Julio de mil novecientos dos.

Ejecútese.

ASCENSIÓN ESQUIVEL.

CHILE.

ACUERDOS CONCLUIDOS ENTRE LOS GOBIERNOS DE CHILE Y LA REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA, MAYO 28 DE 1902.

ACTA.

Reunidos en el Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores de Chile, el Ministro del ramo, Señor JOSÉ FRANCISCO VERGARA DONOSO y el Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de la República Argentina, Señor Don JOSÉ ANTONIO TERRY, con el objeto de acordar las reglas á que deberán someterse las divergencias de cualquiera naturaleza que pudieren perturbar las buenas relaciones existentes entre uno y otro país, y de consolidar así la paz, conservada hasta ahora no obstante las alarmas periódicas nacidas del largo litigio de límites; el Señor Ministro Plenipotenciario de la República Argentina manifestó: que los propósitos de su Gobierno, conformes con la política internacional que constantemente había observado, eran procurar en todo caso resolver las cuestiones con los demas Estados de un modo amistoso; que el Gobierno de la República Argentina había obtenido ese resultado manteniéndose en su derecho y respetando en su latitud la soberanía de las demas naciones, sin inmiscuirse en sus asuntos internos ni en sus cuestiones externas; que, de consiguiente, no podían tener cabida en su ánimo propósito de expansiones territoriales; que perseveraría en esa politica y que, creyendo interpretar el sentimiento público de su país, hacía estas declaraciones ahora que había llegado el momento de que Chile y la República Argentina removieran toda causa de perturbación en sus relaciones internacionales.

El Señor Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores expuso por su parte: que su Gobierno ha tenido y tiene los mismos elevados propósitos que el Señor Ministro de la República Argentina acababa de expresar en nombre del suyo; que Chile había dado numerosas pruebas de la sinceridad de sus aspiraciones incorporando en sus Pactos internacionales el principio del arbitraje para solucionar las dificultades con las naciones amigas; que, respetando la independencia é integridad de los demás Estados, no abriga tampoco propósitos de expansiones territoriales, salvas las que resultaren del cumplimiento de los Tratados vijentes ó que más tarde se celebraren; que perseveraría en esa política; que felizmente la cuestion de límites entre Chile y la República Argentina habia dejado de ser un peligro para la paz desde que ambos aguardan el próximo fallo arbitral de Su Majestad Británica; que, por consiguiente, creyendo interpretar el sentimiento público de Chile, hacía estas declaraciones, pensando, como el Señor Ministro Argentino, que había llegado el momento de remover toda causa de perturbación en las relaciones entre uno y otro país.

En vista de esta uniformidad de aspiraciones, quedó acordado:

1°. Celebrar un Tratado General de Arbitraje que garantiera la realización de los propósitos referidos;

2°. Protocolizar la presente conferencia, cuya acta se consideraría parte integrante del mismo Tratado de Arbitraje.

Para constancia firmaron dos ejemplares de la presente acta, á los veintiocho dias del mes de mayo de mil novecientos dos.

(Firmado) J. F. Vergara Donoso.
(Firmado) J. A. Terry.

TRATADO GENERAL DE ARBITRAJE.

Los Gobiernos de la República Argentina y de la República de Chile, animados del deseo de solucionar por medios amistosos cualquier cuestión que pudiere suscitarse entre ambos países, han resuelto celebrar un Tratado General de Arbitraje, para lo cual han constituido Ministros Plenipotenciarios, á saber:

S. E. el Presidente de la República de Chile al Señor Don José Francisco Vergara Donoso, Ministro de Estado en el Departamento de Relaciones Exteriores, y

S. E. el Presidente de la República Argentina al Señor Don José Antonio Terry, Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de este país.

Los cuales, después de haberse comunicado sus respectivos plenos poderes, que encontraron bastantes y en debida forma, han convenido en las estipulaciones contenidas en los artículos siguientes:

Artículo I. Las altas partes contratantes se obligan á someter á juicio arbitral todas las controversias de cualquiera naturaleza que por cualquier causa surgieren entre ellas, en cuanto no afecten á los preceptos de la Constitución de uno ú otro país y siempre que no puedan ser solucionadas mediante negociaciones directas.

ART. II. No pueden renovarse en virtud de este tratado las cuestiones que hayan sido objeto de arreglo definitivo entre las partes. En tales casos, el arbitraje se limitará exclusivamente á las cuestiones que se susciten sobre validez, interpretación y cumplimiento de dichos arreglos.

ART. III. Las altas partes contratantes designan como árbitro al Gobierno de Su Majestad Británica. Si alguna de las partes llegare á cortar sus relaciones amistosas con el Gobierno de su Majestad Británica, ambas partes designan como árbitro para tal evento al Gobierno de la Confederación Suiza.

Dentro del término de sesenta días, contados desde el canje de ratificaciones, ambas partes solicitarán, conjunta ó separadamente, del Gobierno de Su Majestad Británica, árbitro en primer término, y del Gobierno de la Confederación Suiza, árbitro en segundo término, que se dignen aceptar el cargo de árbitros que les confiere este tratado.

ART. IV. Los puntos, cuestiones, ó divergencias comprometidos se fijarán por los Gobiernos Contratantes, quienes podrán determinar la amplitud de los poderes del Arbitro y cualquiera otra circunstancia relativa al procedimiento.

ART. V. En defecto de acuerdo, cualquiera de las Partes podrá solicitar la intervención del Arbitro, á quien corresponderá fijar el compromiso, la época, lugar y formalidades del procedimiento, así como resolver todas las dificultades procesales que pudieren surgir en el curso del debate. Los comprometentes se obligan á poner á disposición del Arbitro todos los medios de información que de ellos dependan.

ART. VI. Cada una de las Partes podrá constituir uno ó más mandatarios que la representen ante el Arbitro.

ART. VII. El Arbitro es competente para decidir sobre la validez del compromiso y su interpretación; lo es igualmente para resolver las controversias que surjan entre los comprometentes, sobre si determinadas cuestiones han sido ó no sometidas á la jurisdicción arbitral en la escritura de compromiso.

ART. VIII. El Arbitro deberá decidir, de acuerdo con los principios del Derecho Internacional, á ménos que el compromiso imponga la aplicación de reglas especiales ó le autorice á decidir como amigable componedor.

ART. IX. La sentencia deberá decidir definitivamente cada punto en litigio, con expresión de sus fundamentos.

ART. X. La sentencia será redactada en doble original y deberá ser notificada á cada una de las Partes, por medio de su representante.

ART. XI. La sentencia legalmente pronunciada decide, dentro de los límites de su alcance, la contienda entre las Partes.

ART. XII. El Arbitro establecerá en la sentencia el plazo dentro del cual debe ser ejecutada, siendo competente para decidir las cuestiones que pueden surgir con motivo de la ejecución de la misma.

Art. XIII. La sentencia es inapelable y su cumplimiento está confiado al honor de las Naciones signatarias de este pacto. Sin embargo, se admitirá el recurso de revisión ante el mismo Arbitro que la pronunció, siempre que se deduzca antes de vencido el plazo señalado para su ejecución y en los siguientes casos:

1°. Si se ha dictado sentencia en virtud de un documento falso ó adulterado.

2°. Si la sentencia ha sido en todo ó en parte la consecuencia de un error de hecho, que resulte de las actuaciones ó documentos de la causa.

Art. XIV. Cada una de las partes pagará los gastos propios y la mitad de los gastos generales del arbitraje.

Art. XV. El presente tratado estará en vigor durante diez años á contar desde el canje de las ratificaciones. Si no fuere denunciado seis meses ántes de su vencimiento, se tendrá por renovado por otro período de diez años, y así sucesivamente.

El presente tratado será ratificado y canjeadas sus ratificaciones en Santiago de Chile dentro de seis meses de su fecha.

En fé de lo cual los Plenipotenciarios de la República Argentina y de la República de Chile firmaron y sellaron con sus respectivos sellos, y por duplicado, el presente tratado en la ciudad de Santiago, á veintiocho del mes de mayo de mil novecientos dos.

(Firmado) J. F. Vergara Donoso.
(Firmado) J. A. Terry.

CONVENCIÓN SOBRE ARMAMENTOS NAVALES.

Reunidos en el Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores de Chile los Señores Don José Francisco Vergara Donoso, Ministro del ramo, y Don José Antonio Terry, Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de la República Argentina, han acordado consignar en la siguiente convención las diversas conclusiones adoptadas para la limitación de armamentos navales de las dos Repúblicas; conclusiones que han sido tomadas mediante la iniciativa y los buenos oficios del Gobierno de Su Majestad Británica, representado en Chile por su Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario, Señor Don Gerardo A. Lowther, y en la República Argentina por su Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario, Sir W. A. C. Barrington.

Artículo I. Con el propósito de apartar todo motivo de inquietud ó recelo en uno ú otro país, los Gobiernos de Chile y de la República Argentina desisten de adquirir las naves de guerra que tienen en construcción y de hacer por ahora nuevas adquisiciones.

Ambos Gobiernos convienen además en disminuir sus respectivas escuadras, para lo cual seguirán gestionando hasta llegar á un acuerdo que produzca una discreta equivalencia entre dichas escuadras. Esta disminución se hará en el término de un año, contado desde la fecha del canje de la presente convención.

ART. II. Los dos Gobiernos se comprometen á no aumentar durante cinco años sus armamentos navales sin previo aviso que el que pretenda aumentarlos dará al otro con diez y ocho meses de anticipación. Es entendido que se excluye de este arreglo todo armamento para la fortificación de las costas y puertos, pudiéndose adquirir cualquiera máquina flotante destinada exclusivamente á la defensa de éstos, como sea submarinos, etc.

ART. III. Las enajenaciones á que diere lugar esta Convención no podrán hacerse á países que tengan cuestiones pendientes con una ú otra de las Partes Contratantes.

ART. IV. A fin de facilitar la trasferencia de los contratos pendientes, ambos Gobiernos se obligan á prorrogar por dos meses el plazo que tengan estipulado para la entrega de los respectivos buques en construcción, para lo cual darán las instrucciones del caso en el acto de ser firmada esta Convención.

ART. V. Las ratificaciones de esta Convención serán canjeadas en el término de sesenta días, ó antes si fuere posible, y el canje tendrá lugar en esta ciudad de Santiago.

En fe de lo cual los infrascritos firman y sellan en doble ejemplar la prevente Convención en la ciudad de Santiago, á los 28 días del mes de mayo de 1902.

(L. S.) J. F. VERGARA DONOSO.
(L. S.) J. A. TERRY.

ACTA.

Reunidos en el Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores de Chile el Ministro del ramo, Señor Don JOSÉ FRANCISCO VERGARA DONOSO, y el Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de la República Argentina, Señor Don JOSÉ ANTONIO TERRY, debidamente autorizados é interpretando el tratado de límites de 23 de julio de 1881, el protocolo de 1° de mayo de 1893, el acuerdo de 17 de abril de 1896 y las actas de 15, 17 y 22 de setiembre de 1898, á fin de evitar cualquiera dificultad en la demarcación material de la línea limítrofe entre ambos países, en la parte sometida al fallo de S. M. Británica, acuerdan, en nombre de sus respectivos Gobiernos, pedir al Arbitro que nombre una Comisión que fije en el terreno los deslindes que ordenare en su sentencia.

En fe de lo cual firman la presente acta en doble ejemplar en Santiago, á 28 de mayo de 1902.

(Firmado) J. F. VERGARA DONOSO.
(Firmado) J. A. TERRY.

NOTAS CAMBIADAS ENTRE EL SEÑOR MINISTRO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES Y EL SEÑOR MINISTRO PLENIPOTENCIARIO DE LA REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA.

SANTIAGO, *26 de Mayo de 1902.*

Señor MINISTRO: Estando ya tan avanzada la tramitación del juicio arbitral sobre límites entre nuestros respectivos países, á punto que todo permite creer que el fallo no tardará en venir, mi Gobierno, animado siempre del deseo de que esta larga cuestión termine cuanto antes, miraría con verdadero agrado que, si el Gobierno de V. E. pensara hacer uso del derecho de presentar un nuevo escrito, lo hiciese en forma que no fuera obstáculo para que el Arbitro pudiera dictar su fallo en el presente año.

Esperando se sirva V. E. darme una respuesta sobre el particular, me es grato renovar á V. E. las seguridades de mi consideración muy distinguida.

(Firmado). J. F. VERGARA DONOSO.

Al Excmo, Señor José A. TERRY,
Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de la República Argentina.

LEGACION ARGENTINA, *Santiago, 28 de mayo de 1902.*

Señor MINISTRO: Tengo el honor de acusar recibo de la nota de V. E., fechada el 26 del presente, por la que se sirve comunicarme que estando ya tan avanzada la tramitación del juicio arbitral sobre límites entre nuestros respectivos países, su Gobierno, animado siempre del deseo de que esta larga cuestión termine cuanto antes, miraría con verdadero agrado que el Gobierno Argentino, por su parte, cooperase á ese propósito, en la forma que á su juicio encontrase más adecuada, para facilitar al Arbitro su tarea y para que éste pueda dictar su fallo en el presente año.

En respuesta, Señor Ministro, me es satisfactorio participar que he recibido instrucciones de mi Gobierno, que me permiten manifestar que le animan iguales propósitos á los espresados por V. E., y que está dispuesto á facilitar la acción del Arbitro para que éste pueda dar su fallo en el término ántes indicado, á cuyo efecto adoptará las disposiciones necesarias.

Me es igualmente grato, Señor Ministro, aprovechar esta oportunidad para reiterar á V. E. las seguridades de mi más distinguida consideración.

(Firmado). J. A. TERRY.

A S. E. EL SEÑOR MINISTRO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES DE CHILE.

SANTIAGO, *28 de mayo de 1902.*

Señor MINISTRO: La segunda parte del artículo primero de la convención celebrada para limitar los armamentos navales de Chile y de la República Argentina, dice: "Ambos Gobiernos convienen, además, en disminuir sus respectivas escuadras, para lo cual seguirán gestionando hasta llegar á un acuerdo que produzca una discreta equivalencia entre dichas escuadras. Esta disminución se hará en el término de un año, contado desde la fecha del canje de la presente convención."

Este Gobierno entiende que las diferencias que pudieren surgir con motivo de la ejecución de la cláusula transcrita, deberán ser falladas por el Arbitro, en conformidad á lo dispuesto en el artículo primero del Tratado general de Arbitraje celebrado en esta fecha.

Esperando que V. E. se sirva expresarme el pensamiento de su Gobierno al respecto enunciado, me es grato renovar á V. E. las seguridades de mi distinguida consideración.

(Firmado.) J. F. VERGARA DONOSO.

Al Excmo. Señor JOSÉ A. TERRY,
Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de la República Argentina.

LEGACIÓN ARGENTINA, *Santiago, 28 de mayo de 1902.*

Señor MINISTRO: He tenido el honor de recibir la nota de V. E., de esta fecha, en la que se sirve comunicarme que su Gobierno interpreta la segunda parte del artículo primero de la convención sobre limitación de armamentos en el sentido de que cualquiera divergencia que se suscite y que no pueda ser allanada directamente dentro del año entre las Cancillerías, deberá ser materia de arbitraje general, con arreglo al Tratado firmado en esta fecha.

En contestación, me es grato manifestar á V. E. que mi Gobierno da igual interpretación á dicha cláusula.

Renuevo á V. E. las seguridades de mi distinguida consideración.

(Firmado.) J. A. TERRY.

A S. E. el SEÑOR MINISTRO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES DE CHILE.

ESTADOS UNIDOS.

COMERCIO CON LA AMÉRICA LATINA.

IMPORTACIONES Y EXPORTACIONES.

En la página 786 aparece la última relación del comercio entre los Estados Unidos y la América latina, tomada de la compilación hecha por la Oficina de Estadística del Departamento de Hacienda de los Estados Unidos. Estos datos se refieren al valor del comercio arriba mencionado. La estadística corresponde al mes de julio de 1902, comparada con la del mes correspondiente del año anterior, y también comprende los datos referentes á los siete meses que terminaron en julio de 1902, comparados con igual período de 1901. Debe explicarse que la estidística de las importaciones y exportaciones de las diversas aduanas referente á un mes cualquiera, no se recibe en el Departmento de Hacienda hasta el 20 del próximo mes, necesitándose algún tiempo para su compilación é impresión, de suerte que los datos estadísticos correspondientes al mes de julio, por ejemplo, no se publican sino en setiembre.

UN SIGLO DE PROGRESO EN LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS.

[Dé "Las Novedades" de New York.]

"El negociado de Estadística de los Estados Unidos publicó el 29 de agosto un conjunto de datos sobre el movimiento progresivo de este país desde 1800 á 1900, incluyendo en ocasiones datos hasta la fecha, cuya lectura causa espanto, aún á los iniciados en la historia contemporánea de la gran República. Mirándolos con alguna atención es como únicamente se pueden comprender las maravillas de potencialidad que se encierran en país como éste y se convence uno de qué empresas no podrá realizar con tal que las intente con su acostumbrada energía. * * *

"Este país tenía en 1800 una extensión de 827,344 millas cuadradas, y en 1902, no contando Alaska, ni las recién adquiridas colonias, tiene 3,025,600, de modo que contando todo, creció más de cuatro veces. * * * La población de los Estados Unidos, en 1800, era, según censo, de 3,308,214 habitantes; en 1900 de 76,303,387 y en 1902 se calcula en 80,000,000, números redondos, sin incluir Puerto Rico, Hawaii, Guam ni Filipinas; esto es, se multiplicó unas 23 veces.

"El crecimiento experimentado por la riqueza del país no es menos asombroso. No sabemos á lo que montaba en 1800, época en que la nación era pobrísima. En 1850 el total de la riqueza se calculaba en $7,000,000,000, un promedio de $307 por cabeza entre una población de poco más de 23,000,000 de habitantes, mientras que en 1900 el cálculo de riqueza es de $94,000,000,000, ó sea unos $1,235 por habitante.

"El movimiento de la deuda fué variadísimo. En 1800 era de $15 por habitante; en 1840 bajó la proporción á solos 21 centavos por cabeza; en 1852 era de $2.67; en 1861, antes de estallar la guerra civil, era de $2.74, y en 1865, al terminar el conflicto, había subido á $76.98 por habitante, bajando luego gradualmente hasta $13.60 en 1896 y $12.97 en 1902. Estas últimas cifras demuestran la poca mella que la guerra con España y la insurrección filipina hicieron en la hacienda americana, no obstante haber costado lo menos $600,000,000.

"Hace algún tiempo dimos apuntes sobre la riqueza agrícola é industrial de los Estados Unidos, tomando por punto de partida estadísticas de 1850, que ampliaremos ahora un poco. Las haciendas de labranza, que eran 1,449,073 y valían unos $4,000,000,000 en 1850, son 5,739,657 y valen $20,000,000,000, cinco veces más, según el censo de 1900, siendo seguro que de entonces á la fecha no perdieron en valor. Los productos de la agricultura, excluyendo animales, no se computaron hasta 1870, en cuyo año ascendieron á $1,958,000,000, para subir en 1900 á la suma de $3,764,000,000. Los productos de la industria animal, relacionada con la agrícola, fueron de $544,000,000 en 1850 y hoy son de $2,981,000,000. Los productos de industrias manufactureras, que en 1850 se calcularon en $1,000,000,000 y dieron ocupación á cosa de un millón de personas, ascendieron en 1900 á $13,000,000,000, y á 6,750,000 el número de personas ocupadas.

"Otros datos estadísticos interesantes son, por ejemplo, los que se refieren al movimiento efectuado en varios importantes ramos desde 1890 hasta la fecha. En 1890 había $1,429,251,270 en circulación, y en 1902, á principios de agosto, había $2,246,529,412. Los depósitos en las Cajas de ahorros ascendieron de $1,524,844,506 en 1890 á $2,597,094,580 en 1901; y los depósitos en bancos nacionales, que eran $1,485,095,856 en 1890, son $3,101,690,196 en esta fecha. Las liquidaciones bancarias, que montaron en 1890 á $58,845,279,505, subieron en 1901 á la aterradora cifra de $114,190,220,021, apunte que, sin más comentario, basta y sobra por sí sólo para dar adecuada idea de lo que en este país se trabaja, se compra y se vende.

"En 1890 se pagaron en sueldos y salarios en industrias manfactureras, $2,163,216,529, y en 1900 $2,734,430,848. En 1890 se produjeron 140,866,931 toneladas de carbón, y 261,677,961 en 1901. La producción de acero triplicó en ese período, pues en 1890 fué de 4,277,071, y en 1901 de 13,473,595 toneladas. La industria de hierro y acero pagó en jornales y sueldos $95,736,192 durante 1890 y $134,739,004 durante 1900. * * *

"En 1890 había 166,654 millas de ferrocarriles en operación y en 1902 hay 201,839 millas. El precio de flete por milla y tonelada bajó de 93 centavos en 1890 á 75 en la actualidad."

MÉXICO.

LA PRÓXIMA COSECHA DE TABACO.

"El Economista Mexicano" dice que se calcula que la cosecha de tabaco del presente año llegará á 8,000,000 kilogramos. Los principales centros de producción son Tuxtlas, Playa Vicente y Misantla, en Veracruz; Huimanguillo, en Tabasco, el Territorio de Tepic y los Estados de Jalisco, Oaxaca, Puebla y Chiapas. Los plantadores de tabaco encuentran fácil mercado para todas sus cosechas, y aunque la exportación de este producto disminuyó $600,000 en el año fiscal de 1901–2, comparado con el de 1900–1901, el consumo local fué tan grande, que los fabricantes de cigarros contrataron todo el que les fué posible alistar seis meses antes de la cosecha, lo que hizo disminuir necesariamente la exportación. La demanda de tabacos mexicanos es continua y urgente para Inglaterra, Francia, Alemania, Bélgica y los Estados Unidos.

NUEVO FERROCARRIL Á LO LARGO DEL RÍO TUXPAM HASTA PÁNUCO.

Se ha dado á conocer oficialmente el texto de un contrato celebrado entre la Secretaría de Comunicaciones y el Lic. D. Rosendo Pineda, en representación del Señor George W. Deits, para la construcción de un camino de hierro, que partiendo del pueblo de Cabellos Blancos ú otro punto que se juzgue conveniente sobre la margen derecha del Río Tuxpam, vaya á unirse en Atlapexco con la línea del Pánuco del Ferrocarril Central Mexicano. El concesionario está facultado para construir ramales con el objeto de unir la línea troncal de la barra de Tuxpam con Tecolutla y con los yacimientos de asfalto de la hacienda de Chapopote del Cantón de Tuxpam. El concesionario deberá terminar, por lo menos, 20 kilómetros á los dos años y otros 20, también por lo menos, en cada uno de los siguientes, de modo que quede concluido el camino en el término de cinco años.

FERROCARRIL DE CANANEA, RÍO YAQUI Y EL PACÍFICO.

"El Diario Oficial" ha publicado un contrato celebrado entre la Secretaría de Fomento y el representante de la empresa del Ferrocarril de Cananea, Río Yaqui y el Pacífico. Dicho contrato deja establecido que para el día 11 de mayo de 1905 deberán estar terminados, cuando menos, 25 kilómetros de vía férrea, y en cada uno de los años siguientes otros 50 kilómetros, de manera que el camino esté concluido el 11 de noviembre de 1901.

COMPAÑÍA MEXICANA DE NAVEGACIÓN.

"El Diario Oficial" ha publicado el texto de un contrato celebrado entre la Secretaría de Comunicaciones y la "Compañía Mexicana de Navegación," en cuya virtud se obliga á hacer con sus vapores por lo menos dos viajes redondos cada mes, entre los puertos de Veracruz y Tampico, tocando á la ida y á la vuelta en los de Nautla, Tecolutla y Tuxpam; tres viajes redondos al mes, por lo menos entre los puertos de Veracruz y Progreso, tocando de ida y vuelta en los de Coatzacoalcos, Frontera, Laguna y Campeche; y dos viajes directos al mes, entre los puertos de Veracruz y Progreso.

NUEVAS HACIENDAS METALÚRGICAS.

"El Diario Oficial" ha publicado el texto de un contrato celebrado entre la Secretaría de Fomento y los Señores M. Elsasser y Ca., para construir y explotar en la estación de Wadley, Estado de San Luis Potosí, y en otros puntos de la República, haciendas metalúrgicas para el beneficio de los minerales de antimonio, arsénico, manganeso, bismuto, plomo, zinc, nickel, cobalto, fierro, cobre y azufre y la fabricación de todos los productos químicos é industriales de estos metales.

Los contratistas quedan obligados á invertir en la construcción de las haciendas de beneficio, compra de útiles, metales, etc., la suma de 200,000 pesos; exceptuándoseles, en cambio, por una sola vez, de los derechos arancelarios de las máquinas, aparatos de todas clases, materiales y útiles para la construcción de las haciendas.

La misma Secretaría ha celebrado otro contrato con el Señor JAMES A. KILTON, para el establecimiento de una hacienda metalúrgica para el beneficio de toda clase de minerales, sean éstos de los preciosos ú otros, en la municipalidad de Matehuala, Estado de San Luis Potosí.

El concesionario queda obligado á invertir en dicha hacienda la suma de 100,000 pesos, gozando de la exención de derechos de importación de máquinas, aparatos, etc., con destino á dicho objeto.

NUEVA INDUSTRIA.

Dice "El Economista Mexicano" que un grupo de capitalistas y empresarios mexicanos y extranjeros, residentes en la capital de Mexico se ocupa en la organización de una compañía con un capital mínimo de 200,000 pesos, para el establecimiento de una fábrica de automóviles, en cuya manufactura se empleará todo el material disponible del país. Tan pronto como el mencionado capital se subscriba, se hará ante la Secretaría de Fomento la solicitud relativa á la concesión, pidiendo todas las exenciones y privilegios que otorga la ley que protege la introducción de nuevas industrias. Durante los seis meses transcurridos de enero á junio del presente año los impuestos pagados por automóviles y carruajes introducidos en México montaron á 160,000 pesos.

NUEVO BANCO DE EMISIÓN EN EL ESTADO DE OAXACA.

"El Diario Oficial" publica el siguiente convenio que otorga una concesión para el establecimiento de un Banco de emisión en el Estado de Oaxaca:

ARTÍCULO 1. Se autoriza á los Señores QUIJANO y RIVERO, sucesores de JOSÉ ZORRILLA y COMPAÑÍA, TRÁPAGA y COMPAÑÍA, y MOWATT y GRANDISON HIJOS, para establecer un Banco de emisión en el Estado de Oaxaca, con entera sujeción á las prescripciones de la ley general sobre la materia, fecha 19 de marzo de 1897, y á las siguientes bases:

A. La denominación del banco será "Banco de Oaxaca."

B. El capital social se fija, por ahora, en $500,000, quinientos mil pesos.

C. El domicilio del banco será la ciudad de Oaxaca.

D. El Banco de Oaxaca no podrá establecer sucursales fuera del territorio de dicho Estado, sino con la autorización especial de que habla el artículo 38 de la ley citada.

E. Para garantizar el establecimiento del Banco queda depositada en la Tesorería General de la Federación la suma de cincuenta mil pesos ($50,000), en bonos del 3 por ciento de la Deuda Consolidada, que será devuelta tan pronto como el Banco dé principio á sus operaciones.

F. El "Banco de Oaxaca" gozará durante veinticinco años, á partir del 19 de marzo de 1897, de todas las exenciones y diminuciones de impuestos que la ley general de instituciones de crédito concede al primer Banco que se establezca en cada Estado.

G. Será nulo el traspaso de esta concesión que no fuere expresamente autorizado por la Secretaría de Hacienda, con excepción del que autoriza el artícula 10 de la ley de la materia.

H. Para compensar al Gobierno los gastos de intervención, el Banco entregará por trimestres adelantados y en dinero efectivo, la suma de tres mil pesos treinta centavos ($3,000.30) al año, en la Tesorería General de la Federación.

I. No podrán ser miembros del Consejo de Administración ni Gerentes del Banco, los funcionarios y empleados del Poder Ejecutivo del Estado de Oaxaca, ni los de la Federación que desempeñen sus funciones en el mismo Estado. Esta prohibición se hará extensiva á los funcionarios y empleados de los Estados en que el Banco llegue á establecer sucursales.

J. La presente concesión durará treinta años, contados desde el 19 de marzo de 1897.

K. Toda controversia que se suscite con el Gobierno, con motivo de esta concesión, será sometida á la decisión de los Tribunales federales de la República, con excepción de las que deban ser resueltas administrativamente conforme á las leyes.

ART. 2. Los señores QUIJANO Y RIVERO sucesores de JOSÉ ZORRILLA Y COMPAÑÍA, TRÁPAGA Y COMPAÑÍA Y MOWATT Y GRANDISON hijos aceptan la concesión para el establecimiento del "Banco de Oaxaca," en los términos y bajo las condiciones que expresa el artículo anterior, sujetándose en todo á las leyes y disposiciones sobre la materia.

Es hecho y firmado en la Ciudad de México, á 17 de julio de 1902, en dos ejemplares, en los cuales se han adherido, expensadas por los concesionarios, las estampillas correspondientes al capital de quinientos mil pesos ($500,000).

EXPORTACIÓNES DE PHILADELPHIA PARA LA REPÚBLICA DE MÉXICO DURANTE EL AÑO FISCAL DE 1901-1902.

	Value.	
	Kilos.	
Accite mineral	34,615,290	$584,451.68
Artefactos de plomo, acero, hierro y vidrio	131,836	6,609.92
Carbón mineral, coke y hulla	42,189,700	127,597.90
Cemento	13,650	115.00
Grafofonos, Fonógrafos y sus accesorios	6,247	8,265.60
Medicinas homeopáticas	349	2,800.00
Pólvora y dinamita	515,133	119,135.00
Total	77,472,205	848,975.10

EL PETROLEO EN LA REPUBLICA DE MEXICO.

A las riquezas naturales que en el Estado de Guerrero se han ido descubriendo últimamente se agregará, dentro de poco tiempo, otra tan valiosa como el oro.

Nos referimos á los depósitos de petróleo, en los cuales se trabaja con actividad en terrenos situados en una de las márgenes del río Mexcala ó de las Balsas.

Las primeras exploraciones se hicieron en virtud de noticias suministradas por los indígenas de aquellas regiones; se luchó al principio con las dificultades inherentes á toda negociación menos que incipiente; pero después de varios trabajos formales y costosos, se llegó á localizar la existencia de manantiales subterráneos del rico combustible.

Al presente se está en espera de la maquinaria pedida á los Estados Unidos, con la cual se van á emprender trabajos serios de explotación.

Por los informes últimamente recibidos se sabe que este aceite abunda en la región, y que su calidad varía del 60 al 72 por 100 en producto puro.

NUEVA HACIENDA METALÚRGICA EN GUAYMAS.

"El Diario Oficial" ha publicado el texto de un contrato celebrado entre la Secretaría de Fomento y los Sres. J. ESDAILE FLORANCE y RUDOLPH SCHALK, de Nueva York, para el establecimicuto y explotación en el Distrito de Guaymas, Estado de Sonora, de una hacienda metalúrgica para el beneficio de toda clase de minerales. La fundición será de capacidad mínima para beneficiar 100 toneladas métricas de mineral por día, y su fábrica deberá quedar terminada dentro de un año de la fecha del contrato.

La empresa queda obligada á invertir en el término de cuatro años, en la construcción de las obras que requiera esa propiedad, vías férreas, etc., etc., la suma de $100,000.

EL NUEVO CONTRATO DEL FERROCARRIL DE TEHUANTEPEC.

"El Diario Oficial" ha publicado el texto de un contrato celebrado entre la Secretaría de Comunicaciones y la sociedad de "PEARSON & SON, Limitada," modificando la concesión del 6 de junio de 1900, relativa al ferrocarril de Tehuantepec.

La Sociedad se denominará en lo sucesivo "Compañía del Ferrocarril Nacional de Tehuantepec."

Su capital será 5,000,000 pesos en moneda mexicana. Cada socio enterará en la caja social el día 1° de julio de 1903 la cantidad de 500 pesos; el resto, hasta completar la suma de 5,000,000 pesos, será entregado cuando sea necesario y á medida que lo sea.

En consideración á que las pérdidas, si las hubiere, serán divisibles por mitad entre el Gobierno y los contratistas, y que las utilidades serán aplicables entre ambos, el Gobierno conviene en que el capital necesario para el giro y los negocios de la Compañía del ferrocarril, será proporcionado por partes iguales por el Gobierno y los contratistas.

El término de la Sociedad es de cincuenta y un años, que comenzarán á contarse desde el 1° de julio en curso.

La Compañía tendrá su domicilio principal en la ciudad de México, y llevará su contabilidad en territorio mexicano.

Los contratistas tendrán el derecho de dar por rescindido el contrato, cuando quiera que resulte una pérdida de 4,000,000 pesos ó más en moneda mexicana.

Además, si como consecuencia de alguna disposición del Gobierno, el contrato sobre obras en los puertos de Coatzacoalcos y Salina Cruz no se ejecutare dentro del término que el mismo contrato establece, los contratistas tendrán el derecho de rescindir dicho contrato ó de que el Gobierno pague á la Compañía, durante el término de la suspensión, las pérdidas que aquella tuviere en la explotación, así como el interés sobre las deudas contraídas ó los bonos emitidos y que estén pendientes de pago.

El Gobierno tendrá derecho de exigir la rescisión del contrato: por no proporcionar la Compañía la parte del capital con que debe contribuir; por traspasar la Compañía el contrato, sin previa aprobación del Ejecutivo de la Unión; por cualquier acto de carácter delictuoso; en caso de que la Compañía haya perdido 5,000,000 pesos; si la Dirección de la Compañía llevase á cabo algún contrato cuyos objetos directos sean limitar ó impedir el tráfico general.

El Gobierno de la República ejercerá su inspección tanto sobre la parte material y técnica del ferrocarril y los puertos, como sobre todo lo concerniente á su administración y contabilidad.

La Compañía del ferrocarril fijará las tarifas para el tráfico local, no pudiendo exceder de los precios siguientes, á menos que sea autorizada por la Secretaría de Comunicaciones:

Por transporte de pasajeros, por cada kilómetro ó fracción recorrida:

Primera clase	Cuatro centavos.
Segunda clase	Tres centavos.
Tercera clase	Dos centavos.

Á cada pasajero se librarán, por lo menos, 50 kilogramos de equipaje en pasaje de primera clase, 30 en el de segunda y 15 en el de tercera.

La Compañía del Ferrocarril podrá suprimir cualquiera de las dos primeras clases en el transporte de pasajeros, mientras el tráfico no requiera las tres, á juicio de la Secretaría de Comunicaciones y Obras Públicas.

Por el porte de cada tonelada de 1,000 kilogramos de mercancías, por cada kilómetro de distancia:

Primera clase	Ocho centavos.
Segunda clase	Siete centavos.
Tercera clase	Seis centavos.
Cuarta clase	Cinco centavos.
Quinta clase	Cuatro centavos.
Sexta clase	Tres centavos.

Los portes serán siempre proporcionales á las distancias, computándose las fracciones de 10 en 10 kilogramos para carga en tren de mercancías, y de 5 en 5 kilogramos para carga en tren de pasajeros.

Toda fracción de kilómetro se contará por kilómetro entero, en el concepto de que toda distancia de menos de 15 kilómetros, se considerará como de 15 kilómetros.

La Compañía del ferrocarril no tendrá obligación de recibir menos de 50 centavos por cualquiera cantidad de porte, cualquiera que sea la distancia.

La Compañía del Ferrocarril podrá cobrar, lo que fuere preciso por gastos de recibo y entrega en los almacenes.

El cobro de telegramas no podrá exceder de lo siguiente:

Por cada mensaje que contenga hasta diez palabras, además de la fecha, dirección y firma, que se transmita á una distancia de 100 kilometros, 15 centavos.

Por cada 10 kilómetros más de distancia ó por cada palabra más que contenga el mensaje sobre las diez primeras palabras, se pagará la parte proporcional á 15 centavos, por diez palabras en 100 kilómetros.

Tráfico local, para los efectos de este artículo, es todo el que se haga entre cualesquiera puntos del ferrocarril de Tehuantepec, excepto el que se verifique entre Coatzacoalcos y Salina Cruz, y tenga por objeto embarcar las mercancías ó pasajeros. El tráfico en este caso será de tránsito.

Las tarifas de mercancías nacionales serán diferenciales, de base decreciente, por secciones, y se establecerán de acuerdo entre el Gobierno y la Compañía del ferrocarril, atendiendo á la distancia recorrida, á la procedencia, destino y clase de mercancías. El decrecimiento comenzará á los 100 kilómetros.

La Compañía del ferrocarril establecerá tarifas de tránsito. Si las tarifas establecidas fueren demasiado elevadas y no permitieren el desarrollo del tráfico de tránsito en toda la extensión de que sea susceptible, el Gobierno tendrá el derecho de requerir á la Compañía para que reduzca esas tarifas, siempre que los gastos de explotación fueren menores del 57½ por ciento del producto bruto del ferrocarril y puertos; en caso de serlo, la Compañía estará obligada á poner en observación la tarifa reducida de tránsito.

Las tarifas generales de tránsito regirán para los productos nacionales destinados á la exportatión.

La Compañía está autorizada en sus conexiones con líneas marítimas ó de ferrocarriles, para establecer en el tráfico de tránsito una tarifa especial directa del punto de remisión al de final destino, recibiendo ella un tanto por ciento de la cuota total, aunque ese tanto por ciento sea diferente en cada caso de conexión.

Respecto de la distribución de efectos en las seis clases de la tarifa de mercancías, los cereales se considerarán siempre en la sexta clase; los rieles y materiales para la construcción de ferrocarriles gozarán, además, de una rebaja de 30 por ciento sobre la tarifa de sexta clase; la tarifa de carbón de piedra será de un centavo y medio la tonelada y por kilómetro, siempre que sea en carro por entero y destinado al consumo nacional.

La aplicación de las tarifas se hará siempre bajo la base de la más perfecta igualdad, no pudiendo concederse á nadie ventaja que no se conceda á todos los que se hallen en las mismas circunstancias.

El Gobierno gozará de franquicias en el transporte de tropas, municiones, caballos, mulas, víveres, etc. La Compañía podrá importar libre de derechos, los útiles, materiales, vehículos, etc., destinados á la construcción, explotación y conservación del ferrocarril, puertos y servicios inherentes.

Para los gastos que exijan los materiales, objetos y obras mencionadas en el artículo 28, la Compañía del ferrocarril queda autorizada para tomar dinero á préstamo, consignando ó dando en garantía los productos del ferrocarriles y puertos.

Los préstamos que, conforme al artículo anterior, contrajere la Compañía del ferrocarril dentro de los siete primeros años contados desde el 1° de julio actual, tendrán un interés máximo de 6 por ciento anual y serán reembolsados en un período de cuarenta años, que correrán desde el 1° de julio de 1903, ó desde otra fecha en que se convenga. El reembolso se hará por medio de una cantidad fija que comprenda el capital y los intereses. Los términos y condiciones de la emisión y la forma de los bonos serán objeto de futuros arreglos entre el Gobierno y los contratistas.

Los préstamos que la compañía contrajere después de los expresados siete años, tendrán un interés que no excederá del 6 por ciento anual y un fondo de amortización compuesto de una cantidad igual al 1 por ciento de la totalidad del préstamo, y de otra cantidad igual á los intereses anuales que hubieren sido pagados sobre los bonos amortizados, si ellos estuvieren pendientes de pago, y serán emitidos al tipo que el Gobierno determine. Si los contratistas no estuvieron de acuerdo con los términos fijados por el Gobierno para estos préstamos, solicitarán de él que suministre el dinero pedido por la Compañía del ferrocarril, en los términos en que lo ofreció á ésta; si el Gobierno no fija el tipo de interés ni el precio á que el empréstito debe contraerse y no aprueba la forma de los bonos que deben emitirse para realizar el préstamo, todo dentro de tres meses de haber la Compañía del ferrocarril dádole noticia de la necesidad de los fondos para los fines antes expresados, ó si en caso de que los contratistas hubieren estado en desacuerdo sobre los términos fijados por el Gobierno, éste no suministró á dicha Compañía el dinero dentro de los tres meses contados desde que los contratistas comunicaren á aquél su desacuerdo, los contratistas estarán autorizados para rescindir este contrato ó para fijar ellos, mismo como administradores de la socieded, el tipo de interés, el precio de la emisión y la forma del bono, y para proceder sin dilación á realizar el empréstito requerido, sin que la autorización para fijar la forma del bono signifique que puedan contraer obligaciones más amplias ó gravosas de las que expresa este artículo.

El Gobierno tendrá el derecho de contraer empréstitos por su cuenta, dando en garantía su derecho de propiedad en el ferrocarril y puertos, los derechos á que se refiere el artículo 88, y la parte de utilidades que le corresponden conforme al párrafo VI del artículo 98; pero todo contrato celebrado por el Gobierno se entenderá subordinado al presente, á los derechos que él establece á favor de los contratistas, y á los préstamos que, conforme á este artículo, haya contraído ó contraiga la Compañía del ferrocarril, dando en garantía los productos de este y de los puertos.

La Compañía tiene el derecho de establecer un servicio marítimo en el Pacífico, en el Golfo de México y en el Atlántico, para que se haga el tráfico á lo largo de las costas de la República y con los puertos de cualquiera otra nación á quien convenga extender el tráfico.

El Gobierno se obliga á no otorgar, hásta que finalice la sociedad, ninguna otra concesión para construir ó explotar ferrocarriles ó puertos dentro de una zona de 50 kilómetros á cada lado de las obras incluídas en el contrato. Igualmente se obliga á no autorizar á las líneas de ferrocarril que, conforme á sus concesiones, tengan ahora ó en lo futuro el derecho de enlazarse con el ferrocarril de Tehuantepec, ó de hacer correr sus trenes por él, para que establezcan tarifas de tránsito desde el Golfo de México hasta el Pacífico ó vice versa, siempre que para este tránsito tengan que usar del ferrocarril de Tehuantepec.

PARAGUAY.

LA DEUDA PÚBLICA.

La deuda pública de la República del Paraguay, según un artículo publicado en el "Boletín Quincenal de la Cámara de Comercio de la Asunción," se divide en interna y externa.

La deuda interna la constituyen los títulos que llevan este nombre, las obligaciones á pagar por el Estado, la emisión de billetes monetarios y la de certificados de Tesorería, con un total, en 31 de mayo de 1902 de $11,069,020.39.

Esta deuda en el último quinquenio fue:

Diciembre 31 de 1897	$11, 329, 109. 00
Diciembre 31 de 1898	12, 085, 000. 00
Diciembre 31 de 1899	10, 481, 000. 00
Diciembre 31 de 1900	11, 825, 665. 45
Diciembre 31 de 1901	11. 043, 471. 20

En cuanto á la cuenta emisión, cuyo monto al 31 de mayo de 1902 era de $10,520,000, ha tenido las siguientes alternativas en diez años:

Diciembre 31 de 1892	$5, 392, 757. 15
Diciembre 31 de 1893	4, 684, 442. 82
Diciembre 31 de 1895	5, 000, 000. 00
Diciembre 31 de 1897	8, 676, 785. 00
Diciembre 31 de 1898	9, 785, 000. 00
Diciembre 31 de 1899	9, 885, 000. 00
Diciembre 31 de 1900	11, 291, 325. 45
Diciembre 31 de 1901	10, 566, 171, 20

Debe hacerse notar que por ley del mes de julio de 1895 se elevó á $10,000,000 la emisión.

La deuda externa la constituyen los empréstitos realizados en Inglaterra en 1871 y 1882, y en 31 de mayo de 1892 formaba un total de total de $ 4,775,077.06 oro.

De acuerdo con el convenio de 14 de agosto de 1895 se viene amortizando medio por ciento anual y erogando la nación 1½ por ciento de interés trimestral.

En el último quinquenio esta deuda fué:

	Oro.
Diciembre 31 de 1897	$4, 973, 200. 00
Diciembre 31 de 1898	4, 971, 127. 00
Diciembre 31 de 1899	4, 956, 000. 00
Diciembre 31 de 1900	4, 944, 261. 79
Diciembre 31 de 1901	4, 787, 077. 06

RENTAS GENERALES DE LA NACIÓN.

El "Boletín Quicenal de la Cámara de Comercio de la Asunción," en su número fechado junio 16 de 1902, dice que las rentas generales de la Nación han llegado en 1901 á $11,412,746.98, ó sea, tomando la cotización media del año, $1,342,676.11 oro.

Las rentas generales de la nación las constituyen las propiedades fiscales, los derechos consulares, los de carneadas, matrícula y pregón, un pequeño impuesto interno, las marcas de fábrica y de comercio, la contribución territorial, el impuesto al consumo interno, los derechos aduaneros de importación y de exportación, el producto líquido de correos y telégrafos, el registro de la propiedad, los valores oficiales (papel sellado, etc.) y los derechos de policía:

En los últimos veinte años, las rentas han sido:

	Oro.
1882, $810,506.14 ó sea	$810, 506. 14
1883, $550,243.46 ó sea	550. 243. 46
1884, $839,972.19 ó sea	839, 972. 19
1885, $1,439,900.31 ó sea	1, 439, 900. 31
1886, $2,894,425.30 ó sea	2, 894, 425. 30
1887, $2,962,235.39 ó sea	2, 962, 235. 39
1888, $3,472,761.92 ó sea	3, 472, 761. 92
1889, $4,124,674.31 ó sea	4, 124, 674. 31
1890, $1.736,112.93 ó sea	1, 157, 408. 62
1891, $1,647,717.49 ó sea	329, 543. 50
1892, $2,746,992.45 ó sea	549, 398. 49
1893, $5,775,899.29 ó sea	829, 316. 54
1894, $4,895,809.36 ó sea	815, 968. 23
1895, $5,120,247.29 ó sea	930, 954. 05
1896, $5,832,867.71 ó sea	972, 144. 62
1897, $4,200,009.80 ó sea	643, 032. 27
1898, $8,976,255.56 ó sea	1, 196, 834. 07
1899, $9,411,627.18 ó sea	1, 254, 857. 62
1900, $9,856,063.02 ó sea	1, 232, 007. 88
1901, $11,412,746.98 ó sea	1, 342, 676. 11

Hay que notar que en el año 1885 comenzó la venta de tierras públicas y el arriendo de los yerbales, cuyo importe pasó á rentas generales, así como el de la venta del Ferrocarril Central en el año 1889.

En 1890 comenzó la inconversión.

En el año 1892 se empezaron á cobrar en oro los derechos de aduana y desde 1893 las emisiones pasaron también, en su gran parte, á rentas generales.

COMERCIO INTERNACIONAL.

Durante los últimos veinte años el comercio exterior fué:

[Oro.]

Años.	Importación.	Exportación.
1882	$1, 320, 326	$1, 650, 679
1883	953, 077	1, 770, 458
1884	1, 448, 000	1, 572, 000
1885	1, 524, 000	1, 493, 000
1886	1, 621, 000	1, 571, 000
1887	2, 443, 880	2, 154, 000
1888	3, 289, 757	2, 588, 608
1889	3, 198, 167	2, 183, 381
1890	2, 721, 443	2, 900, 729
1891	1, 802, 000	3, 166, 000
1892	2, 486, 855	1, 857, 990
1893	2, 533, 299	1, 598, 960
1894	2, 222, 209	2, 220, 000
1895	2, 460, 050	2, 545, 726
1896	2, 786, 335	2, 450, 000
1897	2, 343, 303	2, 170, 638
1898	2, 598, 157	2, 453, 526
1899	2, 147, 837	2, 500, 000
1900	2, 655, 741	2, 707, 074
1901	3, 003, 657	2, 529, 306

Para mejor información se publican los siguientes detalles de la exportación de los principales frutos, durante los años de 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901 y los cinco primeros meses de 1902:

	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
Cueros salados	$2,132,800	$1,131,804	$3,953,250	$3,696,116	$1,290,360
Cueros secos	1,827,000	998,911	3,146,112	2,228,667	1,434,629
Vigas de madera dura	96,334	91,016	95,000	90,036	28,373
Rollizos de quebracho	74,140	205,872	216,992	354,144	102,095
Tabaco	1,528,032	967,038	2,126,614	1,425,012	447,051
Yerba borobiré	4,119,456	2,013,996	12,309,993	7,099,744	4,648,992
Yerba molida	1,118,495	1,200,173	575,841	384,000	121,791

COMERCIO É INDUSTRIAS.

Según la última publicación de la Oficina de Estadística, existen en el país 2,298 casas de comercio que giran un capital de $66,673,000, y 1,904 instalaciones industriales con un capital en conjunto de $135,448,066.

GANADERÍA.

La ganadería, según la publicación citada, contaba á fines de 1900 con 2,743,665 cabezas de ganado vacuno, que representan $100,286,835.

En 1898 había 1,744,000 cabezas, y en 1899, 2,283,093.

RIQUEZA NACIONAL.

BANANAS.

Esta planta, la más importante de las regiones tropicales y subtropicales, da un fruto delicioso que constituye una nutritiva alimentación.

Dudo que exista otra planta sobre el globo, dice el ilustre Humboldt, que en un pequeño espacio de terreno pueda producir una masa de sustancia alimenticia tan considerable. Un terreno de 5 metros puede contener de 30 á 40 plantas de bananas, produciendo al año más de 2,000 kilos de sustancia alimenticia. El trigo en el mismo terreno solo produciría 15 kilos de granos, y la papa 45 kilos.

La producción de la banana comparada con la del trigo es como de 133 á 1 y la de la papa como de 44 á 1.

En estado verde, agrega, contiene el mismo principio alimenticio que se encuentra en el trigo, arroz etc. Media hectárea de bananas de la gran especie (*Platano arton*) pueden alimentar á 50 personas; mientras que 546 kilos de harina apenas pueden alimentar á dos personas. (Essai sur la Nouvelle Espagne, tome III, páginas 24–31.)

Un racimo de bananas de peso de 15 libras daría 3 libras de harina.

Del análisis practicado por el Dr. Murray Thomson resulta que esta harina contiene: agua, 13.33; harina, 71.60; goma y azúcar, 6.82; materia nitrogenosa, 2.01; celulosa, 5.99; aceite, 0.50; sales, 0.64.

En Inglaterra se vende á 675 francos la tonelada de 2,240 libras inglesas.

De la banana madura pueden fabricarse vinos, licores, cerveza y dulce. Este último se prepara en el Brasil en forma de marmelada (*bananada*) y produce más que las bananas en racimos.

La banana secada en estufas se exporta del mismo país á Inglaterra y es una industria lucrativa.

Finalmente, de la hoja puede extraerse una fibra, que puede reemplazar el cáñamo. La *Musa textilis* es de un valor especial para este fin.

El banano se encuentra en todo en el territorio de la República, y según la estadística de 1900 existen 47,697 plantas (48 hectáreas). En 1901 se exportaron 4,650 racimos, lo que indica que ha comenzado á despertar la atención de los agricultores este importante ramo, que puede ser materia de una considerable exportación.

El cultivo es sencillo y fácil y requiere pocos cuidados.

La producción de una hectárea de bananos es de 25,000 kilos aproximadamente.

En México un acre puede producir de 700 á 800 racimos que valen $225 oro.

En el Brasil media hectárea puede contener 3,000 plantas que dan según cálculos, 2,000 racimos.

En Costa Rica, 2,225 manzanas (535.25 hectáreas) con 570,000 bananos produjeron 425,000 racimos. En 1887 la exportación ascendió á 889,517 racimos con un valor de $669,554. En 1900 se exportaron bananas por un valor de $1,354,385.

Estas cifras bastan para demostrar cuán útil y lucrativo sería el desarrollo de este cultivo, no sólo para propósitos de alimentación sino también como ramo de exportación. En este último caso las plantaciones deben situarse preferentemente en las costas de los ríos ó en su proximidad para facilitar el embarque y evitar los gastos de transporte terrestre.

PERÚ

MENSAJE PRESIDENCIAL

Al inaugurarse las sesiones del Congreso ordinario de 1902, el 28 de julio último, el Señor Presidente de la República le envió el siguiente mensaje:

"Por tercera vez tengo el honor de inaugurar las labores legislativas de esta augusta asamblea. Vuestra presencia marca un año más de paz y de progreso; que ella sea también promesa de armonía y prenda de acierto en todas vuestras resoluciónes.

"Los actos de mi gobierno, en el orden internacional, han seguido inspirándose en los elevados sentimientos de justicia, de la propia dignidad y de la más cordial armonía con los países amigos.

"Abundando en esos sentimientos concurrimos á la Conferencia

Panamericana, reunida en México en el mes de octubre último, en la cual estuvieron representadas todas las naciones de Norte, Centro, y Sud América.

"En la mencionada asamblea se adoptaron 22 acuerdos destinados á establecer vínculos de solidaridad entre las naciones de este continente y á producir á todos nuevos elementos de paz y de prosperidad.

*   *   *   *   *   *   *

"El tribunal arbitral de Suiza encargado del reparto del dinero depositado en el banco de Inglaterra, entre los acreedores del Perú, cuyos títulos estuviesen sustentados con la garantía del guano, expidió su sentencia el 5 de julio de 1901.

"Por dicha sentencia se excluye del mencionado reparto á seis de los demandantes, y se ordena adjudicar el depósito, en la proporción establecida en el fallo, á la Compañía consignataria del guano de los Estados Unidos de América, á la Peruvian Corporation, á Dreyfus Hnos., y á la Compañía Financiera y Comercial del Pacífico.

"Para poner al país á cubierto de infundadas reclamaciones deducidas de esta sentencia, ha sido indispensable, con motivo de ella, recordar al Gobierno de la Confederación Suiza las condiciones bajo las cuales el Perú resolvió presentarse como parte ante la Corte arbitral, las cuales fueron: que el arbitraje se realizara en las condiciones formuladas por el Consejo Federal Suizo, que, independientemente del derecho á la distribución del depósito, hecho en el Banco de Inglaterra, establecido por la respectiva sentencia, los que se hubiesen presentado como acreedores del Perú no podrían invocar esta última para deducir en su contra responsabilidad alguna ulterior.

"Nuestro Ministro en Suiza, en complimiento de órdenes que le fueron impartidas, ha pasado una nota al Gobierno de la Confederación, en la cual, después de rememorar el antecedente enunciado, expresa que el Perú mantiene sus declaraciones anteriores, conforme á las cuales, su intervención en el arbitraje, como parte, tuvo carácter condicional.

"El asunto relativo á las reclamaciones de súbditos italianos, por daños ocasionados con motivo de la guerra civil de 1894–95, ha quedado definitivamente concluido con los fallos arbitrales del Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de España, Señor Don Ramiro Gil de Uribarri. El Gobierno está vivamente reconocido á este distinguido diplomático por su labor desinteresada y justiciera.

"Nuestras cuestiones de límites con las naciones vecinas se siguen discutiendo con toda tranquilidad y espíritu amistoso. En vista de las dificultades para solucionarlas por medio de arreglos directos, nuestros trabajos se dirijen á obtener el sometimiento de ellas á una decisión arbitral.

"Con motivo de una vasta concesión hecha por Bolivia á un sindicato extranjero, en la cual se comprenden territorios que consideramos nuestros, nos hemos visto en el caso de formular las protestas necesarias para dejar á salvo nuestro derecho.

"Hemos hecho conocer, al mismo tiempo, á los Gobiernos de las naciones á las cuales pertenecen los capitales interesados en la negociación y á los mismos gerentes ó personeros de la empresa, nuestras protestas.

"Se ha constituido definitivamente en América la nueva República de Cuba, cuyo nacimiento á la vida libre nos ha sido comunicado en forma oficial y afectuosa por su primer mandatario, Señor ESTRADA PALMA. Cúmpleme, pues saludar el advenimiento á la vida propia é independiente de esa nación hermana, por cuya felicidad hago los más fervientes votos.

"Objeto de las constantes preocupaciones de mi Gobierno ha sido y es la solución de nuestras cuestiones pendientes con Chile, en especial la relativa á la situación actual y suerte futura de las provincias de Tacna y Arica.

"El estado á que llegaron las negociaciones con motivo de la desaprobación del protocolo Billinghurst-La Torre, no ha permitido continuarlas.

"El Perú, como se ha hecho constar en varios documentos, ha propuesto diversos medios de solución amistosa y equitativa, incluso el arbitraje, los cuales fueron desechados por Chile. Correspondía, por consiguiente, que el Gobierno de esa nación expresara las bases sobre las cuales, en su concepto, debe descansar el arreglo; pero ellas hasta hoy, no han sido formuladas.

"Encontrará en nosotros el mejor espíritu para discutirlas y la mejor voluntad para asentir á todo lo que se encuentre dentro de los límites de la justicia y de las reglas establecidas por el tratado de Ancón. El Perú sólo ha rehusado y rehusará siempre suscribir voluntariamente su propia desmembración. No puede ni debe sofocar, en esa forma, los anhelos de la nación entera, y en especial los de los peruanos de las provincias mencionadas, cuyo patriotismo y abnegación son excepcionalmente ejemplares.

"Mi Gobierno, por lo demás, no rehuirá tomar nueva iniciativa en este asunto, si adquiere el convencimiento de que es posible llegar á soluciones satisfactorias y equitativas para ambos países, sin detrimento de la dignidad de ninguno de ellos.

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"Hoy, como en el año anterior, tengo la satisfacción de deciros que el orden público ha sido conservado, merced al buen sentido de los pueblos y al general deseo de que el país progrese á la sombra de una paz perdurable; sin que hayan sido motivo para alterarlo, los pequeños disturbios ocurridos en el sur, con ocasión del estanco de la sal y de algunas huelgas de obreros, movimientos que no han revestido ningún carácter político.

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"El país entrará, dentro de breve plazo, en el período álgido de la elección presidencial. La legal y tranquila trasmisión del poder, función democrática que se impone como medio único de consolidar el orden público, tan felizmente conservado durante los dos últimos periodos es hoy necesidad más premiosa que nunca, por razón de la crisis que atraviesan nuestras principales fuentes de producción.

"Hago, pues, solemne llamamiento á todos los partidos para que inspirados en los verdaderos intereses de la patria, traten de evitar las conmonciones que han sido motivo de su decadencia, cada vez que se han contrariado las legítimas aspiraciones de los pueblos.

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Los ramos de correos y telégrafos van tomando notable incremento. En el año de 1901 hubo un mayor ingreso de S. 101,282.94 en la renta de correos, y en la del telégrafo fué de 32 por ciento.

"Se ha llevado la línea telegráfica de Piura hasta Zarumilla, en la frontera del Ecuador, y se construyen actualmente las de Casma á Huaráz y de Pucará á Sandia.

"Pronto se os presentará un proyecto para la construcción de una red telegráfica que, partiendo de Huánuco hacia el norte, vaya á empalmar con la de Sullana en el departamento de Piura, pasando por Huancabamba.

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"Está en plena vigencia la ley de conscripción militar y con arreglo á ella, hemos renovado, casi en su totalidad, el antiguo personal del ejército, con gente joven y sana.

"Motivo de verdadera complacencia es poder anunciaros que ha terminado el cruel y odiado sistema de reclutage y que, venciendo pacientemente las dificultades inherentes á toda innovación radical, renovaremos en adelante nuestro ejército, sin fatiga para nuestra población, con los moderados contingentes que el servicio reclama; servicio que dejará de ser carga exclusiva del mísero indígena, para ser compartido por todos los ciudadanos, cualquiera que sea su clase ó condición social.

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"En más de una ocasión me he dirigido á vosotros encareciendo la necesidad de atender al aumento de nuestra reducida escuadra. Os propuse el año próximo pasado el establecimiento de un pequeño impuesto al consumo del azúcar como medio de adquirir un buque escuela y una cañonera. Siendo cada día más premioso llenar este vacío, hago un nuevo llamamiento á vuestro patriotismo, para que os preocupeis de darnos los medios de adquirir esos modestos elementos, indispensables al decoro y buen servicio del Estado.

Las rentas generales para 1901 fueron calculadas en	$13, 853, 200. 00
Y dieron un rendimiento líquido de	14, 988, 180. 98
Dejando un mayor ingreso de	1, 134, 980. 98
Los gastos generales asignados en el Presupuesto de 1901 fueron de	14, 248, 195. 43
Y los egresos efectivos han ascendido á	13, 450, 419. 81
Ó sea un menor pago de	797, 775. 62
Que agregado al mayor ingreso	1, 134, 980. 98
Forman un total de	1, 932, 756. 60
Pero como los egresos no previstos, Cuentas Deudoras al Tesoro y Déficit del Presupuesto, suman en conjunto	5, 403, 173. 93
Resulta en el año una diferencia de	3, 470, 417. 33
Á cuyo servicio se han aplicado los ingresos no previstos y saldos acreedores al Tesoro por el valor de	3, 747, 397. 31
Dejando un sobrante líquido de	276, 979. 98

Existente en tesorerías, aduanas y demás oficinas fiscales, como se comprueba en la Cuenta General.

"Uno de los síntomas más halagadores de nuestra situación económica ha sido el progresivo y constante incremento en nuestras rentas generales desde el año de 1896, incremento no menos notable en el año de 1901, cuyos ingresos subieron á, $14,988,180.98; siendo los de 1900, $12,989,828.14; ó sea un mayor rendimiento en 1901 de, $1,998,352.84.

"La estadística aduanera señala un resultado igualmente satisfactorio en el comercio general de la República, con las siguientes cifras:

Importación	S/.27, 582, 239. 31
Exportación	42, 983, 788. 74
Total	70, 566, 028. 05
En 1900 alcanzó á la suma de	68, 151, 501. 78
Ó sea un mayor rendimiento en 1901 de	2, 414, 526. 27

"Comparado un año con otro vemos que las importaciones de 1901 han sido mayores en S/.4,410,732.90, mientras que las exportaciones, por razón de la baja del precio de la azúcar, han disminuido en S/.1,966,206.71.

"La exportación de minerales llegó á S/.17,508,484.55 siendo mayor en S/.557,926.20 que la del año anterior á pesar de la baja del cobre.

"El algodón exportado produjo S/.3,685,411.24, es decir, casi medio millón más que en 1900.

"El progreso de la exportación de artículos de manufactura nacional es por demás interesante. El tocuyo, que en 1900 apenas figuraba por diez mil soles, se exportó en 1901 por valor de S/.146,951.

"El guano, que había dejado de figurar entre los renglones de exportación, produjo la suma de S/. 266,409, y las hojas medicinales 255,126.

"La baja se ha hecho sentir principalmente en el azúcar, borato, café, semilla de algodón y en el oro.

"Muy digno de notar ha sido el mayor rendimiento de la aduana del Callao de S/. 2,268,345, y el de la de Mollendo de 961,416 sobre el año anterior. En cambio ha habido notable baja en el de casi todos los puertos de exportación de azúcar.

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"El balance del presupuesto ordinario para 1903, es como sigue:

Ingresos	S/. 15, 396, 682. 00
Egresos	14, 562, 323. 38
Sobrante	834, 358. 62

"El del extraordinario:

Egresos	S/. 1, 235, 146. 77
Sobrante del pliego ordinario	834, 358. 62
Déficit	400, 787. 15

"El déficit indicado se cubrirá con exceso, con los dos proyectos pendientes ante el Congreso desde el año anterior; el primero que restablece el uso del timbre en el impuesto del tabaco y el segundo que modifica el Arancel de la aduana de Iquitos.

"Debe tenerse presente que el pliego ordinario de egresos para 1903 sube á la cantidad de S/.14,562,323.38; mientras en el presupuesto de 1902 sólo figura por la suma de S/.13,375,410.92; ó sea un mayor gasto ordinario para 1903 de S/.1,186,912.46.

"Diferencia explicable en parte por los aumentos en los sueldos del Poder Judicial, del ejército, pensiones de los vencedores de las distintas batallas de la guerra nacional, de las viudas y demás gracias recientemente concedidas.

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"El país anhela ver resuelto el problema de la inmigración como medio único de reconstituir su población y de aumentar su comercio é industrias. Mas, para lograr ese fin, es preciso preparar convenientemente el terreno. Ocioso sería y contraproducente traer un número crecido de inmigrantes sin asegurarles una ocupación lucrativa. Algunas de las novísimas leyes que habeis dictado, como la de expropiación de terrenos y la de aguas, los caminos que se abren en la montaña, las exploraciones para conocer mejor la riqueza de nuestros bosques y navegabilidad de nuestros ríos, y las irrigaciones en la costa, son todas medidas de preparación en este mismo sentido.

"El Ministerio de Fomento va dando también forma más concreta á su labor, poniendo las bases de un plan cuya realización será de positivos resultados.

"Como no era posible que los poderes públicos contemplaran con indiferencia la crisis que atraviesa la industria azucarera, fuente principal de la riqueza agrícola, he nombrado una Comisión que haciendo detenido estudio del asunto, proponga al Gobierno las medidas que puedan inmediatamente adoptarse y aquellas que, por requerir una ley, deban someterse á vuestra consideración.

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"En el año en curso se ha construído el ferrocarril mineral de Ticlio á Morococha y el ramal de Supe á Barranca; y próximamente se inaugurarán las obras de la línea férrea que debe unir el Cerro de Pasco con la Oroya, conforme con la respectiva concesión.

"Para el proyectado ferrocarril de Pisco á Lima, se han presentado varias propuestas, que se estudian en el Ministerio del ramo, y abrigo la esperanza de que obra de tan reconocida importancia se llevará al fin á debido término, conforme con las aspiraciones nacionales.

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"La próxima apertura del Canal de Panamá abrirá también vastos horizontes para la nación. Con ricas minas de carbón y de petróleo á corta distancia de la costa, y con bahías como las de Paita, Chimbote y el Callao, debemos esperar fundadamente que la corriente comercial que debe fomentar aquella nueva vía, ha de beneficiar en grande escala á nuestro litoral y que ningún país reportará de ella mayores beneficios que el Perú.

"Parece pues, prudente prepararse para aquella próxima oportunidad, y hacer que no falten siquiera algunas de las mas precisas ventajas que las naves que arriben á nuestras playas tienen derecho de esperar. Entre ellas, me permito sugerir la idea de ofrecer las concesiones más liberales para la construcción de un dique seco, de suficientes dimensiones para los más grandes navíos, en el Callao ó en San Lorenzo, y para un dique flotante en el puerto de Paita.

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REORGANIZACIÓN DE LA EXPOSICIÓN PERMANENTE INDUSTRIAL.

El Presidente de la República, considerando·

Que para que la Exposición Permanente establecida en Lima, responda de un modo eficaz á los fines de su institución y sea de verdadera utilidad, es indispensable darle mayor amplitud y organizar sus atribuciones y labores, decreto:

1°. La Exposición Permanente comprenderá cuatro secciones, destinadas respectivamente: La primera, á la exhibición que hoy hace de máquinas y herramientas; la segunda, á un museo industrial; la tercera, á patentes y marcas de fábrica; y la cuartá, á biblioteca y certámenes públicos.

2°. El museo comprenderá los productos industriales y las materias primas naturales de la República, debiendo formarse una colección ordenada que pueda servir de escuela práctica á los industriales, comerciantes y viajeros.

3°. En la sección de patentes se darán á conocer al público todos los modelos y descripciones de objetos y procedimientos patentados por el Gobierno, como así mismo las marcas de fábrica y de comercio, de cualesquiera clases, oficialmente registradas.

La Dirección de Fomento remitirá á la Exposición copias de las concesiones hoy vigentes; y en adelante hará dicha remisión al fin de cada mes, en el orden de los decretos expedidos. Los solicitantes deberán acompañar, al efecto, los ejemplares necesarios.

4°. La biblioteca tendrá el carácter de esencialmente industrial; contendrá publicaciones de procedimientos prácticos para la manufactura de los productos nacionales en sus diferentes aplicaciones y estará debidamente catalogada.

5°. Se establecen concursos anuales, que se realizarán el mes de julio, sobre materias relativas al desarrollo del comercio y de las industrias del Perú, y además entre los exponentes del museo. Con idéntico propósito se iniciarán y fomentarán conferencias públicas.

El Reglamento de la institución indicará la composición de los jurados, los premios y las condiciones para cada caso.

6°. La Exposición Permanente industrial funcionará bajo la administración de una junta, compuesta de cinco miembros, inclusive el Director del establecimiento, quien hará de Secretario y queda autorizado para dirijirse de oficio á los Directores de los Ministerios, á los Prefectos y Agentes Consulares del Perú, aunque sólo para asuntos relativos á su cometido.

7°. La junta formulará el nuevo reglamento de acuerdo con las disposiciones que preceden, debiendo someterlo al Gobierno, á la brevedad posible, para su aprobación.

Dado en la casa de Gobierno, en Lima, á los 5 días del mes de abril de 1902.

SALVADOR.

PRESUPUESTO PARA EL AÑO ECONÓMICO DE 1902-1903.

["Diario Oficial" de junio 7, 1902.]

INGRESOS.

	Pesos.
Derechos de importación	1,960,000
Impuestos	1,301,800
Exportación	524,320
Rentas interiores:	
Renta de licores	1,700,000
Rentas é ingresos diversos	445,300
Total de ingresos	5,931,420

EGRESOS.

Asamblea Nacional	33,380
Presidencia de la República	34,300
Cartera de lo interior	963,178
Cartera de fomento	933,520
Instrucción pública	413,952
Beneficencia	317,600
Relaciones exteriores	85,640
Justicia	375,507
Hacienda	465,751
Crédito público	2,100,000
Guerra y marina	1,214,920
Total de egresos	6,937,748

COMPARACIÓN.

Ingresos	5,931,420
Egresos	6,937,748
Déficit	1,006,328

URUGUAY.

COMERCIO EXTERIOR EN 1901.

La Dirección General de Estadística ha publicado un folleto que se titula "Comercio Exterior y Movimiento de Navegación de la República Oriental del Uruguay," y varios otros datos correspondientes al año de 1901, comparado con el de 1900. La importación de 1901 fue menor que la de 1900 en $286,274, y la exportación en $1,679,736, ó sean en conjunto $1,966,010.

La navegación dió en 1901 un movimiento de 2,387 buques más que en 1900, entrados y salidos reunidos.

La inmigración fue también superior en 1901 con 34,859 individuos de entrada y 33,580 de salida.

En el metálico amonedado la entrada excedió en 1901 á 1900 en $2,517,256 y la salida en $1,668,262. La renta de aduana dió en 1901 $221,529 más que en 1900.

El valor oficial del comercio exterior, por países de procedencia y destino, conforme á los aforos de la tarifa de avalúos de los artículos de importación y á los precios corrientes de plaza los de exportación, se muestra en el siguiente cuadro:

Países.	Importación.	Exportación.	Total.
Inglaterra	$6,167,348	$2,270,094	$8,437,442
Alemania	2,913,537	3,195,124	6,108,661
Italia	2,108,469	482,818	2,591,287
Francia	2,161,139	4,925,604	7,086,743
España	1,860,762	615,086	2,475,848
Estados Unidos de América	2,077,750	1,938,128	4,015,878
Bélgica	1,424,008	4,188,009	5,612,017
Isla de Cuba	99,615	463,475	563,090
Chile	87,684	288,547	376,231
Paraguay	152,562		152,562
Portugal	17,123	234,770	251,893
Holanda	6,227		6,227
Canarias		56,335	56,335
Escocia		148,079	148,079
Malvinas		3,268	3,268
Austria-Hungría		75	75
Puertos no determinados		127,877	127,877
República Argentina	3,074,753	4,339,587	7,414,340
Estados Unidos del Brasil	1,540,955	4,454,250	5,995,205
Totales	23,691,932	27,731,126	51,423,058

Se ve por el cuadro que precede que Inglaterra ha sostenido con la República Oriental del Uruguay un movimiento comercial representado por más de ocho millones de pesos importaciones y exportaciones reunidas; sigue después Francia con más de siete millones, y después Alemania con más de seis millones; luego el Brasil con muy cerca de seis millones, y viene en seguida Bélgica con mas de cinco y medio millones, y después los Estados Unidos de América con mas de cuatro millones, Italia con más de dos y medio millones, y España con más de dos millones.

Los demás países que figuran en el cuadro no han alcanzado á un millón, excepto la República Argentina que presenta más de siete millones, pero respecto á ese país debe recordarse que la mayor parte de este movimiento con la República del Uruguay es puramente de tránsito, y por consiguiente no se debe hacerlo figurar entre los que representan las verdaderas importaciones ó exportaciones destinadas á consumos recíprocos.

En las importaciones continúa Inglaterra ocupando el primer puesto del comercio exterior, y luego siguen en su orden respectivo, Alemania, Francia, Italia, los Estados Unidos de América, España, el Brasil, Bélgica, etc.

Respecto á las exportaciones Francia figura en primera línea con muy cerca de cinco millones de pesos, luego el Brasil con más de cuatro millones; Bélgica con más de cuatro; Alemania con más de tres; Inglaterra con más de dos, y los Estados Unidos de América con cerca de dos millones.

COMERCIO EXTERIOR DURANTE EL PRIMER TRIMESTRE DE 1902.

La Dirección de Aduana ha publicado en la última quincena el resumen del comercio exterior de la República durante el primer trimestre del año corriente. De ese resumen resultan los siguientes datos:

Exportación	$11,346,377
Importación	5,830,988
Á favor de la República	5,515,389

DEUDA PÚBLICA.

La Oficina de Crédito Público, según El "Telégrafo Marítimo" de Montevideo, ha dado á luz tres estados detallados relativos á la deuda pública, de los cuales se extractan las cifras siguientes:

El estado número 1 demuestra el movimiento de la deuda desde el 26 de agosto de 1897 hasta el 30 de junio último, y su resumen es el siguiente:

Monto de la deuda en 26 de agosto de 1897	$121,427,447.69
Emitido en deuda de Certificados de Tesorería y Empréstito Extraordinario, 1ª y 2ª serie, y por la ley de 1901	10,017,400.00
Amortización desde el 26 de agosto de 1897 hasta el 31 de diciembre de 1901	6,641,560.12
Amortizaciones correspondientes al primer semestre de 1902	959,592.62
Total amortizado	7,601,152.74
Monto de la deuda pública en 30 de junio último	123,843,694.95

En el cuadro que precede están calculadas las amortizaciones de las Deudas Interior Unificada, Italiana, Empréstito Brasileño, y Extraordinario de 1897, 3ª y 4ª serie, á efectuarse en julio próximo.

El cuadro número 2 demuestra las emisiones de Deuda Pública autorizadas posteriormente al 26 de agosto de 1897 para solventar servicios y gastos imputables á la administración IDIARTE BORDA, que terminó en esa fecha, y da el resumen siguiente:

Emisiones autorizadas	$8,080,000.00
Servicios y gastos imputables á la administración Idiarte Borda	8,079,949.84
Diferencia	50.16
	8,080,000.00

El cuadro número 3 demuestra el servicio de la Deuda Pública desde 26 de agosto de 1897 hasta el 30 de junio de 1902, y da el resumen siguiente:

Intereses desde el 26 de agosto, 1897, á 31 de diciembre, 1901	$21,735,152.88
Amortización desde el 26 de agosto, 1897, á 31 de diciembre, 1901	4,319,802.49
Intereses en el primer semestre de 1902	1,632,510.30
Amortización en el primer semestre de 1902	659,533.77
Total de intereses y amortizaciones	28,346,999.44
Garantías de ferrocarriles	3,831,364.80

Comisiones		$70,082.61
Gastos		4,884.87
		32,253,331.72
Cambios:		
Ganancia	$26,615.96	
Pérdida	22,241.44	
		4,374.52
		32,248,957.20

A más de esta cantidad dice una nota de este cuadro número 3, se aplicó á la amortización de la deuda de liquidación $285,797.94, entregados por la Comisión liquidadora del Banco Nacional, y $24,061.53, procedentes de comisiones de depósitos judiciales.

El monto de los títulos de deuda publica amortizados en el período comprendido desde el 26 de agosto de 1897 hasta el 30 de junio de 1902 alcanza á la suma de $7,601,152.74, valor nominal, incluidas las amortizaciones á efectuarse en los primeros días del mes de julio próximo y que pertenecen al primer semestre del corriente año, quedando un monto correspondiente al 30 de juno de 1902 de $123,843,694.95, en el que está comprendida la cantidad de $382,935.87 del empréstito extraordinario de 1897, segunda série, á emitir, y la de $226,274.95 de la deuda de liquidación también á emitir y destinada á la conversión de los créditos pasivos del Banco Nacional, de acuerdo con la ley de 16 de agosto de 1899.

La cantidad invertida en el rescate de la citada suma de $7,601,152.74 en títulos alcanza á $4,979,336.26, procedentes de rentas generales á la que hay que agregar $285,797.94, entregados por la Comisión liquidadora del Banco Nacional, y $24,081.56 producto de comisiones de depósitos judiciales que se aplicaron al aumento del fondo amortizante de la deuda de liquidación.

Sumada á la cantidad invertida en amortizaciones, procedente de rentas generales, la pagada por intereses $23,367,663.18 alcanza lo invertido en el servicio de la deuda pública desde el 26 de agosto de 1897 á $28,346,999.44, y agregando lo pagado por concepto de garantías de ferrocarriles, comisiones y gastos, con deducción de la ganancia obtenida en los cambios, por pase de fondos á Londres, forman el total, de $32,248,957.20 según se detalla en el cuadro número 3.

DATOS SOBRE LA PROPIEDAD.

Durante el año de 1901, según datos publicados por la Dirección General de Estadística, fueron vendidas en toda la República 10,018 propiedades por un valor de $17,517,149.

En 1900 se vendieron 9,107 propiedades por $15,029,090. Resulta de esta comparación que la diferencia á favor de 1901 sólo fué de 911 propiedades vendidas por valor de $2,488,050.

Montevideo es el que figura con mayor número de propiedades que cambiaron de dueño, siendo en 1901 de 4,002 propiedades por valor de $8,355,009, y en 1900 de 3,962 propiedades por valor de $7,828,621, arrojando una pequeña diferencia á favor de 1901 de 33 propiedades por pesos 526,888.

En la campaña el número de propiedades vendidas en 1901 fué de 6,016 por $9,162,140, y en 1900 de 5,145 propiedades por $7,200,469, lo que da una diferencia á favor de 1901 de 871 propiedades por $1,961,671.

En estos datos, á pesar del débil movimiento que ofrecen de un año para otro, se ve una pequeña reacción tanto en el número de propiedades vendidas como en su valor.

En el año de 1901 se hipotecaron 3,071 propiedades por valor de $6,599,894, y en 1900, 2,738 propiedades por $6,587,865. La diferencia pues en todo el país, á favor de 1901 no fué mas que de 333 propiedades por $12,029.

En Montevideo fueron hipotecadas en 1901, 1,446 propiedades por $2,789,719; y en 1900, 1,521 propiedades por $3,269,203; lo que da una diferencia en contra de 1901 de 75 propiedades por $479,484.

En la campaña las hipotecas alcanzaron en 1901 á 1,625 propiedades por valor de $2,810,175; y en 1900 á 1,217 propiedades por $3,318,662, lo que da una diferencia á favor de 1901 de 408 propiedades por $491,513.

Respecto á la edificación, cuyos datos pertenecen únicamente al Departamento de Montevideo, no ofrecen tampoco grandes diferencias entre sí los años 1900 y 1901, como se verá por el cuadro siguiente:

	Metros.
Edificios nuevos en 1901	6,452.59
Idem idem en 1900	5,151.47
Reedificación en 1901	326.91
Idem en 1900	145.77
Refacciones en 1901	2,203.95
Idem en 1900	2,382.94
Cercos idem en 1901	6,797.07
Idem idem en 1900	3,920.86
Veredas idem en 1901	4,493.22
Idem idem en 1900	3,721.84

El único dato que ofrece el cuadro anterior con resultado de alguna importancia para 1901 es el relativo á la construcción de cercos, los cuales están representados en 1901 con 2,877 metros más que en 1900. Es probable que esta diferencia indique mayor ensanche de la novísima ciudad.

REGISTROS GENEALÓGICOS DE GANADERÍA NACIONAL.

MINISTERIO DE FOMENTO,
MONTEVIDEO, *julio 11 de 1902.*

Considerando: que es de suma conveniencia para los intereses ganaderos del país el establecimiento de los Registros Genealógicos de las razas puras de las diferentes especies de animales que comprende la ganadería nacional;

Considerando: que dicho servicio puede ser eficazmente prestado, sin recargo alguno para el Erario público, por la Asociación Rural del Uruguay, cuyas buenas disposiciones al respecto han sido manifestadas al Gobierno;

El Presidente de la República decreta:

ARTÍCULO 1°. Cométese á la expresada Asociación la formación de los Registros Genealógicos de las razas puras de las especies vacuna, ovina y caballar, exceptuándose de esta última las razas de carrera.

ART. 2°. La Asociación Rural del Uruguay formulará y presentará á la aprobación del Poder Ejecutivo los Reglamentos para la formación y el funcionamiento de los mencionados Registros.

ART. 3°. Los testimonios de inscripción y las certificaciones que con arreglo á los Registros expida la mencionada Asociación, tendrán valor de instrumentos públicos para la comprobación de los hechos que en dichos Registros se anoten.

ART. 4°. Las autoridades policiales prestarán su concurso á la Asociación Rural del Uruguay siempre que le fuese solicitado, para concurrir á la formación de los Registros que por el presente decreto se disponen.

ART. 5°. La Asociación Rural del Uruguay remitirá al Departamento Nacional de Ganadería copia de cada inscripción que efectúe.

ART. 6°. Comuníquese, publíquese, etc.

GASTOS PARA EL DRAGADO DEL PUERTO.

El Senado y Cámara de Representantes de la República Oriental del Uruguay, reunidos en asamblea general, decretan:

ARTÍCULO 1°. Apruébase la inversión de ciento veinte mil (120,000) francos que como sobrante de la suma de cuatro millones novecientos mil (4,900,000) francos destinada por el contrato de 18 de enero de 1901 para material de dragado, ha hecho el Poder Ejecutivo en la compra de un vapor destinado al servicio de inspección de las obras del puerto, por el precio de treinta y dos mil pesos ($32,000), según el contrato respectivo.

ART. 2°. Este precio de $32,000 se imputará á la reserva disponible de 120,000 francos á que se refiere el artículo anterior, y además á la suma de diez mil pesos oro ($10,000) en que se integra con tal objeto el presupuesto de la Oficina Técnica Administrativa de las Obras del Puerto.

ART. 3°. Comuníquese, etc.

BOLETIM MENSAL

DA

SECRETARIA INTERNACIONAL DAS REPUBLICAS AMERICANAS,

União Internacional das Republicas Americanas.

VOL. XIII. SETEMBRO DE 1902. No. 3.

TRATADO GERAL DE ARBITRAMENTO ENTRE A REPUBLICA ARGENTINA E A DO PARAGUAY, PROCLAMADO EM 5 DE JUNHO DE 1902.

Os Governos da Republica Argentina e da Republica do Paraguay, animados do commum desejo de resolver por meios amistosos qualquer questão que suscitar-se entre os dous paizes, resolveram celebrar um Tratado Geral de Arbitramento, e para este fim nomearam como seus Plenipotenciarios, a saber:

O Exmo. Senhor Presidente da Republica Argentina, seu Enviado Extraordinario e Ministro Plenipotenciario na Republica do Paraguay, Don LAURO CABRAL, e o Exmo. Senhor Presidente da Republica do Paraguay, seu Ministro Secretario de Estado das Relações Exteriores, Don JOSÉ S. DECOUD, os quaes, tendo communicado seus plenos poderes, que foram achados em boa e devida forma, convieram nos artigos seguintes:

ARTIGO 1°. As Altas Partes Contratantes obrigam-se a submetter a juizo arbitral todas as controversias, de qualquer natureza, que por qualquer causa surgirem entre ellas, comtanto que não affectem os preceitos da Constituição de um ou outro paiz e sempre que não possam ser resolvidas mediante negociações directas.

ART. 2°. Não podem renovar-se em virtude deste tratado, as questões que tenham sido objecto de arranjos definitivos entre as partes. Em taes casos o arbitramento será limitado exclusivamente ás questões que se suscitarem sobre validade, interpretação e cumprimento de ditos arranjos.

ART. 3°. Em cada caso occorrente será constituido o tribunal arbitral que deva resolver a controversia suscitada. Si não houver conformidade na constituição do tribunal, este será composto de tres juizes. Cada Estado nomeará um arbitro e estes designarão o terceiro. Si não puderem por-se de accordo sobre essa designação, o fará o Chefe de um terceiro Estado que indicarão os arbitros nomeados pelas partes. Não pondo-se de accordo, para esta ultima nomeação, será solicitada sua designação do Presidente da Conferencia Suissa. O arbitro assim eleito será de direito Presidente do Tribunal.

Não poderá ser nomeado arbitro terceiro a pessoa que nesse caracter tenha sentenciado já em um juizo arbitral de conformidade com èste tratado.

ART. 4°. Nenhum dos arbitros poderá ser cidadão dos Estados contratantes nem domiciliado em seu territorio. Tambem não poderá ter interesse nas questões que sejam objecto do arbitramento.

ART. 5°. No caso de não acceitação, de renuncia ou impedimento de um ou mais dos arbitros, se proverá a sua substituição do mesmo modo adoptado para a nomeação do arbitro primitivo.

ART. 6°. Os pontos compromettidos serão fixados pelos Estados contratantes, que poderão tambem determinar a amplitude dos poderes dos arbitros e qualquer outra circumstancia relativa ao procedimento.

ART. 7°. Em defeito de estipulações especiaes entre as partes, corresponde ao tribunal designar a epoca e o lugar de suas sessões fora do territorio dos Estados contratantes, escolher o idioma que deverá ser empregado, determinar os methodos de substanciação, as formalidades e termos que se prescreverão ás partes, os procedimentos a seguir-se, e, em geral, tomar todas as medidas que sejam necessarias para seu proprio funccionamento e resolver todas as difficuldades processaes que pudessem surgir no curso do debate. As partes comprometem-se a por á disposição dos arbitros todos os meios de informação que delles dependam.

ART. 8°. Cada uma das partes poderá constituir um ou mais mandatarios que a representem perante o tribunal arbitral.

ART. 9°. O tribunal é competente para decidir sobre a regularidade de sua propria constituição, validade do compromisso e sua interpretação. É igualmente competente para resolver as controversias que surgirem entre as partes contratantes sobre si determinadas questões têm sido ou não pontos submettidos á jurisdicção arbitral na escriptura de compromisso.

ART. 10. O tribunal deverá decidir de accordo com os principios do direito internacional, a menos que o compromisso imponha a applicação de regras especiaes ou auctorize aos arbitros a decidir como arbitros amigaveis.

ART. 11. Não poderá ser formado tribunal sem a concurrencia dos tres arbitros.

No caso que a minoria, devidamente citada, não quizesse assistir ás deliberações ou a outros actos do processo, o tribunal será formado com sómente a maioria dos arbitros, fazendo-se constar a ausencia voluntaria ou injustificada da minoria.

Se terá como sentença o que resolva a maioria dos arbitros, mas si o arbitro terceiro não acceitasse o parecer de nenhum dos arbitros nomeados pelas partes, seu dictame será cousa julgada.

Art. 12. A sentença deverá decidir definitivamente cada ponto em litigio e com expressão de seu fundamento.

Será redactada em duplicata e firmada por todos os arbitros. Si algum delles se negar a subscrevel-a, os outros deverão fazer menção em acta especial desta circumstancia e a sentença produzirá effeito sempre que esteja firmada pela maioria dos arbitros. O arbitro em dissidencia se limitará a fazer constar sua discordia no acto de firmar a sentença e sem expressão de seus fundamentos.

Art. 13. A sentença devera ser notificada a cada uma das partes por meio de seu representante perante o tribunal.

Art. 14. A sentença legalmente pronunciada decide dentro dos limites de seu alcance a contenda entre as partes.

Art. 15. O tribunal estabelecerá na sentença o prazo dentro do qual deve ser executada, sendo competente para decidir as questões que possam surgir com motivo da execução da mesma.

Art. 16. A sentença é inappellavel e seu cumprimento está confiado á honra das nações signatarias deste pacto.

Sem embargo, será admittido o recurso de revisão perante o mesmo tribunal que a pronunciou, sempre que se interponha antes de vencido o prazo assignalado para sua execução nos seguintes casos:

1°. Si se tem dictado sentença em virtude de um documento falso ou adulterado.

2°. Si a sentença tem sido em todo ou em parte a consequencia de um error de facto que resulta dos autos ou documentos da causa.

Art. 17. Cada uma das partes pagará os gastos proprios e a metade dos gastos geraes do tribunal arbitral.

Art. 18. O presente tratado vigorará por um periodo de dez annos a contar desde a troca das ratificações. Si não fôr denunciado seis mezes antes de seu vencimento, será em vigor por outro periodo de dez annos e assim successivamente.

O presente tratado será ratificado e trocadas suas ratificações em Assumpção dentro de seis mezes de sua data.

Em fe do qual os Plenipotenciarios da Republica do Paraguay e da Republica Argentina firmaram e sellaram com seus respectivos sellos e em duplicata o presente tratado na cidade de Assumpção, aos seis dias do mez de Novembro do anno de mil oitocentos noventa e nove.

[L. S.] José S. Decoud.
[L. S.] Lauro Cabral.

Reunidos no Gabinete do Ministerio das Relações Exteriores da Republica do Paraguay suas Excellencias o Senhor LAURO CABRAL, Enviado Extraordinario e Ministro Plenipotenciario da Republica Argentina e o Senhor Doutor Don MANUEL DOMINGUEZ, Ministro das Relações Exteriores, conformes no proposito de modificar o Tratado Geral de Arbitramento celebrado entre os dous Governos em 6 de Novembro do 1899, na parte que trata da formação do tribunal arbitral, e com o objecto de assegurar sua constituição sem os inconvenientes proprios de um tribunal permanente, convieram no seguinte:

O artigo 3° do tratado referido fica modificado como segue:

"ART. 3°. Em cada caso occorrente será constituido o tribunal arbitral que deva resolver a controversia suscitada. Si não houver conformidade na constituição do tribunal, este será composto de tres juizes. Cada Estado nomeará um arbitro e estes designarão o terceiro. Si não puderem por-se de accordo sobre essa designação, o fará o chefe de um terceiro Estado que indicarão os arbitros nomeados pelas partes. Não pondo-se de accordo para esta ultima nomeação, cada parte designará uma potencia differente e a eleição do terceiro arbitro será feita pelas duas potencias assim designadas. O arbitro assim escolhido será de direito presidente do tribunal. Não poderá ser nomeada arbitro terceiro a pessoa que nesse caracter tenha sentenciado já em um juizo arbitral de conformidade com este tratado."

O presente protocollo será ratificado e trocado simultaneamente com o tratado de arbitramento do qual formará parte integrante.

Em fê do qual o firmam em duplicata na cidade de Assumpção, aos vinte e cinco de Janeiro do anno de um mil nove centos e dous.

[L. S.] LAURO CABRAL.
[L. S.] MANUEL DOMINGUEZ.

Na cidade de Assumpção, aos dez e seis dias do mez de Maio do anno de mil novecentos e dous, reunidos no Gabinete do Ministerio das Ralações Exteriores da Republica do Paraguay, Sua Excellencia o Senhor Doutor Don MANUEL DOMINGUEZ, Ministro das Relações Exteriores, e sua Excellencia o Senhor Don CARLOS BURGOS, Encarregado de Negocios *ad interim* da Republica Argentina, com o objecto de por em protocollo o accordo celebrado em conferencias anteriores, expuzeram: haver caducado o dia seis do corrente mez o prazo fixado no protocollo addicional, firmado o tres de Maio de mil novecentos e um, já prorogado por duas vezes, para a ratificação e troca do Tratado Geral de Arbitramento celebrado entre ambos os Governos o dia seis de Nevembro de mil oitocentos noventa a nove, em razão de não haver-se approvado para o citado dia pelo Congresso Nacional do Paraguay o protocollo de vinte e cinco de Janeiro ultimo, modificando o artigo terceiro do dito pacto.

Pelo qual e depois de haver exhibido seus plenos Poderes, que foram encontrados em boa e devida forma, convieram os negociadores transferir até o quinze de Julho proximo o prazo dentro de cujo termo deve effectuar-se a ratificação e troca do referido Tratado Geral de Arbitramento.

Este protocollo será considerado como parte addicional do alludido pacto.

Em fé do qual, firmaram e sellaram com seus respectivos sellos o presente protocollo.

[L. S.] MANUEL DOMINGUEZ.
[L. S.] CARLOS BURGOS.

ACTA DE TROCA.

Reunidos no Gabinete do Ministerio das Relações Exteriores da Republica do Paraguay, Sua Excellencia o Senhor Don MANUEL DOMINGUEZ, Ministro das Relações Exteriores, e Sua Excellencia o Senhor Don CARLOS BURGOS, Encarregado de Negocios *ad interim* da Republica Argentina, com o objecto de proceder á troca das ratificações do Tratado Geral de Arbitramento concluido entre a Republica do Paraguay e a Republica Argentina, o dia seis de Novembro do anno mil novecentos noventa e nove, e depois de haver-se communicado seus respectivos plenos poderes que foram achados em boa e devida forma, procederam á leitura dos instrumentos de ratificação do referido pacto internacional e encontrando-os conformes, effectuaram a troca de estylo.

Em fê do que firmaram e sellaram a presente acta, em duplicata, na cidade de Assumpção aos cinco dias do mez de Junho de mil novecentos e dous.

(Firmado) MANUEL DOMINGUEZ.
(Firmado) CARLOS BURGOS.

BOLIVIA.

DECRETO RELATIVO ÁS MARCAS DE FABRICA.

ARTIGO 1°. As patentes de marcas de fabrica levarão o numero que lhes corresponda pela ordem de seu registro no Ministerio de Fomento e terão adherido, no reverso, o debuxo que represente a marca de fabrica, sellado com o sello do Ministerio e firmado pelo Official Maior do ramo.

ART. 2°. No Ministerio de Fomento se levará um livro de registro das patentes expedidas, annotando o numero e o objecto, e adherindo outro exemplar do debuxo da marca de fabrica que será sellado e firmado pelo concessionario ou seu apoderado, devendo cumprir-se estas mesmas formalidades de garantia no registro que levam os Notarios de Fazenda.

ART. 3°. As mercadorias com marca determinada, pedidas ao estrangeiro em data anterior á da apresentação da solicitude do registro da mesma marca perante uma Prefeitura, não se considerarão objectos de commercio expedidos com marca falsificada.

ART. 4°. Os prefeitos de Departamento ordenarão que a publicação das solicitudes de deposito e registro das marcas de fabrica se faça no Boletim Departamental, ou em algum dos periodicos de mais circulação, para que sejam conhecidas opportunamente pelos commerciantes que tivessem pedido mercadorias em data anterior á da apresentação da solicitude do registro da marca.

ART. 5°. As patentes anteriormente concedidas formarão a Serie A e serão numeradas pela ordem de sua apresentação no Ministerio. A Serie B se abrirá com o No. 1, para as patentes que se registrarem desde a data.

ART. 6°. Estas disposições são complementarias das estabelecidas pelos Decretos Supremos de 24 de Março de 1897 e de 13 de Março de 1900 que continuarão em plena vigencia.

O Ministerio de Fomento e Instrucção Publica, fica encarregado da execução e cumprimento do presente Decreto.

Dado na cidade de La Paz, aos 30 dias do mez de Maio de 1902.

JOSÉ MANUEL PANDO.
ANDRES S. MUÑOZ.

ESTADOS UNIDOS.

COMMERCIO COM A AMERICA LATINA.

IMPORTAÇÕES E EXPORTAÇÕES.

Na pagina 786 apparece a ultima relação do commercio entre os Estados Unidos e os paizes latino-americanos, tomada da compilação feita pela Secção de Estatistica do Departamento do Thesouro dos Estados Unidos. A relação corresponde ao mez de Julho de 1902, com uma relação comparativa para o mez correspondente do anno anterior, assim como para os siete mezes findos em Julho de 1902, comparados com os correspondentes de 1901. Deve-se explicar que os algarismos das diversas alfandegas, mostrando as importações e exportações de um só mez não são recebidos no Departamento no Thesouro até quasi o dia 20 do mez seguinte e perde-se algum tempo necessariamente em sua compilação e impressão. Por conseguinte as estatisticas para o mez de Julho, por exemplo, não são publicadas até os primeiros dias de Setembro.

A INDUSTRIA DE CONSTRUCÇÕES NAVAES EM 1902.

Segundo estatisticas organizadas pela Repartição de Navegação dos Estados Unidos, foram construidos e registrados durante o anno fiscal que terminou em 30 de Junho de 1902, 1,657 navios de 473,981 toneladas, contra 1,709 navios de 489,616 toneladas no anno anterior. A diminuição havida no numero dos construidos foi realizada em navios de vela, barcos de canal, escaleres, etc. A tonelagem total dos navios de vela construidos durante o anno foi de 101,072 toneladas, contra 128,099 toneladas no anno anterior. Os novos barcos de canal, escaleres, etc., têm um deslocamento total de 57,502 toneladas, contra 88,331 toneladas no anno anterior. O deslocamento dos novos vapores de aço é de 275,479 toneladas, contra 235,265 toneladas no anno passado. O numero dos vapores construidos foi de 94, tendo cada um um deslocamento de mais de 1,000 toneladas. Deste numero, 41 vapores de aço de 158,631 toneladas foram construidos nos estaleiros dos Grandes Lagos. Nestes estaleiros foram construidos com destino ao serviço com as Antilhas dous vapores, o *Watson* e o *Buckman*, de 1,820 toneladas cada um; um vapor para carga denominado *Hugoma*, de 2,182 toneladas, e dous grandes vapores de carga, *Minnetonka* e *Minnewaska*, de 5,270 toneladas cada um.

O numero dos vapores de aço lançados dos estaleiros da costa é muito inferior ao que se esperava. A ceremonia de lançamento no caso de quasi todos estes vapores realizou-se tres ou oito mezes mais tarde que a data fixada, e ainda não estão promptos alguns que se esperavam ser em trafego por esta data. Essas demoras foram devidas em parte á greve havida na industria do aço no anno passado, á grande procura de aço para construcções em toda a parte do paiz, aos baixos preços de fretes no mar, e ao pequeno numero de ordens recebidas para construcções navaes. Em Julho do anno passado havia em construcção ou contractados, vapores de aço para alto mar com 255,000 toneladas de deslocamento, ao passo que na actualidade os vapores em construcção têm un deslocamento total de só 160,000 toneladas.

Os novos vapores construidos nos estaleiros de costa comprehendem o paquete transatlantico *Kroonland*, de 12,760 toneladas, o qual é o maior vapor jamais construido neste paiz; o paquete *Korea* da linha Pacific Mail, de 11,276 toneladas de deslocamento e com uma velocidade de 19 nós, o qual é o maior e o mais rapido navio mercante do Pacifico; *Shamut* e *Tremont*, de 1,606 toneladas cada um, destinados á linha de navegação que faz o serviço entre os Estados Unidos e as Philippinas, e *Alaskan*, de 8,671 toneladas de arqueação que é o maior paquete jamais lançado dos estaleiros do Pacifico. Os vapores *Finland* e *Siberia* já foram lançados ao mar e serão registrados e postos em serviço antes do fim do anno. Dous vapores já estão promptos para o serviço de navegação entre os Estados Unidos e Hawaii via Cabo Horn, e mais dous paquetes de 8,000 toneladas estão em construcção para essa mesma linha. Os nove vapores de alto mar restantes são destinados á navegação costeira.

DESENVOLVIMENTO INDUSTRIAL DURANTE UM SECULO.

A Secção de Estatistica do Departamento do Thesouro publicou recentemente uma monographia intitulada "Progress of the United States in its Material Industries" (Progresso dos Estados Unidos em suas Industrias Materiaes) que mostra as condições nos Estados Unidos por periodos de dez annos desde 1800 até 1850, e annualmente desde 1850 até 1902. Esta monographia consiste de uma serie de mappas indicando a area, população, riqueza, divida, moeda em circulação, bancos, fazendas, fabricas, rendas, despezas, importação, exportação, estradas de ferro, a industria da construcção de navios e muitos outros factores do desenvolvimento nacional.

Os algarismos consignados mostram, em muitos casos um desenvolvimento phenomenal nas industrias, finanças, producção e vias de communicação do paiz. A area do paiz ascendeu de 827,844 milhas quadradas em 1800, a 3,025,600 milhas quadradas em 1902, não incluindo a Alaska e as ilhas pertencentes aos Estados Unidos. A população por milha quadrada, que foi de 3.6 em 1810, ascendeu a 26.1 em 1902, não obstante que a area augmentou enormemente durante este periodo.

A riqueza total ascendeu de $7,000,000,000 em 1850, a $94,000,000,000 em 1900, e a riqueza por cabeça ascendeu de $307 em 1850 a $1,235 em 1900. Os algarismos relativos á divida publica e juros são os em que se nota a maior fluctuação. Em 1800, a divida publica foi de $15 por cabeça; em 1840, baixou a 21 centavos; em 1852, foi de $2.67; em 1861, antes que rebentou a guerra, foi de $2.74, ascendendo a $76.98 por cabeça em 1865, e diminuindo depois da guerra a $38.27 em 1880; foi de $14.22 em 1890, $12.64 em 1893, $13.60 em 1896 e $12.97 em 1902.

A moeda em circulação montou a $13.85 por cabeça em 1860, chegou a $20.57 durante o periodo do papel moeda, baixando depois até 1881, quando chegou a $21.71 por cabeça. Em 1892, foi de $24.60 por cabeça, $21.44 em 1896, $26.93 em 1900, e $28.40 em 1902, que foi a maior cifra a que tem chegado. Os depositos nas caixas economicas montaram a $1,138,576 em 1820, a $2,973,304 em 1830, a $43,431,130 em 1850, a $149,277,504 em 1860, $549,874,358 em 1870, $819,106,973 em 1880, $1,524,844,506 em 1890, $1,810,597,023 em 1895 e $2,597,094,580 em 1901. Os depositos individuaes nos bancos nacionaes ascenderam de $500,910,873 em 1865 a $3,111,690,196 em 1902.

O numero das fazendas ascendeu de 1,449,073 em 1850 a 5,739,657 em 1900. O valor destas fazendas incluindo os edificios, etc., foi de $4,000,000,000 em 1850 e de $20,000,000,000 em 1900, e o valor total dos seus productos ascendeu de $1,958,000,000 em 1870 a $3,764,000,000 em 1900. O valor dos animaes domesticos augmentou de $544,000,000 em 1850 a $2,981,000,000 em 1900. O valor dos productos das fabricas ascendeu de $1,000,000,000 em 1850 a $13,000,000,000 em 1900, ao passo que o numero de operarios ascendeu de menos de 1,000,000 em

1850 a 6,750,000 em 1900. O seguinte mappa mostra os algarismos de alguns dos mais importantes quadros da monographia para os annos de 1890 e 1902:

	1890.	1902.
Divida publica	$890,784,370	$969,457,214
Moeda em circulação	$1,429,251,270	$2,246,529,412
Saldos de bancos liquidados	$58,845,279,505	$1,111,190,226,021
Depositos de caixas economicas	$1,524,844,506	$2,597,091,580
Depositos de bancos nacionaes	$1,485,095,856	$2,191,690,196
Numero das fazendas	4,564,641	5,739,657
Valor dos productos de fazenda	$2,460,107,454	$3,764,177,706
Valor dos animaes domesticos	$2,418,766,028	$2,981,054,115
Producção total de carvão ... toneladas	140,866,931	261,677,961
Producção do aço ... toneladas	4,277,071	13,473,595
INDUSTRIAS MANUFACTUREIRAS.		
Numero de operarios	4,712,622	5,719,137
Total dos salarios	$2,283,216,529	$2,735,430,848
Valor dos productos	$5,369,579,191	$13,039,279,566
A INDUSTRIA DO FERRO E DO AÇO.		
Total dos salarios	$95,736,792	$134,739,004
Valor dos productos	$478,687,519	$835,759,034
Extensão das vias ferreas em trafego ... milhas	166,651	201,839
Carga transportada pela distancia de uma milha ... toneladas	520,439,082	584,695,935
Preço de frete por milha e por tonelada ... centavos	93	75

PRODUCÇÃO DO COBRE.

A Secção de Estudos Geologicos dos Estados Unidos calcula em 300,000,000 libras o stock de cobre dos Estados Unidos no dia 1° de Janeiro de 1902.

A producção do cobre no mundo em 1901, foi de 511,803 toneladas inglezas, contra 487,206 toneladas em 1900, 463,693 toneladas em 1899 e 429,379 toneladas em 1898.

A producção total de cobre nos Estados Unidos em 1901 foi de 268,782 toneladas inglezas, contra 270,588 toneladas em 1900.

O valor total do cobre exportado pelos Estados Unidos em 1901 foi de $36,071,448, contra $58,875,439 em 1900, $43,845,654 em 1899 e $35,545,251 em 1898. A Allemanha é o principal importador do cobre, pois a maior parte do metal que se envia aos Paizes Baixos está em transito para aquelle paiz; por outro lado, uma parte do cobre que se exporta para o Reino Unido é reexportada para outros paizes.

O consumo do cobre nos Estados Unidos em 1901, foi calculado em 382,761,014 libras, contra 356,891,121 libras em 1900.

MEXICO.

COMMERCIO PARA OS PRIMEIROS NOVE MEZES DE 1902-3.

As estatisticas do commercio da Republica do Mexico para os primeiros nove mezes do anno financeiro de 1902, publicadas pela Secção de Estatistica do Departamento do Thesouro, mostram que a importação foi no valor de $44,378,251 ouro, comparada com $48,037,851 no mesmo periodo do anno anterior. A exportação foi no valor de $113,496,098.50, contra $114,136,377.25 no periodo correspondente de 1901. A diminuição notada no valor da importação foi realizada principalmente nos seguintes artigos: machinas e apparelhos mechanicos, generos de algodão, papel e manufacturas de papel e licores alcoolicos. Essa diminuição não foi devida a uma reducção no consumo, mas ao facto de que os mercados estão sendo suppridos pelas fabricas nacionaes.

A industria da fabricação de algodão tem sido favorecida pelo Governo do Mexico, e a producção tem augmentado tão rapidamente que o Mexico procura mercados na America Central e do Sul para o excesso da producção. Tem-se feito grande progresso na manufactura de papel e actualmente pode-se produzir na Republica papel de qualquer classe, mas a producção não é sufficiente para o consumo. A fabricação de licores espirituosos e de cerveja tem havido enorme desenvolvimento durante os ultimos annos e o Mexico tem hoje fabricas de cerveja que produzem um artigo igual ao importado e por um preço muito menor. O alcohol empregado é produzido de plantas do paiz. O imposto sobre as fabricas de destillação importa em $500,000 annualmente.

DESPEZA DO GOVERNO PARA 1903.

A despeza geral do Governo do Mexico para o exercicio de 190 (de 1° de Junho de 1902 até 1° de Junho de 1903) é orçada em $65,429,880.64. Esta somma é $691,064.81 mais que a fixada pelo Secretario LIMANTOUR e será distribuida pelos seguintes serviços:

Poder Legislativo	$1,146,888.80
Poder Executivo	304,159.51
Poder Judiciario	425,250.65
Ministerio das Relações Exteriores	720,941.30
Ministerio dos Negocios Interiores	5,122,734.00
Ministerio da Justiça	894,284.65
Ministerio da Instrucção Publica	2,646,335.30
Ministerio do Fomento, Colonização e Industria	1,097,266.31
Ministerio da Viação e Obras Publicas	9,461,828.90
Ministerio da Fazenda e Credito Publico	7,103,512.35
Serviços administrativos	22,216,893.00
Divida Publica	14,299,785.87
Total	$65,429,880.64

A despeza para o exercicio de 1901–2 foi fixada em $62,275,101.83, que é $3,154,778.81 menos que a orçada para o exercicio de 1903.

PERU.

FOMENTO DA IMMIGRAÇÃO NA REPUBLICA.

O Governo do Peru, com o fim de attrahir a corrente immigratoria europea para este paiz, publicou um pamphleto intitulado "Guia do Immigrante," impresso em hespanhol, italiano e francez, no qual se dão a conhecer as vantagens que o Peru offerece á immigração. A região do Peru que offerece maiores vantagens á colonização é a que atravessa a "via central" desde San Luis de Shuaro até Iquitos. Essa via põe em communicação directa os oceanos Pacifico e Atlantico e proporciona duas sahidas aos productos dessa região. Os terrenos adjacentes á via podem ser explorados já seja aproveitando seus productos naturaes, como a borracha, madeiras de construcção, resinas, etc., ou mediante cultivos de cacáo, café, canna de assucar e coca. Em virtude de uma lei promulgada em Dezembro de 1898, as terras de montanha podem ser adquiridas pelas formas seguintes; por compra, pagando cinco soles por hectare; por concessão, pagando um sol por hectare nos tres primeiros annos e igual somma no successivo pela parte cultivada e dous soles por cada hectare não cultivado; por contracto de colonização e por adjudicação gratuita, sempre que esta não passe de dous hectares. Os terrenos de montanha contêm arvores productores de borracha, resinas e madeiras de construcção e o solo presta-se admiravelmente ao cultivo de cacáo, café, canna de assucar, coca, etc. A desegualdade do territorio e sua variedade climatologica e geologica permittem que no Peru se produzam todos os fructos dos paizes frios, temperados e quentes. O Governo dedica annualmente para conservação de via central e para colonização dos terrenos immediatos a quantia de 90,000 soles.

A lei de Dezembro de 1898, além de auctorizar a venda de terrenos de montanha, estabelece duas formas de contracto para a exploração de arvores de borracha; arrendamento de grupos de 150 arvores, á razão de 20 centavos annuaes por cada grupo e igual somma por cada hectare de terreno em que se achem, e arrendamento de determinado numero de hectares de terreno pelo prazo de dez annos e com prohibição de cortar ou destruir as arvores, pagando o concessionario dous soles por cada 46 kilogrammas de borracha que extrahir.

O immigrante goza dos mesmos direitos civis que os nacionaes e pode convertir-se prompto em proprietario de terrenos de montanha ou seja da região das florestas, de conformidade com a lei de 21 de Dezembro de 1898, que estabelece como formas de acquisição, a de compra, a de arrendamento, a de contracto de colonização e a de adjudicação gratuita. Terras da costa, de conformidade com a lei de 9 de Outubro de 1893, podem ser adquiridas com a condição de irrigal-as sufficientemente. O Governo offerece ao colono toda classe de franquias. A escassez de braços para a agricultura e para as industrias dá lugar a que o trabalho esteja bem remunerado no Peru. Os salarios no campo para labores agricolas variam entre setenta centavos e um sol vinte. Os artesanos, carpinteiros, ferreiros, mechanicos, etc., ganham de dous a quatro soles diarios, segundo sua competencia e a necessidade que delles se tenha.

O Peru é um paiz essencialmente mineiro. As minas de prata e de cobre são exploradas em grande escala. Abundam tambem depositos de sal, naphta, carvão de pedra, petroleo, aguas mineraes e borax. O numero das propriedades mineiras registradas de 1899 a 1902 foi o seguinte:

	Numero.
1899	1,107
1900	1,663
1901	1,014
1902	532

Quanto ás vias de communicação, além dos caminhos naturaes, fluviaes e artificiaes, o Peru tem em trafego onze vias ferreas de bitola larga, tendo uma extensão total de 1,386 kilometros, e sete estradas de ferro de bitola estreita, com uma extensão total de 204 kilometros.

VENEZUELA.

COMMERCIO DO DISTRICTO DE CARACAS DURANTE O ANNO DE 1901.

O relatorio sobre o commercio do districto consular de Caracas para 1901, apresentado ao seu Governo pelo consul inglez, mostra o movimento commercial dos portos de La Guaira, Puerto Cabello e Maracaibo. A importação dos districtos de La Guaira e de Puerto Cabello em 1901, comparada com a de 1900, mostra um ligeiro augmento no caso daquelle, e uma sensivel diminuição no caso deste, ao passo que a exportação desses dous districtos accusa um consideravel augmento sobre a do anno anterior. No districto de Maracaibo, o valor da exportação foi um pouco maior em 1901 do que em 1900. Do relatorio em referencia foram tomados os seguintes detalhes sobre o commercio e a situação geral da Republica.

Segundo os dados estatisticos publicados no Boletim de Abril 1902, houve um augmento na quantidade dos artigos de todas as classes importados pelo porto de La Guaira em 1901, em confronto com a importação do anno anterior. Dos artigos importados, os principaes foram carvão de pedra, productos alimenticios, mercadorias e cimento. Quanto aos productos alimenticios, as maiores remessas foram recebidas nos mezes de Agosto e Setembro. O augmento havido na importação desses productos foi devido á enorme quantidade de milho importada dos Estados Unidos como resultado de um decreto promulgado em Julho, que dispunha a entrada livre de direitos do milho e feijão por um periodo de dous mezes.

A importação desses productos, comparada com a do anno anterior, mostra um augmento de 2,835 toneladas. A quantidade de mercadorias importadas em 1901, foi de 1,834 toneladas mais que no anno anterior. Esse augmento se deve ao facto de que em Maio foi posta em execução uma lei establecendo um augmento de direitos de importação de 12½ por ciento, e alguns importadores anteciparam o effeito desta lei, fazendo maiores compras no estrangeiro. O augmento nas entradas de carvão attingiu a 4,396 toneladas, e o numero das embarcações empregadas neste commercio em 1901, foi de 13 mais que no anno precedente. A colheita de café do districto foi muito reduzida, devido á secca, e a exportação desse producto mostra uma diminuição de 3,010 toneladas, comparada com a do anno anterior. A exportação de cacáo foi de 1,992 toneladas menos que em 1900. A diminuição havida no numero de couros exportados foi de 32,469, ou seja 293 toneladas.

A maior parte do café exportado foi com destino a Nova York. Da quantidade total exportada, 40 por cento foi enviado ao mercado de Nova York, 20 por cento a Hamburgo e a parte restante a Havre e outros portos. O cacáo de Venezuela encontra seu melhor mercado na França. Dos 70,821 saccos desse producto exportados durante o anno, 57,000 saccos foram enviados aos tres portos de Havre, St. Lazaire e Bordeaux. Os couros e pelles vão em sua maior parte para Nova York. Dos 84,000 couros e pelles exportados, 76,000 foram enviados para este porto. Durante todo o anno de 1901, achava-se ancorado no porto de La Guaira um navio de guerra estrangeiro, e ás vezes tres ou quatro navios ao mesmo tempo. Isto foi naturalmente de grande beneficio para a cidade, pois necessitavam de grandes quantidades de carne fresca, aves domesticas e legumes. Diz o relatorio que a quantidade total dos productos importados do Reino Unido no anno de 1901, comparada com a de 1900, mostra um augmento de 3,264 toneladas, sendo o carvão o principal artigo importado.

Quanto ao movimento commercial de Puerto Cabello, diz o relatorio que as pequenas colheitas soffreram grande prejuizo por causa da secca e foram importadas grandes quantidades de cereaes. O principal artigo importado foi o arroz. Os algarismos indicando o commercio com a Allemanha e a Hollanda mostram um ligeiro augmento, comparados com os do anno anterior, ao passo que o commercio com os Estados Unidos, não obstante as maiores remessas de milho e feijão, não attingiu ás cifras do anno anterior. O seguinte quadro dá o valor e a procedencia dos generos importados no Puerto Cabello durante o anno de 1901:

	£	s	d		£	s	d
Allemanha	63, 746	11	3	Hollanda	32, 533	5	2
Estados Unidos	51, 506	0	1	Italia	4, 381	7	11
França	34, 629	1	0	Reino Unido	64, 320	3	5
Hespanha	3, 432	3	1	Outros paizes	607	8	9

Conforme estes algarismos a importação do porto mostra um augmento de 25 por cento, comparada com a de 1900, e de mais de 40 por cento, comparada com a de 1898.

O quadro que segue indica a quantidade dos artigos exportados deste porto durante o anno:

	Toneladas.		Toneladas.
Algodão	4	Madeiras de construcção	374
Cacao	456	Metaes velhos	61
Café	9, 281	Pelles de cabra	261
Coco	75	Pelles de veado	35
Couros	540	Quinina	13
Divi-Divi	7	Sementes	19

Entraram e sahiram deste porto durante o anno 325 embarcações estrangeiras, das quaes 317 eram vapores e 8 veleiros. Os pavilhões que mais se fizeram representar nesse movimento foram os norueguenses, francezes e hollandezes.

A exportação de gado vaccum de Puerto Cabello em 1901 attingiu a 66,049 cabeças, contra 18,774 cabeças em 1900 e 64,083 cabeças em 1899, que representa a exportação de Puerto Cabello e La Guaira.

O movimento commercial do porto de Maracaibo em 1901 foi muito satisfactorio. Houve um ligeiro augmento na exportação. O seguinte quadro demonstra a quantidade dos productos exportados do porto de Maracaibo durante os annos de 1901 e 1900:

Generos.	Quantitade.	
	1901.	1900.
	Toneladas.	*Toneladas.*
Assucar mascavado	283	274
Bexigas de peixe	36	43
Cacao	154	184
Café	25, 626	20, 829
Copaiba	40¾	36½
Couros	456	338
Divi-Divi	3, 368	1, 781
Fustete	6, 272	5, 421
Pelles de cabra	139	121
Pelles de veado	7¾	4½
Quinina	6¼	4

OS COMBUSTIVEIS DO MUNDO.

O assumpto da producção de carvão de pedra tornou-se um dos mais importantes em vista da crescente procura de combustiveis. Constitue actualmente uma importante questão economica na Europa, onde, devido ao desenvolvimento das industrias manufactureiras, a producção das minas de carvão não basta para as necessidades do consumo. Este assumpto foi recentemente discutido de um modo muito interessante pelo Dr. Ferdinand Fischer, de Göttingen, Allemanha, quem tem colhido com muito cuidado todos os dados que lhe foi possivel obter relativos á riqueza em carvão do mundo.

Segundo os calculos feitos pelo Dr. Fischer, as camadas carboniferas da Allemanha contêm, em numeros redondos, 160,000 milhões de toneladas de carvão; as da Grã Bretanha, 81,500 milhões de toneladas; as da Austria-Hungria, Belgica e França reunidas, 17,000 milhões de toneladas. Os depositos de carvão da Russia são ainda tão pouco conhecidos que o Dr. Fischer não faz um calculo da quantidade exploravel, mas diz que as jazidas de carvão são inquestionavelmente enormes, particularmente no Sul do paiz, as jazidas estendendo-se desde Poltava para leste até a terra dos Cossacks. Calcula em 684,000 milhões de toneladas a quantidade de carvão para ser extrahida em toda a America. Quanto á China, as informações mais recentes recebidas tendem a confirmar as conclusões a que chegou Von Richthofen relativas aos enormes depositos de carvão daquelle Imperio. Não ha razão de creer que este viajante scientifico errou quando calculou a quantidade de carvão exploravel nas dezoito provincias em 630,000 milhões de toneladas de anthracite e igual numero de toneladas de carvão betuminoso.

Não obstante que os depositos de carvão da China são os maiores do mundo, sua exploração até agora tem sido muito limitada. Os Chinezes usam o carvão mas principalmente nas regiões onde é extrahido. A condição das estradas publicas é tal que não vale a pena transportar o carvão por uma distancia de mais de vinte e cinco milhas. Si a mina está distante mais de vinte e cinco milhas de um porto maritimo ou fluvial a area da distribuição de sua producção é limitada ao local. Os vapores no porto de Shanghai supprem-se de carvão importado de Europa porque é mais barato que o carvão conduzido das minas do interior da China.

Os Estados Unidos hoje sobrepujam todas as outras nações no emprego de machinas na mineração do carvão. Os methodos mais baratos de mineração têm sido sem duvida um dos factores que tem feito este paiz o primeiro entre os paizes productores de carvão. A quantidade de carvão extrahido por machinas ascendeu de 6,200,000 toneladas em 1891 a 48,963,000 toneladas em 1899.

Na opinião do Dr. FISCHER os depositos de carvão da Allemanha são sufficientes para supprir este paiz de carvão por um periodo de 1,000 annos. Elle tambem chega á conclusão, baseada nas informações mais recentes, de que provavelmente dentro dos proximos cincoenta annos, e certamente dentro deste seculo os depositos de carvão da Grã Bretanha serão esgotados, si for mantido o actual consumo, isto é, este paiz não pode continuar indefinidamente a supprir os principaes mercados do mundo de carvão. A producção total de carvão da Grã Bretanha em 1901 foi de 219,046,945 toneladas, contra 225,181,300 toneladas em 1900, ou seja uma diminuição de 6,134,355 toneladas.

O Japão possue grandes depositos de carvão, particularmente na provincia meridional de Kiusiu. A ilha de Borneo tem ricas jazidas carboniferas, e o tem tambem Novo Galles do Sul, um facto que está dando a Sydney a sua superioridade sobre as outras cidades da Australia como um centro manufactureiro. A Africa e a America do Sul são mais pobres em depositos de carvão que qualquer dos outros continentes, mas as minas de carvão da Africa do Sul promettem supprir as necessidades industriaes do paiz.

CARVÃO NOS ESTADOS UNIDOS.

Segundo estatisticas organizadas pela Repartição de Estudos Geologicos dos Estados Unidos, a producção de carvão deste paiz em 1901 foi de 292,240,758 toneladas (de 2,000 libras), no valor de $348,813,831, contra 269,831,827 toneladas, no valor de $306,891,364, em 1900, o que mostra um augmento de 22,358,931 toneladas, ou 8 por cento em quantidade, e de $41,922,467, ou 13.6 por cento em valor. A producção de carvão anthracite de Pennsylvania ascendeu de 51,221,353 toneladas inglezas em 1900, a 60,242,560 toneladas em 1901. Isto representa um augmento de 17½ por cento, que é a maior porcentagem de augmento havida no commercio de anthracite durante vinte annos. Este augmento foi devido em parte á reduzida producção de carvão anthracite em 1900, pois a greve daquelle anno deu em resultado uma diminuição na producção de 2,500,000 toneladas, comparada com a de 1899. O preço médio do carvão anthracite entregue no mercado foi de $2.05, que é o maior preço que se tem obtido desde 1888.

A producção de carvão betuminoso, lignite, carvão "cannel," etc., ascendeu de 212,513,912 toneladas de 2,000 libras em 1900, a 224,769,091 toneladas em 1901, o que mostra um augmento de 12,255,179 toneladas, ou cerca de 6 por cento. O valor total deste producto foi de $236,309,811, contra $221,133,513 em 1900, ou seja um augmento de $15,176,298, ou um pouco mais de 7 por cento. O preço do carvão betuminoso não mostra sensivel augmento sobre o de 1901.

Dos 27 Estados que produzem carvão, 23 mostram um augmento na producção, e 4 Estados accusam uma diminuição. Os 4 Estados cuja producção diminuiu foram California, Montana, Novo Mexico e Tennessee. O seguinte quadro demonstra a producção do carvão betuminoso por Estados:

Estados.	Producção.	Valor.
Alabama	9,078,677	$9,987,811
Arkansas	1,784,136	2,033,193
California	151,079	394,106
Colorado	5,699,016	6,411,891
Georgia e Carolina do Sul	354,825	426,685
Illinois	27,313,296	28,452,278
Indiana	6,962,940	7,078,842
Iowa	5,578,522	8,016,274
Kansas	4,880,526	5,973,381
Kentucky	5,487,994	5,208,094
Maryland	5,113,127	5,046,491
Michigan	1,040,530	1,543,756
Missouri	3,799,993	4,703,174
Montana	1,396,081	2,009,316
Novo Mexico	1,086,546	1,546,652
Dakota do Norte	166,085	212,635
Ohio	19,695,723	19,789,958
Oregon	69,011	173,646
Pennsylvania	82,914,840	82,099,906
Tennessee	3,546,551	3,969,249
Territorio Indiano	2,408,943	3,887,793
Texas	1,086,012	1,885,083
Utah	1,322,614	1,666,082
Virginia	2,953,999	2,523,270
Washington	2,578,217	4,271,076
West Virginia	23,816,434	20,908,705
Wyoming	3,485,374	6,060,562
Total do carvão betuminoso	224,769,091	$236,309,811
Total de carvão de Pennsylvania	67,471,667	112,504,020
Total	292,240,758	348,813,831

A producção de carvão dos Estados Unidos no anno de 1901 foi 20 por cento mais que a da Grã Bretanha; 80 por cento mais que a da Allemanha; sete vezes mais que a da Austria-Hungria e oito vezes mais que a da França.

A Inglaterra, porem, continua a exportar maior quantidade de carvão que todos os outros paizes reunidos. Suppre maior numero de estações para carregar carvão que qualquer outro paiz. Neste commercio tem a vantagem sôbre todos os paizes que lhe fazem concurrencia porque seus depositos de carvão estão situados perto do mar de modo que o carvão pode ser embarcado a pouco custo. Devido ao emprego de machinas na extracção do carvão, o carvão norte-americano á bocca da mina não custa tanto como o carvão inglez, mas quando entregue ao porto de embarque, custa mais que este.

Outra razão por que os Estados Unidos não podem fazer concurrencia com a Inglaterra neste commercio, é a grande distancia entre este paiz e os paizes da Europa Continental, que são os principaes importadores deste producto. Assim a Inglaterra tem vantagens especiaes para a exportação e não deixa de aproveital-as, não obstante que economistas affirmam que este seculo verá esgotados seus depositos de carvão.

Conforme o estudo comparativo dos depositos de carvão da Grã Bretanha e os Estados Unidos, feito recentemente por A. S. E. Ackermann, a area das camadas carboniferas nos Estados Unidos e no Reino Unido, é de 225,000 e 9,000 milhas quadradas, respectivamente. Os depositos de carvão dos Estados Unidos não têm sido explorados por tanto tempo como os da Grã Bretanha. Naquelle paiz as camadas são mais espessas e virtualmente horizontaes, ao passo que neste as jazidas são inclinadas e tão delgadas que um veio de 15 pollegadas não deixa de ser explorado. Talvez a maior differença entre as camadas carboniferas dos dous paizes é a profundidade a que são exploradas. Poucas minas norte-americanas têm uma profundidade maior que 200 pés, ao passo que no outro lado do Atlantico, não é raro extrahir carvão a uma profundidade de 4,000 pés. Outra vantagem de que goza este paiz é a escassez nas minas de gaz inflammavel.

Os salarios dos mineiros são maiores nos Estados Unidos que na Inglaterra. A quantidade de carvão extrahido annualmente pelo mineiro norte-americano, é pela média de 526 toneladas, ao passo que a quantidade extrahida pelo mineiro inglez é de só 300. Nos Estados Unidos a indemnização exigida em consequencia do descahimento da região sobre as minas é muito menor que no estrangeiro, porque esses terrenos são em geral de propriedade das companhias de carvão. Nos Estados Unidos os preços de fretes das vias ferreas são muito mais baixos que os pagos na Grã Bretanha. Isto é devido a duas causas: Primeiro, o carvão nos Estados Unidos é em geral transportado em carros contendo 50 toneladas, ao passo que na Grã Bretanha é conduzido em carros da capacidade de só 6 ou 10 toneladas; segundo, o capital empregado nas vias ferreas da Ingleterra em relação á sua extensão, é muito maior que nos Estados Unidos, e as companhias hão de estabelecer tarifas altas afim de obter rendimento para o pagamento dos dividendos. As despezas com a extracção de carvão nos Estados Unidos são sómente a metade das na Grã Bretanha.

PETROLEO COMO COMBUSTIVEL.

Nesta connexão, são de interesse as experiencias que a Marinha dos Estados Mnidos fez ultimamente com o petroleo como combustivel. O resultado desses ensaios foi muito satisfactorio e não ha duvida de que o petroleo substituirá o carvão de pedra como um elemento de guerra naval. Como nos Estados Unidos existem depositos quasi inexgotaveis de petroleo, a marinha deveria ter uma grande vantagem militar e estrategica si o petroleo como combustivel fosse adoptado para fins navaes. Constitue uma vantagem de consideravel importancia ter o petroleo empregado sob a acção de uma corrente natural de ar. Mas no caso dos navios de guerra, o uso de petroleo como combustivel será vantajoso sómente quando empregado sob a acção de uma corrente esforçada de ar. Uma commissão de officiaes navaes tem feito experiencias durante um anno com uma caldeira de tubos de agua especialmente construida para este fim. Esses ensaios foram feitos sob a acção de uma corrente natural de ar, assim como de uma corrente esforçada de uma, duas e tres pollegadas de pressão. Foi empregado carvão de qualidade superior, assim como o de qualidade ordinaria. O consumo de carvão variou de 18 a 70 libras por pés quadrado de grade. Os resultados detalhados desses ensaios serão publicados em breve pela "Bureau of Steam Engineering."

PETROLEO SOLIDO.

Mr. BRUNOT, Consul dos Estados Enidos em St. Etienne, França, em um relatorio recentemente apresentado ao seu Governo, diz que uma companhia naquelle paiz está actualmente occupada na fabricação de petroleo solido, isto é petroleo solidificado de modo que pode ser manejado como carvão ou coke. Diz o Consul BRUNOT que este producto é manufacturado na forma de briquettes, que se compõem em sua maior parte de petroleo, crú ou refinado, e possuem todas as qualidades desejaveis do carvão e petroleo ordinario.

Esses briquettes têm pouco peso e deixam sómente 2 ou 3 por cento de residuo; não derretem-se; queimam sem cheiro e sem fumo; não absorvem humidade; fluctuam na agua; não explodem; não estão sujeitos á combustão espontanea; podem ser conservados por grande periodo de tempo, sem perder suas qualidades de combustão; dão uma chamma muito branca de 8 a 10 pollegadas de altura; produzem duas vezes mais calor que o carvão e podem ser usados em um forno de qualquer classe e manipulados com facilidade.

Crê-se que este novo combustivel será particularmente valioso para torpedeiros, e em caso de necessidade, para navios maiores. Os briquettes occupam sómente a metade do espaço exigido para o carvão, e calcula-se que uma embarcação que necessita de 2,000 toneladas de carvão para navegar certo numero de milhas, pode cobrir a mesma distancia, usando sómente 1,000 toneladas de briquettes de petroleo. Das substancias empregadas na manufactura deste novo combustivel a mais custosa é o petroleo. Os outros ingredientes que entram em sua composição e o trabalho e machinas custam relativamente pouco.

ALCOOL.

Segundo noticias recebidas, as companhias de navegação Norddeutsche Lloyd e Hamburg-American resolveram fazer uma serie de experiencias com o fim de determinar o valor do alcool como combustivel. Os destilladores allemães estão confiantes do bom exito dessas experiencias e já recommendam com urgencia o emprego do alcool em vez do carvão como combustivel para a marinha allemã. Um metro cubico de alcool produz duas vezes mais calor que um metro cubico de carvão. O uso deste combustivel trará indubitavelmente grandes vantagens. Queima sem fuma, circumstancia que, especialmente no caso dos torpedeiros, será de grande importancia.

TURFA.

Nos ultimos annos tem-se dado seria attenção á praticabilidade do emprego de turfa como combustivel. Nos paizes do Norte da Europa, na Irlanda e em outras regiões, existem importantes depositos de turfa que tem sido explorados por muito tempo. Mesmo na Allemanha, paiz que é relativamente rico em carvão, os depositos de turfa são explorados em grande escala. Nos Estados Unidos, devido á abundancia de carvão e outros combustiveis, tem havido pouco incentivo á exploração de seus ricos depositos de turfa. O Canadá é virtualmente destituido de carvão, mas tem enormes depositos de turfa e usa este combustivel em grande escala.

A turfa, em seu estado natural, é um combustivel de pouco valor. Contem, suspensa na rede de fibras vegetaes de que se compõe, grande porcentagem de agua. Varios methodos para a preparação da turfa têm sido experimentados. Têm-se feito numerosas experiencias com o fim de produzir um coke mas até agora têm tido pouco exito. Um processo recentemente inventado promette melhores resultados. Ao que se diz o coke produzido por este processo é muito valioso e será em breve empregado em larga escala como combustivel.

BIBLIOGRAPHIA.

Nesta secção do Boletim Mensal se tratará dos livros e folhetos enviados á Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas que se referem a assumptos de interesse aos paizes da União Internacional das Republicas Americanas.

Recebemos o Volume IV da Revista do Museu Paulista, São Paulo, 1900. Este é um volume de 600 paginas e contem os seguintes artigos: Descripção de ninhos e ovos das aves do Brazil, por Carlos Euler; aves observadas em Cantagallo e Nova Friburgo, por H. von Ihering; Joaquim Correia de Mello, por José de Campos Novaes; catalogo critico-comparativo dos ninhos e ovos das aves do Brazil, por H. von Ihering; alguns fosseis paleozoicos do Estado de Paraná, por E. Kayser; nota sobre o curare, pelo Dr. J. Bach; A *Hyla pulchella* Dum. Bibr. e a funcção chromatica, por P. A. Schupp; observações sobre alguns caracóes terrestres do Brazil, por Henry Suter; archeologia Rio Grandense, por I. M. Paldaof; sobre alguns peixes de S. Paulo, Brazil, por Carl H. Eigennann e E. Allen A. Norris; notas sobre coccidas, por T. D. A. Cockerell, e as coccidas brazileiras, por Adolph Hempel; os caracóes do genero *Solaropsis*, por H. von Ihering.

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RÉPUBLIQUE ARGENTINE.

COMMERCE DE ROSARIO POUR L'ANNÉE 1901.

L'évaluation officielle des importations qui ont passé par la douane de Rosario en 1901 a été de $11,211,486 en or, contre $9,569,015 en 1900. Ces chiffres sont répartis comme suit: denrées, $1,665,648; vins et spiritueux, $508,343, (soit une plus-value de $73,000); drap filé ou tissé, $896,082, (soit une diminution de $443,000); drogues, etc., $423,517; bois de construction, etc., $1,071,258, (soit une augmentation de $129,000); quincaillerie, instruments agricoles, etc., $2,743,789, (contre $1,677,176 en 1900); matériaux de construction, couleurs, huiles, etc., $2,115,801, (contre $1,492,125 en 1900); coméstibles, huile de pétrole, etc., $657,217, (soit une augmentation de $72,000). Les importations, qui étaient de $128,941 en 1900, sont tombées à $60,721 en 1901. On attribue en partie cette diminution à une consommation plus considérable de produits indigènes.

En 1901, les principaux produits exportés de Rosario ont été les suivants: blé, 421,009 tonnes, (soit une diminution de 388,000 tonnes); graine de lin, 153,857 tonnes, (soit une augmentation de 71,000 tonnes); maïs, 273,459 tonnes, (soit une augmentation de 13,500 tonnes); sucre, 39,447 tonnes, (soit une augmentation de 23,400 tonnes); quebracho, 29,077 tonnes; foin, 78,041 tonnes. La valeur totale des exportations a été de $28,265,319 or, contre $29,256,194 en 1900. Les exportations aux pays suivants accusent une augmentation: Royaume-Uni, $400,000; Etats-Unis, $700,000; France, $230,000; Brésil, $640,000; Belgique, $129,000; Espagne, $232,000; Uruguay, $72,000; Paraguay, $112,000.

Les pays suivants accusent une diminution dans les exportations: Allemagne, $300,000; Italie, $60,000; Portugal, (y compris Saint-Vincent), $2,544,000; divers pays, (y compris l'Afrique du Sud) $611,000. Le Royaume-Uni envoie un tiers des importations et reçoit un quart des exportations.

Pendant l'année 1901, 635 navires, d'un tonnage total de 993,347 tonnes, sont entrés dans le port de Rosario. Sur ce nombre il y avait 411 navires anglais jaugeant 681,039 tonnes et 93 navires allemands jaugeant 174,311 tonnes.

EXPORTATIONS DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE.

Voici les exportations pendant les cinq premiers mois de l'année 1902, énumérées par articles et quantités:

Bétail	têtes	37,877
Chevaux	do	7,931
Moutons	do	25,528
Mouton gelé	tonnes	26,951
Crin	do	798
Peaux de chèvres	do	619
Peaux de moutons	do	13,506
Cuirs salés	do	15,178
Cuirs sechés	do	6,884
Laine	do	139,208
Bœuf seché	do	10,503
Bœuf gelé	do	23,412
Graisse	do	19,901
Os	tonnes	11,845
Graine de lin	do	294,810
Maïs	do	202,109
Foin	do	39,938
Blé	do	439,432
Sucre	do	18,448
Farine	do	12,606
Son	do	42,652
Essence de quebracho	do	3,348
Billes de quebracho	do	114,480
Peaux de nutria	do	393
Plumes d'autruche	do	18

CHILI.

PRIME POUR LA FABRICATION DE L'ACIDE SULFURIQUE.

Voici une traduction d'une loi votée récemment par le Congrès National Chilien et dont le texte a été publié dans le "Diario Oficial" du 12 juin 1902:

"Article premier. Il sera accordé une prime de 3 centavos par chaque kilogramme d'acide sulfurique à 60 degrés Baumé qui sera fabriqué dans le pays, pourvu que la production de chaque fabrique ne soit inférieure à 1,500 tonnes annuellement.

"Art. 2. Pour jouir de cette prime, les intéressés devront commencer les travaux d'installation de leur fabrique dans le délai d'une année, à partir du jour de la promulgation de la présente loi.

"Art. 3. Le Président de la République est autorisé à dépenser annuellement une somme totale pouvant aller jusqu' à 50,000 pesos, et cela pendant cinq années, pour payer les primes prévues à l'article premier.

"ART. 4. Si la somme de 50,000 pesos est insuffisante pour subventionner la production totale des différentes fabriques d'acide sulfurique qui s'établiront dans le pays, le montant en sera réparti au prorata de la production de chaque fabrique."

A ce propos nous croyons utile de rappeler que les pyrites propres à la fabrication de l'acide sulfurique abondent au Chili.

L'acide sulfurique trouverait surtout un débouché important dans le traitement, par la voie humide, des minerais de cuivre pauvres que l'on rencontre en abondance dans la Cordillère.

COLOMBIE.

TARIF DES DOUANES.

[Mis à jour jusque mars 1902.]

[Monnaies, poids et mesures.—L'unité monétaire en Colombie est le peso, qui se divise en 100 centavos et dont la valeur nominale est de 5 francs. Pour les poids et mesures, la Colombie a adopté le système métrique.]

Les produits étrangers acquitteront par kilogramme, à leur entrée sur le territoire national, les droits ci-après mentionnés. (Loi 36 de 1886.)

Ces droits bénéficieront des réductions suivantes: 40 pour cent dans les douanes d'Arauca et Meta (Loi 53 de 1884 et décret 397 de 1886); 20 pour cent dans la douane de Buenaventura; 55 pour cent pour les tissus de coton non brodés et 30 pour cent pour les autres marchandises dans la douane de Tumaco (Lois 10 et 129 de 1888).

Chaque liquidation en douane sera frappée d'une surtaxe de 25 pour cent à répartir entre les départements, à l'exception de celui de Panama. (Lois 88 de 1886, 48 de 1887 et 10 et 129 de 1888.)

Ne bénéficieront pas des réductions et ne subiront pas de surtaxes les droits stipulés dans le décret 453 de 1893.

Nos.	Articles.	Droits.
	Aliments et condiments.	*P. C.*
1	Patates ou ignames, pommes de terre, oignons, maïs, riz, pois chiches, lentilles, haricots et toute autre espèce de légumes, de plantes potagères et de fruits frais	0.01
	Les mêmes importés par les douanes de Buenaventura et de Tumaco (Loi 29 de 1887) [a]	Exempts.
2	Ail	.05
3	Farines, y compris le sagou, l'arrow-root, le tapioca, le maïzena et autres produits analogues	.05
	Les mêmes importés par les douanes de Buenaventura et de Tumaco (Loi 29 de 1887) [a]	Exempts.
4	Farine de froment préparée pour vermicelles et autres pâtes alimentaires similaires, importée pour la fabrication de ces produits (Décret 537 de 1888.—"Diario oficial" 7430) [b] [c]	.01

[a] Le Gouvernement taxera ces produits dès que le motif qui a provoqué l'exemption n'existera plus. (Art. 2 de la loi 29 de 1887.)

[b] Décret nº 1278, du 29 décembre 1894 ("Diario oficial," nº 9677, du 11 janvier 1895).—Est abrogé le décret nº 537 de 1888, réduisant les droits d'importation applicables à quelques matières premières destinées à l'industrie.

[c] Une ordonnance, en date du 16 novembre 1889, annexée au projet de loi budgétaire de 1890, ayant statué que l'orge doit être rangée parmi les produits alimentaires de la 2e classe du tarif, par ordonnance du 26 juin 1895, le même régime devra, par analogie, être réservé au froment, qui est un produit de même nature. ("Diario Oficial," nº 9781, du 6 juillet 1895.)

Nos.	Articles.	Droits.
	Aliments et condiments—Suite.	*P. C.*
5	Morue et viandes en saumure et, en général, poisson et viandes non préparés	0.05
6	Sucre	.05
7	Noisettes, noix et amandes en coques et, en général, tous les produits alimentaires non préparés qui ne sont pas dénommés	.10
8	Vermicelles et autres pâtes	.10
9	Produits alimentaires préparés, tels que mortadelles, saumon, jambon, bonbons, confitures, fruits conservés et fruits secs, etc., fruits confits dans le vinaigre et condiments de tout genre non spécialement dénommés	.20
10	Olives en barils	.10
11	Thé	.70
12	Cannelle	.30
13	Safran	[a] 1.20
14	Anis	.20
15	Glace (Lois 36 de 1886 et 129 de 1888)	.01
16	Sel [b] [c] 12½ kilogrammes	1.20
	Boissons.	
17	Bières et autres boissons fermentées	.05
18	Moût d'orge ou d'autre matière fermentée ou non, liquide ou solide, pour la fabrication de la bière, et bière concentrée	.02½
19	Vins:	
	Rouge, ordinaire, en fûts, barils ou dames-jeannes	.02½
	Rouge, de Bordeaux, Bourgogne, catalan et vin pharmaceutique de Saint-Raphaël, en bouteilles (Loi 129 de 1888)	[d] .05
	Blancs, doux et secs, en futailles, ou barils	.05
	Autres	[a] .40
20	Boissons spiritueuses, telles que brandy, rhum, genièvre, whiskey, rossolis, etc., et liquides concentrés pour la fabrication de ces boissons	[a] [e] .40
	Autres liquides.	
21	Vinaigre en barils	.05
22	Huile d'olives	.10
	Huile de lin pour préparer les couleurs	.10
23	Encres:	
	noire, pour écrire	.05
	de couleur, pour écrire	.10
	d'imprimerie, pour reliure et lithographie (liquides ou solides)	.01
24	Liquides de toute sorte, à l'exception de la parfumerie et des liquides spécialement dénommés	.20

[a] Cette taxe ne comprend pas l'augmentation qui fait l'objet du décret 453 de 1893.

[b] Décret nº 447, du 3 octobre 1895, modifiant le decret nº 1449 de 1893 qui fixe les droits applicables au sel importé par les douanes de Buenaventura et de Tumaco. ("Diario Oficial," nº 9842, du 8 octobre 1895.)—Sont réduits à 10 centavos par 12½ kilogrammes les droits d'entrée applicables au sel importé par les douanes de Buenaventura et de Tumaco.

Cette réduction s'effectuera par dixièmes, à raison d'un dixième par mois, à partir du 2 janvier prochain, conformément aux stipulations de l'article 205 de la Constitution.

[c] Décret nº 299, du 12 mars 1901, établissant le régime applicable au sel. ("Diario Oficial," nº 11449, du 23 mars 1901.)—Art. 3. Le droit applicable dans les douanes de la République à l'importation du sel étranger sera de 4 pesos par 12 kilogrammes et demi.

Un décret du Pouvoir Exécutif pourra réduire le droit dont il s'agit dans les douanes de Buenaventura et de Tumaco.

Sont modifiés dans ce sens l'article 1er du décret nº 11 de 1901 et l'article 1er du Tarif des douanes.

[d] Cette taxe ne comprend pas l'augmentation sur le vin de Saint-Raphaël, qui fait l'objet du décret 453 de 1893.

[e] Décret nº 846, du 15 juillet 1901, établissant les droits d'importation applicables à l'alcool et à d'autres spiritueux. ("Diario Oficial," nº 11536, du 8 août 1901.)—ARTICLE UNIQUE.—A partir du jour où le présent décret sera parvenu à la connaissance des administrateurs respectifs des douanes de la République, l'alcool et les liqueurs ci-après dénommés acquitteront les droits de douane suivants:

Eau-de-vie, absinthe, alcool (absolu pur, purifié, rectifié, etc.), amers, brandy, cognac, crèmes, curaçao, chartreuse et autres pousse-café, genièvre, kirsch, rhum, whiskey et autres similaires	kilogramme	$2.00
Extraits de cognac, essences et alcool pour la fabrication des liqueurs	id	10.00

Nos.	Articles.	Droits.
	Coton—Suite.	
		P. C.
25	Coton manufacturé en tissus écrus, sans aucune partie blanche ni de couleur, non ouvré et non cousu	0. 40
26	Coton foulé (en fulas) bleu et tissus blancs ou écrus avec parties blanches, unis, non teints, non ouvrés, sans couture ni broderie, tels que ceux connus sous le nom de bogotanas, calicot et liencillos, madapolam, tissus dits bramantes et autres analogues	. 50
27	Coutil et autres tissus blancs ou de couleur, non dénommés	. 60
28	Courtes-pointes, tissus pour blouses, dits marsellas, et tissus ouvrés ou damassés non compris dans une autre catégorie; pannes, fleuret et rubans	. 70
29	Châles avec ou sans franges de laine	. 60
30	Mouchoirs avec ou sans broderie commune, couvertures, dites ruanas et coton en pièces pour leur fabrication	. 80
31	Bas et autres articles de tricot, tels que chemises, caleçons et gants; mousseline, linons et autres tissus transparents; damassés, tapis et hamacs; linge confectionné, sans broderies, dentelles, ni autres ornements composés de matières frappées d'un droit plus élevé	. 90
32	Tissus de toute sorte, brodés ou à mailles, et leurs imitations, y compris les dentelles, entre-deux et autres analogues, et tissus en vêtements confectionnés non dénommés dans une autre catégorie	1. 20
33	Fil blanc	. 40
	Fil de couleur	. 60
34	Franges, galons, cordons, tresses, glands et autres articles analogues	. 90
35	Mèches pour lampes et briquet	. 20
	Mèches pour bougies, chandelles et allumettes	. 10
36	Cordes pour brides	. 20
	Les tissus de coton non brodés importés par la douane de Tumaco, bénéficieront d'une réduction de 25 pour cent en plus de la réduction générale dont bénéficient toutes les marchandises importées par le port de Tumaco, ainsi qu'il est dit dans les préliminaires du tarif. (Loi 129 de 1888.)	
	Chanvre et lin.	
37	Sacs ou besaces vides en toile grossière, goudronnés ou non, avec ou sans papier imperméable, et tissu grossier pour la confection de ces articles	. 01
38	Toile écrue (coleta)	. 10
39	Toiles écrues, communes, telles que : cretonne (crehuelas), toiles et demi-toile à voiles, toile de ménage et tissus pour tentes, à l'exception des coutils	. 30
40	Cretonnes blanches ou rayées, communes	. 40
41	Toiles écrues, fines, à l'exception des coutils et des autres tissus dénommés dans les catégories ci-après du tarif	. 60
42	Coutils écrus, blancs ou de couleur, cretonnes, platille, damassés; tissus pour nappes, serviettes et essuie-mains; couvre-pieds, doublures de matelas, rubans, tissus pour draps de lit et autres analogues non dénommés dans un autre numéro du tarif, tous ces articles ni cousus, ni brodés	. 80
43	Mouchoirs, bonnets, bas, gants, bretagne, coquillo, toile très mince et peu serrée (estopillas), picardias, toiles d'Irlande, labales, warandols, batiste et étoffes rayées imitant celles de coton; franges, galons, écharpes, tresses, agréments, cordons, glands et autres objets analogues; confections sans broderies, dentelles ni autres ornements composés de matières frappées d'un droit plus élevé	1. 00
44	Tissus de toute sorte, brodés ou à mailles, et leurs imitations, y compris les dentelles, entre-deux et autres analogues, et les mêmes tissus en vêtements confectionnés non dénommés dans une autre catégorie	[a] 1. 20
45	Fil	. 40
46	Cordes goudronnées et câbles	. 05
47	Cordages non dénommés	. 20
48	Toiles cirées pour toitures de maisons de campagne et pour ponts	. 05
49	Toile commune préparée ou vernie pour parquets; prélarts ordinaires pour voitures, non compris la toile cirée pour tapis	. 20

Nos.	Articles.	Droits.
	Laine—Suite.	*P. C.*
50	Laine non ouvrée	0.05
51	Couvertures	.50
52	Fil	.60
53	Tapis	.70
54	Bayettes, molletons et flanelles	.90
55	Tissus à jour ou transparents, tissus de toute sorte brodés ou à mailles et leurs imitations, y compris les dentelles, entre-deux et autres analogues, et confections	[a] 1.20
56	Tous autres tissus et articles non dénommés	1.00
	Soie.	
57	Soie en fils, tissus, etc	[a] 1.20
	Tissus et fils divers.	
58	Brocarts et autres tissus en or, argent ou autres métaux, ainsi que les fils, etc., des mêmes matières	[a] 1.20
59	Tissus de crin ou autre matière non dénommée	.60
60	Toile cirée pour meubles et tapis, non dénommée	.60
61	Échantillons de petites dimensions jusqu'à concurrence du poids de 25 kilogrammes [b]	exempts
62	Les tissus tramés acquitteront le droit de la matière la plus imposée qui entre dans leur composition.	
	Caoutchouc.	
63	Caoutchouc non ouvré	.40
64	Souliers, bottes et chaussures de toute sorte, ceintures de sauvetage et tissus pour manteaux et couvertures (zamarros y ruanas), sans laine ni soie	.80
65	Tuyaux, manches et conduits, pour pompes, prises d'eau et gouttières; caoutchouc préparé pour machines et parquets, à l'exception des manches pour pompes à incendie qui n'acquittent qu'un centavo par kilogramme	.05
66	Couvercles et bouchons pour récipients	.10
67	Élastiques pour chaussures	.60
68	Boutons non recouverts	.40
69	Caoutchouc ouvré en tous autres articles	1.00
	Cuirs ou peaux.	
70	Cuirs ou peaux non ouvrés, excepté les peaux vernies	.20
71	Peaux vernies non ouvrées	.30
72	Chaussures	1.00
73	Gants, casquettes, peaux pour vêtements, etc. (fourrures), porte-feuilles, porte-cigares, carniers et autres articles analogues	[a] 1.20
74	Cuirs ou peaux en articles non dénommés	1.00
75	Harnais pour charrettes et voitures	.10
	Poterie.	
76	Articles de toute sorte: en faïence commune ou stannifère	.10
	Articles en porcelaine, et articles de Talavera	.20
77	Vases ou pots, bouteilles, flacons grands et petits, de terre, vides, destinés à être employés comme récipients, et, en général, les articles en terre	.02½
78	Conduits, tuyaux et tubes, pour pompes, prises d'eau et gouttières	.05

[a] Cette taxe ne comprend pas l'augmentation qui fait l'objet du décret 453 de 1893.

[b] Par circulaire en date du 26 mars 1897, le délai de quatre mois, qui était accordé aux voyagers de commerce étrangers pour exporter en franchise de droits leurs échantillons, est porté à six mois. ("Diario Oficial," nº 10298, du 29 mars 1897.)

Nos.	Articles.	Droits.
	Cristal et verre—Suite.	
79	Dames-jeannes et bouteilles ordinaires en verre noir ou en verre blanc ordinaire	0.01
80	Flacons, grands et petits, en verre commun	.02½
81	Verre plat non étamé	.05
82	Glaces ayant 25 centimètres et moins	.20
	Glaces ayant plus de 25 centimètres	.40
83	Grains, perles, verroteries, cannetille, imitations de pierres précieuses ou de bijoux, verres de montres, lentilles et autres articles analogues	.60
84	Tous autres articles	.20
	Articles pour l'éclairage et autres usages.	
85	Cire blanche, jaune ou verte (de laurel); non ouvrée	.30
	Cire en bougies ou autres articles	.40
86	Blanc de baleine: non ouvré	.20
	Blanc en bougies, etc	.30
87	Stéarine ou paraffine: non ouvrée [a]	.05
	Stéarine en bougies, etc	.20
88	Suif non ouvré	.01
89	Chandelles de suif ou autres chandelles non spécialement tarifées	.20
90	Acide stéarique	.01
91	Pétrole	.10
92	Allumettes en bois [b]	.20
	Allumettes en cire [b]	.60
	Drogues et médicaments. [c]	
93	Drogues et médicaments de toute sorte, à l'exception de ceux ci-après dénommés	[d].30
94	Alun	.20
95	Salpêtre	.05
96	Potasse, cendres et sels de soude, résine de pin et sous-carbonates de potasse et de soude	.02½
97	Nitre, soufre brut, fleur de soufre et soufre en grains, en pains ou en canons (Loi 89 de 1886)	.01
98	Produits et substances nécessaires pour le traitement des métaux au moyen de l'action des chlorures, tels que: acide sulfurique, brome, bromure de potasse et de soude, chlorure de chaux (bleaching	

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[a] En vertu d'une ordonnance ministérielle en date du 4 janvier 1899, la stearine rangée sous le nº 87 du tarif est assimilée à l'acide stéarique et suivra le régime de ce dernier produit tarifé, d'après le nº 90 du tarif, à raison de 1 centavo le kilogramme. ("Diario Oficial" nº 10861, du 16 janvier 1899.)

[b] I. Décret nº 438, du 28 septembre 1897, prohibant l'importation des allumettes, ainsi que des matières premières destinées à leur fabrication. ("Diario Oficial" nº 10461, du 5 octobre 1897.)—ARTICLE PREMIER. Est prohibée, à partir du 8 octobre 1897, l'importation dans le territoire de la République des allumettes de toute sorte et des matières premières ci-après dénommées, ainsi que des articles destinés à leur fabrication et à leur conditionnement, à savoir:

1º Phosphore ordinaire.
2º Phosphore rouge.
3º Bois débité ou bouts de bougie pour allumettes.
4º Boîtes en carton.
5º Carton préparé pour la fabrication des boîtes.

ART. 2. Les allumettes et les matières ci-dessus spécifiées importées après la date sus-indiquée seront considérées comme contrebande et confisquées conformément aux dispositions douanières, et la moitié de la valeur de la contrebande sera attribuée aux dénonciateurs ou à ceux qui auront fait la saisie, et l'autre moitié reviendra à l'adjudicataire du monopole de la fabrication et de la vente des allumettes.

II. Ordonnance ministérielle du 30 décembre 1898, autorisant l'importation des allumettes. ("Diario Oficial," nº 10857, du 11 janvier 1899.)—Sont autorisés la fabrication, l'importation et le commerce des allumettes, moyennant l'observation des lois en vigueur.

III. Ordonnance ministérielle du 18 janvier 1899, suspendant l'exécution de l'ordonnance du 30 décembre 1898 relative à l'importation des allumettes. ("Diario Oficial" du 24 janvier 1899.)—Sont suspendus les effets de l'Ordonnance ministérielle du 30 décembre 1898, autorisant la fabrication, l'importation et le commerce des allumettes.

[c] Par ordonnance du 18 octobre 1897, le carbure de calcium doit être rangé dans la troisième classe et l'iodolithe dans la quatrième classe du tarif, c'est-à-dire, respectivement, aux droits de 2½ et 5 centavos. ("Diario Oficial" nº 10510, du 11 décembre 1897.)

[d] Cette taxe ne comprend pas l'augmentation qui fait l'objet du décret 453 de 1893.

Nos.	Articles.	Droits.
	Drogues et médicaments—Suite.	
	powder), hyposulfite et carbonate de soude; soude caustique (Loi 129 de 1888)	0.01
	NOTE. On considérera comme médicaments certains articles d'un usage chirurgical, tels que bandages suspensoirs, etc., mais non pas les récipients et ustensiles en faïence, etc., employés en pharmacie, ni les instruments de chirurgie, etc., et autres objets analogues, qui suivront le régime commun qui leur est applicable dans le tarif.	
	Parfumerie et savons.	
99	Eau de Floride, eau divine et eau de Kananga	.30
100	Tous autres articles de parfumerie et de toilette, tels que essences, savons, crèmes, cuirs à rasoirs, brosses à dents et à habits, etc., non dénommés	[a] 1.20
101	Savon commun: à l'huile	.20
	Savon à la résine ou au suif	.05
	Papier et carton.	
102	Journaux, brochures et feuilles imprimées	(b)
103	Papier:	
	Blanc non collé et de couleur, à imprimer	.05
	Brouillard ou tout autre papier commun pour emballer ou envelopper	.05
	De même, bleu, pour envelopper les vermicelles et les autres pâtes alimentaires (Décret No. 537 de 1888.—Diario oficial 7430)	0.01
	De verre	.05
	À cigarettes	.05
	À écrire, à enveloppes et autre papier quelconque non dénommé; articles de bureau non dénommés	.20
	Pelure (florete)	.10
	À musique	.30
	Registres en blanc, réglés ou non, et carnets	.40
	Livres imprimés	.10
	Planches, cartes et gravures de tout genre et musique écrite ou imprimée	.40
	Doré ou argenté en entier	.40
	De tenture et papier jaspé ou peint pour reliure et autres usages	.20
104	Carton:	
	Pour l'imprimerie, la reliure, la lithographie et autres ouvrages industriels	.05
	En tous autres articles, à l'exception des cartes à jouer	.20
105	Cartes à jouer	1.20
	Bois.	
106	Bois de construction, tel que bardeaux, poutres, traverses pour voies ferrées; madriers et planches, ni rabotés ni finis	(b)
107	Bois commun raboté et bois d'ébénisterie raboté ou non, non ouvré, à l'exception des feuilles pour placage	.01
108	Feuilles pour placage	.20
109	Moulures, sculptures et ornements pour meubles, et cadres dorés ou non	.30
110	Meubles:	
	Lits, grandes tables de salle à manger, armoires ou grandes commodes pour vêtements et autres usages, sans glaces, sculptures ni ornements de marqueterie	.05

[a] Cette taxe ne comprend pas l'augmentation qui fait l'objet du décret 453 de 1893.
[b] Exempts.

Nos.	Articles.	Droits.
	Bois—Suite.	
110	Meubles—Continuation.	
	De tout genre, avec glaces, sculptures, marqueterie ou recouverts de laine ou de soie	0.30
	Non dénommés	.20
	NOTE.—Dans les meubles, quelle que soit leur qualité, ne sont pas compris les matelas, coussins, etc.; quand ces articles sont importés isolément, ils acquittent le droit de l'étoffe que les recouvre.	
111	Statues ou figures et autels pour églises	.20
112	Instruments de musique:	
	Orgues et pianos	.10
	Harmonium, orgues de Barbarie et harpes	.20
	Autres	.80
113	Crayons pour bureaux et crayons pour charpentiers	.20
114	Formes et équerres (arts et métiers)	.20
115	Soufflets de forge	.05
	Soufflets autres	.20
116	Pièces de bois non garnies pour selles (galápagos y sillas)	.20
117	Seaux ou baquets	.05
118	Barils, pipes et tonneaux, montés ou non, pour emballages ou récipients	.02½
119	Robinets pour barils et pipes	.05
120	Caisses en bois, communes et grossièrement ouvrées, montées ou non, pour emballage	.02½
121	Planches pour caisses à vermicelles et autres pâtes alimentaires similaires destinées aux fabriques de ces produits. (Décret nº 537 de 1888. Diario oficial 7430)	.01
122	Planchettes pour boîtes d'allumettes et brins pour allumettes	.05
123	Voitures:	
	Voitures et vagon pour chemins de fer	([a])
	Chariots et charrettes pour le transport des merchandises ou autres usages analogues	.02½
	de toute autre sorte	.05
	velocipèdes	.40
124	Navires montés ou non, importés pour la navigation intérieure dans le pays ([b])	.01
125	Avirons	.05
126	Maisons démontées	([c])
127	Fenêtres, portes, etc., importées séparément	.05
128	Machines:	
	Pour la marine, les arts et métiers, l'industrie et les travaux des champs	.05
	Pour les travaux des mines (Loi 129 de 1888)	.01
129	Cannes sans épées	.80
130	Bois en ouvrages non dénommés	.40
	Pite, osier et autres articles analogues.	
131	Sacs ou besaces vides en pite ou jeniquen, goudronnés ou non, avec ou sans papier imperméable, et tissus des mêmes matières pour la fabrication de ces sacs	.01
132	Foin et paille bruts (Lois 36 de 1886 et 129 de 1888)	.01
133	Palmes pour la fabrication des chapeaux	.05

[a] Exempts.

[b] Loi nº 76 du 7 novembre 1896, stipulant l'admission en franchise des vapeurs et des embarcations (bongos) importés dans la République pour être employés sur les cours d'eau navigables. (Diario Oficial nº 10216 du 23 décembre 1896.) ARTICLE UNIQUE. Sont exempts du paiement des droits d'entrée les bâtiments à vapeur montés ou non, importés pour la navigation sur la Magdalena et ses affluents.

Cette franchise s'applique également aux embarcations en fer et en acier (bongos) destinées au remorquage.

PARAGRAPHE.—Les agrès, accessoires et utensiles des bâtiments dont il s'agit bénéficient de la même franchise.

[c] Exemptes.

Nos.	Articles.	Droits.
	Pite, osier et autres analogues—(Suite).	
134	Sagette, paille et liane commune, non ouvrées ou en balais	0.05
135	Paniers d'osier ou d'autre matière analogue	.20
136	Nattes ou paillassons de tout genre	.05
	Fer et acier.	
137	Fer brut	.01
138	Rails, clous pour rails et autres pièces pour voies ferrées à l'usage public	(b)
139	Rails pour voies particulières	.05
140	Navires ou pièces pour navires [b]	.01
141	Ancres et grappins pour petites embarcations	.02½
142	Ponts pour voies publiques	(b)
	Pour voies privées	.05
143	Gazomètres, appareils, conduits et réverbères pour l'éclairage public	(b)
144	Ouvrages en fer destinés à la construction ou à la réparation des établissements pénitenciers	(b)
145	Fil télégraphique destiné à l'usage public	(c)
	Fil destiné à l'usage particulier	.02½
146	Fil de fer (ronces artificielles) pour clôtures, avec crochets et autres accessoires pour l'assujettir	.01
147	Grilles destinées à l'ornementation des monuments et des places publiques	(a)
148	Paratonnerres	(b)
149	Conduit pour les acqueducs publics des districts et des fontaines ou bassins publics	(b)
150	Tours pour phares et feux, ainsi que les phares et les feux	.01
151	Horloges pour édifices, y compris les cadrans et les cloches	.02½
152	Maisons en fer (Lois 36 de 1886 et 129 de 1888) et fer galvanisé en plaques ou tôles pour toiture	.01
153	Balustrades pour maisons, et portes et fenêtres, etc., importées séparément	.05
154	Pompes ou appareils à incendie	.01
155	Pompes et machines hydrauliques avec leurs tuyaux et autres accessoires	.05
156	Machines:	
	Pour mines (loi 129 de 1888)	.01
	Pour usines	.01
	Agricoles	.02½
	Pour les arts et métiers et l'industrie	.05
	Non dénommées, dont le poids n'excède pas 1,000 kilogrammes	.05
	De toute sorte, dont le poids excède 1,000 kilogrammes	.01
157	Presses pour imprimeurs, relieurs et lithographes	.02½
158	Moteurs de tout genre et de toute force	.02½
159	Fer étamé en feuilles ou fer-blanc	.05
160	*Monitores* et cylindres de grandes dimensions pour machines à apprêter le café	.02½
161	Grandes chaudières	.05
162	Réservoirs à eau	.01
163	Pilons et masses en fer, en acier ou en bronze, pour moulins ou bocards employés pour le broyage des minerais (loi 129 de 1888)	.01
164	Enclumes et molettes	.05
165	Charrues	.02½
166	Plaques ou baguettes non comprises dans le fer brut: lits, grosses chaînes, coffres-forts, clous et pointes, batterie de cuisine non étamée ou étamée à l'intérieur seulement, fers à repasser; gros outils pour l'agriculture, les carrières ou les mines, tels que houes et pioches, barres, mèches, crochets (*garlanchas*), haches, grandes barres à mines, pelles, marteaux, pics, vrilles, serpes, faucilles et autres instruments tranchants pour le défrichement	.05

[a] Exemptes.

[b] Exempts.

[c] Exempt.

Nos.	Articles.	Droits.
	Fer et acier—Suite.	
167	Acier en barres ou baguettes, préparé pour être ouvré (loi 129 de 1888)	0.02½
168	Machetes ou couteaux de chasse ne dépassant pas une longueur de 20 pouces (loi 129 de 1888) [a] [b]	.05
169	Forets en acier pour mines (Loi 129 de 1888)	.05
170	Outils pour forges, carrières, charpentiers et maçons	.20
171	Formes (instruments pour arts et métiers)	.20
172	Fil, anneaux, charnières, gonds, vis et ressorts pour meubles	.20
173	Meubles	.20
174	Jantes, roues, essieux, ressorts et coins pour voitures et charrettes	.05
175	Bascules, balances et romaines: pouvant peser plus de 100 kilogrammes	.10
	Bascules, etc., pouvant peser 100 kilogrammes ou moins	.20
176	Peignes pour chevaux et étrilles	.20
177	Batterie de cuisine et autres objets en tôle ou fer étamé à l'intérieur et à l'extérieur	.20
178	Couteaux pour arts et métiers, tels que couteaux pour relieurs et cordonniers [a]	.20
179	Coutellerie non dénommée [a]	.40
180	Armes blanches, armes à feu ou autres armes, y compris les fusils de chasse [a]	1.00
181	Rasoirs et ciseaux, fins ou demi-fins, couteaux et fourchettes à manches d'ivoire, de nacre, électroplaqués ou en métal anglais; cheminées pour armes à feu, perles dorées ou argentées, porte-mines, bijoux et tous articles dorés ou argentés ou articles en argent allemand ou électroplaqués fins ou demi-fins [a]	1.00
182	Tarières en acier, non dénommées	.20
183	Fer ou acier en articles non dénommés	.40
	Cuivre ou bronze.	
184	Cuivre ou bronze brut, en barres ou en lingots	.10
185	Plaques ou feuilles, quel que soit leur poids	.10
186	Bassins, chaudrons et tous autres articles pesant plus de 25 kilogrammes	.20
187	Articles d'un poids supérieur à 500 grammes, mais non supérieur à 25 kilogrammes	.40

[a] Ordonnance du 23 février 1895, relative au régime applicable aux machetes (coutelas) et couteaux. ("Diario Oficial" nº 9706, du 28 février 1895.)—Pour la classification des couteaux et machetes de provenance étrangère, ainsi que pour ceux de ces articles, dont le dédouanement n'aurait pas encore été effectué, les douanes devront se conformer aux stipulations suivantes:

Les serpes (*calabozos*), faucilles (*agüinches*) et autres instruments tranchants pour le défrichement, ainsi que les machetes (coutelas) ou couteaux de chasse ne dépassant pas une longueur de 40 centimètres (40 pouces), seront rangés dans la 4ᵉ classe du tarif des douanes, au droit de 5 centavos par kilogramme. Les couteaux ou instruments tranchants employés dans les arts et métiers tels que couteaux pour relieurs et pour cordonniers, et ceux à l'usage des travaux des champs (autres que les instruments tranchants employés au défrichement et les couteaux de chasse ci-dessus dénommés) seront rangés dans la 6ᵉ classe, au droit de 20 centavos.

Les machetes et *peinillas* qui se portent avec ceinturon (autres que ceux employés dans l'armée), les poignards et tous autres objets similaires, seront considérés comme armes blanches et rangés dans la 14ᵉ classe au droit de $1 par kilogramme.

Les machetes, *peinillas* et sabres employés dans l'armée sont des armes de guerre et, comme telles, prohibés à l'importation.

Les couteaux ordinaires de table sont rangés dans la 8ᵉ classe et ceux avec manche en ivoire, nacre, plaqué et métal anglais sont compris dans la 14ᵉ classe.

Les couteaux et machetes non dénommés aux paragraphes ci-dessus sont compris dans la 8ᵉ classe. Si les manches, les fourreaux ou les autres parties des machetes ou couteaux, etc., étaient en argent ou en une matière autre que celle généralement employée à leur fabrication, et s'il arrivait, que, en raison de leur poids ou d'autres circonstances, ces parties eussent été plus fortement taxées, étant importées séparément (ordonnance du 10 février 1887, "Diario Oficial" nº 6958), les machetes ou couteaux dont il s'agit suivront, pour leur tarification, le régime applicable à cette dernière matière.

[b] Ordonnance du 10 mai 1895, complémentaire à la disposition relative aux machetes ou couteaux de chasse, ("Diario Oficial" nº 9753, du 17 mai 1895.)—La loi nº 129 de 1888, qui, dans la tarification des machetes ou couteaux de chasse, a établi pour cet article une longueur ne dépassant pas 20 pouces, a entendu s'en référer à la mesure anglaise ainsi dénommée, qui est celle généralement désignée dans les catalogues de modèles publiés par les maisons qui fabriquent ceux de ces articles qui s'importent ordinairement dans le pays. Cette mesure est, d'ailleurs, celle dont on se sert dans les commandes et dans les factures commerciales et que l'on emploie communément dans les achats et ventes effectués sur les marchés du pays.

En conséquence, pour la perception des droits d'importation, les douanes rangeront dans la 4ᵉ classe du tarif les machetes ou couteaux de chasse dont la lame ne mesure pas plus de 0.508 mètre de longueur, équivalant à 20 pouces anglais.

Nos.	Articles.	Droits.
	Cuivre ou bronze—Suite.	
	Articles dont le poids n'excède pas 500 grammes	0.50
188	Bijoux, perles, galons, paillettes, franges, cannetille, fils et autres articles analogues, pièces électroplaquées et capsules pour armes à feu	1.00
189	Statues destinées à l'ornement des édifices et des places publiques	(a)
	Etain.	
190	Étain:	
	En lingots	.10
	Plats et autres articles	.40
	Poudre et feuilles	.50
	Plomb.	
	Plomb:	
191	En saumons pour mines	.02½
192	Plaques, tuyaux et autres articles d'un poids supérieur à 5 kilogrammes, plomb de chasse, accessoires d'imprimerie et plomb en saumons autre que pour les mines	.05
193	Jouets, papier et feuilles minces	.70
194	Capsules pour bouteilles	.10
195	En articles autres	.40
	Zinc.	
196	Zinc non ouvré, en plaques ou feuilles, y compris les feuilles pour toiture et les tuyaux	.05
	En tous autres articles	.40
	Mercure.	
197	Mercure (Loi 129 de 1888)	.02½
	Or.	
198	Or:	
	En barres	.02½
	Monnayé, d'un titre non inférieur à 900 millièmes	(c)
	En tous autres articles	[b] 1.20
	Argent.	
199	Argent:	
	En barres	.02½
	Monnayé, d'un titre non inférieur à 900 millièmes	(c)
	En tous autres articles	[b] 1.20
	Poudre.	
200	Poudre:	
	Grosse et ordinaire, pour mines, en barils ou autres récipients d'un poids brut supérieur à 2 kilogrammes	.05
	Fine, dite "mostacilla" en boîtes ou autres récipients et, en général, celle non comprise dans la rubrique ci-dessus	.60
201	Feux d'artifice	.70
202	Coton-poudre pour mines	.05
203	Dynamite pour mines (Loi 129 de 1888)	.05
	Pierres, matériaux de construction et autres matières premières.	
204	Pierres:	
	À filtrer	.02½
	Lithographiques, pierres à aiguiser et pierre ponce	.05
	À fusil	.10

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[a] Exemptes.
[b] Cette taxe ne comprend pas l'augmentation qui fait l'objet du décret 453 de 1893.
[c] Exempt.

Nos.	Articles.	Droits.
	Pierres, matériaux de construction et autres matières premières—Suite.	
205	Marbre et jaspe:	
	En dalles et carreaux	0.01
	Et jaspe en ouvrages autres que les dalles, les carreaux et les pierres lithographiques	.20
206	En poudre; argile, terre ou ciment romain, chaux, plâtre brut ou en poudre, craie, feldspath, silice, massicot, kaolin, os en poudre et autres matières premières pour la fabrication de la faïence	.01
207	Statues et objets d'art destinés à l'ornement des édifices et des places publiques	(a)
208	Ardoises pour toiture	.01
209	Tuiles de terre	(d)
210	Planchettes pour toiture (*tejamanil*)	.01
211	Matériaux de construction, tels que pierres brutes, briques, dalles de terre cuite et de pierres	(a)
212	Plâtre en articles de toute sorte non dénommés	.10
213	Terre de couleur pour bâtisse	.05
214	Albâtre en articles de toute sorte	.20
215	Creusets pour la fonte	.05
	Divers.	
216	Animaux vivants	(a)
217	Charbon de terre	.01
218	Goudron	.05
219	Brai noir pour embarcations	.05
220	Poix jaune	.01
221	Colle ordinaire	.20
222	Étoupe ou filasse et feutre pour garniture	.05
223	Vernis	.20
224	Couleurs en poudre ou préparées	.20
225	Brosses ordinaires	.20
	De pansage et pour chaussures	.20
226	Cirage	.20
227	Cire noire	.05
228	Semences, plants et marcottes de plantes, et plantes vivantes	.01
229	Guano	.05
230	Engrais artificiels (Décret nº 802 de 1889.—"Diario oficial" 7895)	.05
231	Houblon (Loi 129 de 1888)	.05
232	Tabac:	
	Brut ou haché pour cigarettes (Loi 89 de 1886)	[b].05
	À mâcher	[b].30
	Manufacturé en cigares et cigarettes (Loi 129 de 1888)	[b]1.20
	Autrement manufacturé	[b].60
233	Os et corne non ouvrés	.05
234	Tuyaux, manches et conduits, de bois, caoutchouc, faïence, terre ou métal, pour pompes, gouttières et toits, à l'exception de ceux destinés aux pompes à incendie	.05
235	Mèches pour mines	.05
236	Liège en planches ou en bouchons pour bouteilles, etc	.10
237	Appareils pour laboratoires de chimie et instruments de météorologie	.10
238	Boutons communs en os, corne, *tagua* (espèce d'ivoire végétal) et composition, non recouverts	.40
	Communs en nacre	.60
239	Peignes en corne, communs	.40
240	Ardoises et crayons d'ardoise	.05
241	Pierres précieuses	[c]1.20
242	Parapluies	.80

[a] Exempts.
[b] Voir le régime applicable au tabac.
[c] Cette taxe ne comprend pas l'augmentation qui fait l'objet du décret 453 de 1893
[d] Exemptes.

Nos.	Articles.	Droits.
	Divers—Suite.	
243	Les chapeaux, casquettes, bonnets, etc., acquitteront respectivement le même droit que les articles confectionnés avec les tissus ou matières qui les composent. Sont exceptés les chapeaux de paille qui, en général, sont taxés à raison de 1 peso 20 le kilogramme et de 60 centavos s'ils sont communs.	
244	Articles quels qu'ils soient, importés pour le compte du Gouvernement.	(a)
245	Effets des ministres ou agents diplomatiques étrangers accrédités près du Gouvernement de la République, importés par eux mêmes et destinés à leur usage personnel, à condition que les pays qu'ils représentent accordent la réciprocité aux ministres et agents diplomatiques de la République, et moyennant l'accomplissement des formalités requises par la loi à cet effet	(a)
246	Bagages, jusqu'à concurrence de 500 kilogrammes, des ministres et agents diplomatiques de la République retournant dans leur pays, pourvu qu'ils les apportent avec eux et qu'ils déclarent sur l'honneur qu'ils n'importent pas dans ces bagages des articles destinés à la vente (Loi 36 de 1886)	(a)
247	Meubles usagés importés par les envoyés extraordinaires et les ministres plénipotentiaires de Colombie à leur retour dans la République (Loi 129 de 1888)	0.01
248	Produits naturels de l'Équateur, des États-Unis de Vénézuéla, du Pérou et des autres nations auxquelles il est où il sera accordé par traité la franchise avec clauses de réciprocité	(a)
249	Bagages des passagers jusqu'à 150 kilogrammes par personne, si les effets sont incontestablement destinés à leur usage et s'ils sont présentés en douane par eux-mêmes et au moment de leur arrivée sur le territoire national. L'excédent en poids qui ne serait pas accompagné de la facture suivra le régime des marchandises le plus fortement taxées[b]	(a)
250	Tout ouvrier ou cultivateur venant travailler dans le pays a le droit, en plus de la franchise pour ses bagages, d'importer en exemption de droits les outils que le Gouvernement jugera nécessaires à sa profession, jusqu'à concurrence de 100 kilogrammes (loi 65 de 1887[c]	(a)
251	Tous articles non dénommés au tarif	1.00
	OBSERVATION.—Les différentes dénominations du présent tarif comportent donc une classe exempte et 14 classes taxées respectivement à 1, 2½, 5, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100 et 120 centavos et sont diteer 1re, 2e, 3e, etc., classes.[d] Le Ministre des Finances dressera et publiera un résumé du tarif qui sera divisé en classes.	

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[a] Exempts.

[b] On entend par bagages les objets qu'un voyageur apporte avec lui sur le navire même qui l'a transporté et qui paraissent destinés à son usage personnel, tels que: vêtements, chaussure, montre, lit, selle, armes et instruments servant à sa profession.

La franchise établie en faveur des immigrants comprend, en plus de celle accordée à leurs bagages, les effets usagés tels que, leur mobilier et les outils et autres instruments de leur métier, mais ne saurait s'étendre aux articles pouvant être mis en vente. (Art. 131 du Code fiscal.)

Pour bénéficier de cette dernière franchise, les intéressés devront se conformer aux prescriptions des articles 132 et 133 du Code fiscal.

[c] Pour bénéficier de cette franchise, les intéressés devront se conformer aux prescriptions du décret nº 523 de 1887. ("Diario Oficial," nº 7135.)

[d] Il y a lieu d'ajouter à ces classes celles relatives à la taxe afférente au sel et au tabac (Lois 36 de 1886 et 85 de 1892).

Sont maintenues dans la loi douanière toutes les dispositions encore en vigueur relatives aux merchandises dont l'importation est prohibée, soit par certains bureaux de douane, soit par tous les bureaux de la République.

Est absolument prohibée l'importation des cannes, parapluies, etc., à épée, poignard ou arme quelconque cachée.

Est également prohibée, excepté pour le Gouvernement, l'importation de—

Canons et mitrailleuses de toute sorte, rifles, carabines et autres armes de précision;

Épées de toute sorte, sabres et lances de cavalerie;

Capsules, balles, obus et autres projectiles pour les armes à feu ci-dessus;

Rifles, fusils, mousquetons, carabines et autres armes de guerre, c'est-à-dire qui ne seraient pas spécialement et nécessairement propres à la chasse;

Gibernes, baudriers et tous autres objets destinés à l'équipement des soldats;

Et en général, tout engin, appareil ou objet qui, n'étant pas apparemment destiné à la défense personnelle, pourrait, par sa nature et sa destination, être considéré comme propre à la guerre, à l'armement et à l'équipement de la troupe.

Est interdite l'importation de la fausse monnaie et de la monnaie étrangère d'un titre inférieur à 900 millièmes et du matériel pour la fabrication de la monnaie.

La prohibition s'étend également à la monnaie nationale quelconque et quel qu'en soit le métal (à l'exception de celle en or et en argent à 900 millièmes) et aux coupures préparées (*esqueletos*) pour billets de la banque nationale (lois 36 de 1886 et 107 de 1887). Toutefois, en vertu de la loi 41 de 1887, le Gouvernement peut autoriser "l'importation par les douanes de la république de toute monnaie ayant cours, si elle est au titre de 835 millièmes."

Est également interdit le transit à travers le territoire national de la fausse monnaie et du matériel pour sa fabrication, des armes et munitions dont l'importation est prohibée et de la nitro-glycérine.

DROITS APPLICABLES AU TABAC.

I. *Loi nº 72, du 16 novembre 1894, abrogeant la loi nº 85 de 1892 et établissant des droits sur le tabac.*

["Diario Oficial" nº 9652, du 12 décembre 1894.]

ART. 1er. Le tabac importé dans le pays acquittera les droits ci-après:

		P. C.
Cigares	kilogr..	4
Cigarettes	id....	3
Tabac haché et tabac autre de toute sorte	id....	2

Toutefois, le Gouvernement est autorisé à se réserver, dans le cas où il le jugerait convenable, le droit d'importer et de fabriquer des cigarettes pendant une période de six ans à partir du jour où la présente loi sera sanctionnée. En conséquence, il pourra aliéner le revenu résultant de ce monopole. Dans ce cas, l'adjudication devra se faire aux enchères publiques, conformément aux formalités du code fiscal sur l'affermage du revenu et après avoir été préalablement annoncée au moins 180 jours d'avance.

A l'occasion de l'adjudication dont il s'agit, comme pour les adjudications des revenus, il ne sera pas perçu de pour cent.

A l'expiration du délai d'affermage, les existences en cigarettes et en matières premières destinées à leur fabrication seront assujetties au payement d'un impôt égal au droit d'importation ci-dessus mentionné.

ART. 2. La culture et l'exportation du tabac du pays est complètement libre; elle n'est assujettie qu'à un impôt de consommation qui ne pourra pas dépasser 1 peso 50 centavos par 12½ kilogrammes pour les cigares et le tabac en feuilles de première qualité, et en proportion pour les qualités inférieures. Dans chaque département, l'assemblée devra régler la taxe de la façon qu'elle jugera le plus convenable, suivant les circonstances et en se basant sur l'état de l'industrie locale. En conséquence, l'impôt pourra être appliqué soit au tabac destiné à la vente, soit au tabac soumis à une fabrication ou préparation quelconque, soit aux fabriques, magasins, boutiques ou débits de ce produit.

ART. 3. Du produit net de l'impôt de consommation sur le tabac du pays, 60 pour cent seront attribués au département et 40 pour cent aux municipalités.

Le montant des droits de douane établis en vertu de la présente loi et applicables aux cigarettes provenant de l'étranger sera perçu au profit du Trésor.

ART. 4. Le prélèvement de l'impôt de consommation sur le tabac du pays, établi en vertu de la présente loi, sera attribué par adjudication, et les adjudications auront lieu dans chaque district.

Dans le cas où les adjudications n'auraient pu s'effectuer, les départements se chargeront de l'administration de ce revenu, conformément aux ordonnances sur la matière.

Art. 5. Est abrogée la loi nº 85, du 10 décembre 1892, relative à l'impôt de consommation sur le tabac.

II. *Décret nº 594, du 12 décembre 1899, établissant les droits applicables à l'importation du tabac de toute sorte et du papier à cigarettes.*

["Diario Oficial" nº 11179, du 2 janvier 1900.]

Article unique. A partir de la date de l'entrée en vigueur de l'article 1er du décret nº 559, du 20 novembre dernier ("Diario Oficial" nº 11154), relatif à la suppression du monopole des cigarettes, le tabac et le papier à cigarettes seront assujettis aux droits suivants:

		P. C.
Cigares	kilogr.	5.00
Cigarettes	id.	5.00
Tabac haché ou autre	id.	4.50
Papier à cigarettes	id.	.50

III. *Décret nº 400 du 9 avril 1901, relatif au régime applicable à l'importation du tabac et du papier à cigarettes.*

["Diario Oficial" du 18 avril 1901.]

Article premier. Le tabac sous ses différentes formes et les matières premières nécessaires à la fabrication des cigarettes acquitteront en douane les droits établis comme ci-après et ne seront plus assujettis au droits additionnels qui leur étaient applicables antérieurement à la date du présent décret:

		P. C.
Cigares	kilogr.	5.00
Cigarettes	id.	5.00
Tabac à cigarettes	id.	3.00
Tabac autre, non dénommé	id.	4.50
Papier spécial à cigarettes	id.	0.50

Le papier timbré pour le conditionnement des paquets de cigarettes sera assimilé aux étiquettes et, comme tel, rangé dans la classe VI du tarif en vigueur.

Art. 2. Est interprété et modifié dans la forme établie ci-dessus le décret nº 594 du 12 décembre 1899, et les modifications décrétées seront applicables dès qu'elles auront été portées à la connaissance des douanes de la République.

TABLEAU RÉCAPITULATIF DU TARIF PAR CLASSES.

Le tarif se subdivise en classes suivant les droits applicables aux marchandises, ainsi qu'il est dit ci-après:

1re classe.—Marchandises exemptes de droits.
2e classe.—Marchandises acquittant 1 cent. par kilogramme.
3e classe.—Marchandises acquittant 2½ cent. par kilogramme.
4e classe.—Marchandises acquittant 5 cent. par kilogramme.
5e classe.—Marchandises acquittant 10 cent. par kilogramme.
6e classe.—Marshandises acquittant 20 cent. par kilogramme.
7e classe.—Marchandises acquittant 30 cent. par kilogramme.
8e classe.—Marchandises acquittant 40 cent. par kilogramme.
9e classe.—Marchandises acquittant 50 cent. par kilogramme.
10e classe.—Marchandises acquittant 60 cent. par kilogramme.
11e classe.—Marchandises acquittant 70 cent. par kilogramme.
12e classe.—Marchandises acquittant 80 cent. par kilogramme.
13e classe.—Marchandises acquittant 90 cent. par kilogramme.
14e classe.—Marchandises 100 cent. par kilogramme.
15e classe.—Marchandises acquittant [a]120 cent. par kilogramme.

A cette énumération il y a lieu d'ajouter la taxe du sel qui est de 4 pesos par 12½ kilogrammes et celle du tabac qui suit le régime établi par la législation en vigueur.

Les droits ci-dessus mentionnés sont assujettis aux réductions et à la surtaxe établies en tête du tarif.

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[a] Non compris l'augmentation stipulée dans le décret nº 453 de 1893.

A. DISPOSITIONS DOUANIÈRES PORTANT MAJORATION OU RÉDUCTION DANS LA PERCEPTION DES DROITS ET FAISANT L'OBJET DE DIFFÉRENTS RENVOIS MENTIONNÉS DANS LE TARIF.

I. *Décret nº 453 du 10 février 1893.*

Le Vice-Président de la République, chargé du Pouvoir Exécutif, en vertu de l'article 5 de la loi 93 de 1892 et du dernier article de la loi 109 de la même année ("Diario Oficial" 9020 et 9034), décrète:

ARTICLE PREMIER. Les droits d'importation qui, d'après le tarif douanier, sont applicables aux marchandises ci-après dénommées subiront mensuellement une augmentation à partir du 16 mars jusqu'au 16 décembre de la présente année, époque à laquelle l'augmentation sera totale et définitive.

Cette augmentation sera appliquée dans la proportion suivante et par kilogramme.

Cinq centavos pour le brandy, le rhum, le whiskey, le genièvre, le rossolis et les liquides concentrés pour la fabrication de ces boissons; pour les vins compris dans la 8ᵉ classe du tarif (40 centavos) et pour les marchandise de la 15ᵉ classe (1 peso 20.)

Un centavo pour toutes les spécialités pharmaceutiques, telles que: vins, sirops, pillules, pommades, elixirs, dragées etc., et tous les médicaments brevetés.

ART. 2. L'augmentation visée à l'article ci-dessus ne devra pas bénéficier des réductions consenties en faveur des douanes de Buenaventura et de Tumaco par la loi 10 de 1888 et qui ne sont applicables qu'au tarif en vigueur à cette époque, et ne devra pas être assujettie à la surtaxe de 25 pour cent établie par les lois 88 de 1886 et 99 de 1888.

ART. 3. Cette augmentation sera liquidée séparément des droits du tarif et sera partagée en deux parties égales, dont l'une sera attribuée à la banque nationale, aussitôt après la perception.

ART. 4. Le présent décret ne pourra être rapporté ou modifié que par une loi, conformément aux prescriptions de la loi 109 de 1892, ci-dessus mentionnée.

Bogota, le 10 février 1893.

Le Ministre des Finances. M. A. CARO.

PEDRO BRAVO.

II. *Circulaire nº 24810, du 25 janvier 1895.*

["Diario Oficial" nº 9695, du 1ᵉʳ février 1895.]

En vertu de la présente circulaire, l'augmentation totale des droits applicables à certaines marchandises stipulée par le décret nº 453, du 10 février 1893, subira chaque mois une diminution d'un dixième, à partir du 20 février prochain.

La même diminution successive sera appliquée à partir du 21 février prochain aux droits sur le tabac augmentés par l'ordonnance du 9 mars 1893, jusqu'à ce qu'on ait atteint les droits établis par l'article 1ᵉʳ de la loi nº 72 de 1894; sont exceptés les cigarettes et le tabac haché, dont l'importation est interdite aux particuliers, l'État s'étant réservé le monopole pour leur fabrication et leur importation.

III. *Loi nº 160 du 28 décembre 1896, augmentant les droits de douane à l'importation*

["Diario Oficial" du 12 janvier 1897, nº 10233.]

ARTICLE PREMIER. Les droits d'importation perçus dans les douanes de la République et applicables aux articles rangés dans les classes 2 à 13 inclusivement sont augmentés de 20 pour cent, et ceux applicables aux articles rangés dans les classes 14 et 15 du tarif en vigueur sont augmentés de 50 pour cent.

ART. 2. Une 16ᵉ classe du tarif est établie; les marchandises ci-après dénommées faisant partie de cette classe acquitteront 3 pesos par kilogramme.

Armes blanches, armes à feu ou autres armes, à l'exception des fusils de chasse.

Brocarts et autres tissus en or, argent ou autres métaux, ainsi que les fils des mêmes matières.

Articles de parfumerie et de toilette, tels que: essences, crèmes et savons parfumés.

Or et argent sous toute forme autre qu'en monnaies et en barres.

Pierres précieuses et cartes à jouer.

ART. 3. L'augmentation qui fait l'objet de l'article 1ᵉʳ de la présente loi sera prélevée sur les droits tels qu'ils ont été établis par la loi 36 de 1886, et conformément aux stipulations de l'article 205 de la Constitution.[a]

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[a] D'après l'art. 205 de la Constitution, toute augmentation ou diminution de droits ne peut s'effectuer que par dixièmes et seulement trois mois après la promulgation de la loi.

Art. 4. Sont exemptés de l'augmentation visée par l'article 1^er^.

Le charbon minéral et les produits importés pour la fabrication de la glace, qui n'acquitteront que ½ centavo par kilogramme.

Les creusets pour fonderies.

Les presses et machines à imprimer.

Le papier d'imprimerie non collé.

Les rails et le matériel fixe de voies ferrées publiques ou particulières, non admis en franchise.

Les bâtiments montés ou non, ainsi que leurs machines.

Les cotonnades bleues et blanches ou écrues avec parties blanches, non ouvrées, non cousues ni brodées, telles que celles connues sous le nom de *bogotanas*, calicot, *liencillos*, madapolam, tissus dits *bramantes*, *drills*, indiennes (*zarazas*) et autres analogues.

Paragrphe.—Les dispositions de la présente loi ne modifient pas l'ordonnance du Ministère des Finances en date du 6 juillet 1895 relative aux classes.

Art. 5.—Le Gouvernement est autorisé à ranger sous une même classe du tarif des douanes les articles similaires dénommés dans différentes classes.

Art. 6. Le service postal étant à la charge de l'Union postale universelle, le droit de tonnage établi par l'article 192 du code fiscal sera perçu à nouveau par les douanes compétentes, à raison de 1 peso 50 centavos par tonne et conformément aux stipulations dudit article.

Paragraphe.—En conséquence, le Gouvernement ne tiendra pas compte des conventions relatives au transport de la correspondance et dès lors de l'exemption des droits de tonnage qui font l'objet des articles 11 et 22 da la loi 109 de 1880, qui sont abrogés.

Art. 7. Lorsque dans les concessions de franchises douanières établies dans la loi ou stipulées dans des contrats conclus avec le Gouvernement en faveur d'entreprises de chemin de fer ou de navigation, de fabriques, etc., les articles exempts de droits ne sont pas spécialement dénommés, mais désignés seulement sous le nom de matériaux et accessoires pour lesdites entreprises, ces franchises ne s'appliqueront qu'aux articles suivants: machines et leurs pièces de rechange, rails, clous, outils, matériel roulant et accessoires de télégraphe. Les autres marchandises seront soumises au payement des droits d'importation, suivant la classe du tarif dans laquelle elles sont rangées.

Art. 8. Le Gouvernement est autorisé à établir un droit qui ne pourra dépasser 2 pesos sur les colis postaux. Ce droit sera perçu proportionnellement au poids et dans la mesure fixée par les conventions sur la matière.

Art. 9. Les marchandises importées dans les bagages des voyageurs suivront le régime de la 16^e^ classe, alors même que ces bagages pèseraient moins de 150 kilogrammes.

Paragraphe.—Tout artisan ou agriculteur venant travailler dans le pays est autorisé à importer en franchise de droits, en plus de ses bagages, jusqu'à 100 kilogrammes d'objets, ainsi que les outils jugés nécessaires à sa profession.

Art. 10. Le Pouvoir Exécutif est autorisé, dans l'intérêt du fisc et s'il le juge opportun, à diminuer ou à abroger l'impôt établi en vertu de la présente loi sur les marchandises importées par la douane de Tumaco.

Art. 11. A partir du 1^er^ janvier 1897, la valeur des différentes espèces de papier timbré et de timbres de l'Etat sera fixée comme ci-après.

1^re^ classe	$0.30
2^e^ classe	1.00
3^e^ classe	2.00

Paragraphe.—Le Gouvernement adoptera les mesures opportunes pour que le papier timbré et les timbres ne puissent être employés sans une contremarque spéciale mentionnant la nouvelle valeur.

IV.—*Décision ministérielle, en date du 6 février 1897, rectifiant une omission relevée dans le texte de la loi nº 160 du 28 décembre 1896.*

("Diario Oficial" du 9 février 1897, nº 10257.)

Par suite d'une omission relevée dans le texte de la loi nº 160 du 28 décembre 1896, publiée dans le "Diario Oficial" du 12 janvier 1897, nº 10233[a], ladite loi doit être complétée comme suit:

Le paragraphe unique à l'article 4 aura la teneur suivante:

"Paragraphe.—Les dispositions de la présente loi ne modifient pas l'ordonnance du Ministère des Finances, en date du 6 juillet 1895, relative au régime applicable d'après le tarif à l'importation des articles destinés à l'entreprise d'électricité à laquelle cette ordonnance se rapporte, lesdits articles étant en outre exemptés de la surtaxe établie en vertu de la présente loi."

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[a] Voir la loi nº 160, III.

V. *Circulaire du Ministère des Finances du 27 février 1897, nº 27829, relative à l'application de la loi nº 160 du 28 décembre 1896.*

["Diario Oficial" du 27 février 1899, nº 10273.]

L'augmentation et la diminution des droits d'importation visés par les articles 1, 2, 3 et 4 de la loi nº 160 de 1896[a] commenceront à être appliquées le 19 avril 1897, conformément aux articles 205 de la Constitution et 61, 62, 64 et 65 de la loi nº 149 de 1888.

L'augmentation dont il s'agit sera calculée sur les droits établis par la loi nº 36 de 1886 sans tenir compte des modifications qu'elle a subies, et la somme ainsi obtenue sera ajoutée aux droits tels qu'ils doivent être perçus actuellement d'après ladite loi nº 36 avec les modifications qui y ont été apportées postérieurement et en observant les stipulations de l'article 4 de la loi nº 160 susmentionnée.

A ce total devra être ajoutée la surtaxe de 25% établie en vertu de l'article 1er de la loi nº 88 de 1886 et de l'article 1er de la loi nº 185 de 1896.

VI. *Décret nº 140, du 13 avril 1897, relatif aux droits d'importation à percevoir à Tumaco.*

["Diario Oficial" du 15 avril 1897, nº 10313.]

En vertu d'un décret du 13 avril 1897, pris aux termes de l'article 10 de la loi nº 160 de 1896, on percevra dans la douane de Tumaco les droits actuellement en vigueur jusqu'à ce que le Pouvoir Exécutif n'ait décidé d'appliquer dans ce port la totalité ou une partie de l'impôt établi en vertu de la loi nº 160 susmentionnée.

VII. *Circulaire du 3 mai 1897, relative à l'application de la surtaxe de 25 pour cent établie par la loi nº 160 de 1896.*

["Diario Oficial" du 17 mai 1897, nº 10340.]

Les douanes perçoivent sur les marchandises importées dans le pays, en plus des droits d'importation proprement dits revenant au Trésor et établis dans le tarif, une taxe de 25 pour cent à calculer sur les liquidations en douane desdits droits, taxe revenant aux Départements et qui est remise directement et sous la stricte responsabilité des administrateurs des douanes aux employés supérieurs des finances desdits Départements.

Les droits susmentionnés ont été primitivement fixés dans le tarif, et c'est sur ces droits et sans tenir compte des modifications qui y ont été apportées par les lois et les décrets rendus en vertu d'autorisations accordées au Gouvernement, qu'on a décidé de calcular les surtaxes établies dans les articles 1, 3 et 4 de la loi nº 160 de 1896, conformément aux stipulations de l'article 3. Toutefois, comme le 25 pour cent additionnel ne peut pas être calculé sur les droits primitivement fixés, parce que la loi nº 88 de 1886 qui l'établit dit textuellement à l'article 1er que ce 25 pour cent devra être calculé sur les liquidations, il faut nécessairement en conclure que la surtaxe dont il s'agit doit s'appliquer non pas aux droits en vigueur au moment où elle a été décrétée, mais bien aux droits en vigueur au moment où il sera procédé aux liquidations, et actuellement ces droits sont ceux primitivement fixés par la loi nº 36 de 1886 augmentés ou diminués conformément aux différentes lois qui l'ont modifiée.

VIII. *Décret nº 506 du 1er mai 1901, relatif à la perception des droits dans la douane de Cucuta.*

["Diario Oficial" du 21 mai 1901, nº 11488.]

ARTICLE 1er. Dès que le présent décret sera parvenu à la connaissance de l'Administrateur Trésorier de la douane de Cucuta, la perception des droits d'importation dans cette douane s'effectuera d'après les bases du décret nº 507 du 1er mai 1901 comme ci-après: 50 pour cent en monnaie d'argent au titre de 0.835 et 50 pour cent en papier monnaie.

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[a] Voir la loi nº 160, III.

Art. 4. Sont abrogés les décrets et autres dispositions émanant des chefs civils et militaires du Département de Santander sur le mode de prélever les droits d'importation dans la douane de Cucuta et sur le taux de cette perception.

IX. *Décret nº 507 du 1er mai 1901, portant augmentation des droits applicables aux marchandises étrangères importées dans les douanes de la République.*

["Diario Oficial" du 21 mai 1901, nº 11488.]

Article 1er. A partir du jour où le présent décret sera parvenu à la connaissance des administrateurs des douanes de la République, il sera prélevé, à l'importation des articles frappés d'un droit par les lois et tarifs en vigueur, une taxe double de celle actuellement perçue.

Art. 2. Le Ministère des finances procèdera immédiatement à l'établissement d'un nouveau tarif des douanes dans lequel les marchandises seront imposées conformément au présent décret, sous réserve d'adopter les modifications que l'expérience et l'avis des principaux centres de commerce auront suggéré, ainsi que les réformes nécessaires au développement des industries nationales susceptibles de faciliter au commerce et aux administrations publiques chargées de la perception de cet impôt leur méthode de compatibilité et de liquidation.

Art. 3. Dès que le tarif dont il s'agit aura été établi et approuvé par décret, le prélèvement des droits d'importation s'effectuera conformément audit tarif à partir de la date fixée par le décret qui l'approuve.

X. *Décret nº 1016 du 16 août 1901, frappant d'une surtaxe de 10 pour cent tout compte de liquidation de droits à l'importation qui ne serait pas soldé dans le délai de huit jours.*

["Diario Oficial" du 23 août 1901.]

Article unique. Tout compte relatif à des droits d'importation dont le montant n'aura pas été payé dans le délai de huit jours, fixé par l'article 146 du Code fiscal, sera frappé d'une surtaxe de 10 pour cent qui sera prélevée comme contribution de guerre, sans préjudice des intérêts dus sur le principal et le montant de la surtaxe dont il s'agit.

B. DISPOSITIONS RELATIVES AU PAIEMENT DES DROITS DE DOUANE ET DE PORT.

I. *Circulaire nº 346, du 20 décembre 1900, relative au paiement des droits de douane.*

["Diario Oficial" du 5 février 1901, nº 11412.]

Un décret du Pouvoir Exécutif stipule que 20 pour cent des droits d'importation et d'exportation devront être payés au comptant pour être affectés aux dépenses des bureaux de douane et des postes douaniers qui en dépendent, et que le reste devra être représenté en traites à quinze jours de vue à l'ordre de la Trésorerie générale.

II. *Décret nº 370 du 1er avril 1901, relatif au paiement des droits de port.*

["Diario Oficial" du 22 avril 1901, nº 11468.]

Article premier. A partir du 15 mai 1901 les droits de port applicables aux navires arrivant en Colombie seront acquittés en espèces en or du pays de provenance des navires. Sont exceptés de cette règle les droits de phare lorsque les phares ne sont pas la propriété exclusive de l'État, et que le montant de leurs recettes ne doit pas revenir au Trésor. En pareil cas, ces droits continueront à être perçus suivant le mode fixé par le décret nº 62 du 18 janvier 1901 ("Diario Oficial" nº 11403) et il en sera de même pour les droits de port si, en vertu de contrats passés avec les concessionnaires ou aux termes d'une loi spéciale, ces droits doivent être acquittés en monnaie courante.

Art. 2. Les droits de port, faisant l'objet de l'exception visée à l'article ci-dessus, pourront être perçus en or lorsque les concessionnaires de phares se seront obligés dans les contrats qu'ils auront passé avec l'Etat à verser dans les caisses du Trésor le 50 pour cent du produit net du revenu de leur exploitation et à faire abandon au profit de l'État de la propriété des phares à l'expiration de leur privilège ou après une période convenue ou lorsque les concessionnaires d'autres privilèges les autorisant à prélever des droits, tels que droits de quais, etc., se seront également obligés à consentir au profit de l'État des clauses avantageuses analogues à celles résultant de la concession des phares.

DROITS D'EXPORTATION.

I. *Décret nº 63, du 18 janvier 1901, modifiant l'article 1er de la loi nº 777 du 11 juin 1900 qui établit des droits à l'exportation de certaines marchandises.*

["Diario Oficial" du 22 janvier 1901, nº 11403.]

ARTICLE 1er. A partir du 1er mars prochain, seront tarifées comme ci-après les marchandises qui de la République seront exportées vers des marchés étrangers:

ART. 2. Café sans pellicules (*pilado*)	quintal	$3. 00
Café en parchemin	id	2. 50
Caoutchouc	id	5. 00
Cuirs de bœuf	id	3. 00
Peaux de chèvre et analogues	quintal	4. 00
Ivoire végétal	quintal	1. 00
Dividivi	id	. 50
Tabac:		
Brut	id	2. 00
En carottes	id	3. 00
Manufacturé	id	5. 00
Coton:		
Brut	id	2. 00
Cardé	id	3. 00
Graines de coton	id	1. 00
Bananes	*régime*	$0. 20
Oiseaux préparés	kilogr	10. 00
Plumes de héron	id	50. 00
Orchidées	id	10. 00
Écaille	quintal	5. 00
Baumes	id	5. 00
Huile végétale de *canime*	id	3. 50
Bois:		
de fustet	quintal	3. 10
du Brésil ou de teinture	quintal	. 50
de cèdre, de *galiavo*, d'acajou et tous autres bois de construction	1,000 pieds carrés	5. 00
Cocos	mille	5. 00
Bœufs	tête	20. 00

L'or, le platine et l'argent en barres contrôlées acquitteront 2 pour cent de leur valeur d'après le certificat délivré après fusion et essai. Ce paiement s'effectuera en papier monnaie au cours du change à la date de l'exportation.

L'or en poudre, le platine, l'argent non contrôlé et l'or et le platine en articles de bijouterie, en espèces monnayées ou autrement manufacturés acquitteront 2 pour cent en papier monnaie, ainsi qu'il a été dit ci-dessus, du montant de la somme pour laquelle ils ont été assurés.

A défaut de certificats de contrôle ou de polices d'assurance, l'or acquittera 20 centavos par gramme, le platine 15 centavos, l'argent 10 centavos et le minerai brut 20 pesos la tonne.

Les articles non dénommés, déclarés pour l'exportation, seront évalués par le personnel de la vérification de la douane de sortie sous le contrôle de l'administrateur et seront assujettis au paiement en papier-monnaie du 2 pour cent de leur évaluation.

ART. 3. A l'occasion de toute exportation par les ports de la République, les intéressés devront faire leur déclaration à l'administration de la douane compétente, dans la forme et dans les délais généralement adoptés à l'importation; en outre ils devront se conformer aux règles établies par le décret nº 789 du 2 juillet 1900, relatif à la perception des droits d'exportation.

ART. 4. Les droits d'exportation établis en vertu du présent décret seront prélevés aussi longtemps que l'ordre public sera troublé, et lorsque les troubles auront cessé, et à moins que le Congrès n'en décide autrement, ils continueront à être perçus pour être exclusivement affectés à l'amortissement du papier-monnaie jusqu'à ce qu'il n'en existe plus.

ART. 5. * * *

II. *Décret nº 205, du 15 février 1901, modifiant le décret nº 63, de la même année, établissant des droits à l'exportation de certaines marchandises.*

["Diario Oficial" du 21 février 1901, nº 11424.]

ARTICLE UNIQUE. Est réduit à un peso le kilogramme le droit applicable dans les ports de la République à l'exportation des orchidées.

III. *Décret nº 368 du 1er avril 1901, relatif à l'exportation du bétail de l'espèce bovine.*

["Diario Oficial" du 25 avril 1901, nº 11471.]

ARTICLE PREMIER. Est approuvé le décret relatif à l'exportation du bétail de l'espèce bovine, rendu le 26 janvier 1901 par le Chef civil et militaire du Département de Bolivar dont la teneur suit:

"ARTICLE PREMIER. Est prohibée l'exportation du bétail de l'espèce bovine.

"ART. 2. Quiconque aura mis à la disposition de l'Intendant général à titre de prêt sans intérêt la somme à convenir avec le Chef civil et militaire ou avec le Secrétaire des Finances sera autorisé à exporter du bétail de l'espèce bovine moyennant le paiement d'un droit de 60 pesos par tête de bétail.

"ART. 3. L'amortissement de l'avance faite s'effectuera au moyen de la perception du droit sus-indiqué et dès que la somme aura été remboursée le prêteur ne pourra plus exporter du bétail.

ART. 4. * * *"

ART. 2. Dès que le présent décret sera parvenu à la connaissance du Chef civil et militaire du département de Bolivar et des Administrateurs des douanes, et tant que le Congrès n'en aura pas autrement ordonné, il sera perçu 20 pesos en or par tête de bétail de l'espèce bovine exporté.

ART. 3. Les exportateurs qui auront passé des contrats aux termes du décret ci-dessus approuvé du Chef civil et militaire du département de Bolivar pourront continuer leurs opérations d'exportations mais ils devront acquitter la taxe stipulée à l'article 2 ci-dessus. Dans ce cas il sera tenu compte des sommes prêtées au Gouvernement, et ces avances, faites en papier-monnaie, seront converties en espèces en or, au change du jour sur le marché de la résidence de la douane à la date de l'exportation.

ART. 4. Si les exportateurs, qui auront consenti des prêts, ne voulaient pas continuer leurs opérations sous le régime de la nouvelle taxe établie, ils seraient immédiatement remboursés de leurs avances avec intérêt légal pour le solde qui leur serait dû.

ART. 5. Si, en exécution du décret nº 63 du 18 janvier courant, des exportations de bétail ont été effectuées à la taxe de 20 pesos papier-monnaie par tête, les exportateurs prêteurs qui auront exporté du bétail pendant la même période, c'est-à-dire du 1^er^ mars courant jusqu'à la date de l'entrée en vigueur du présent décret et, par conséquent, de la perception en or qu'il stipule, et qui auront payé 60 pesos en papier-monnaie aux termes de leur contrat, ne seront redevables que du droit de 20 pesos comme les autres exportateurs, et la différence de 40 pesos par tête sera imputée sur le solde que leur doit le Gouvernement. Ce solde devra être affecté au paiment des droits applicables aux exportations qu'ils feront dans la suite ou bien il leur sera restitué conformément aux prescriptions de l'article précédent.

IV. *Décret nº 495, du 30 avril 1901, relatif à la perception en or des droits applicables à l'exportation.*

["Diario Oficial," 21 mai 1901, nº 11488.]

ART. 1^er^. A partir de la date où le présent décret sera parvenu à la connaissance des Administrateurs des Douanes de la République, les droits d'exportation faisant l'objet des décrets nºs 777, 63 et 421, respectivement en date du 11 juin 1900, 18 janvier et 12 avril 1901, seront perçus en or conformément au tableau ci-après:

		Peso en or.
Café sans pellicules (*pilado*)	quintal	0.40
Café en parchemin	id	.30
Caoutchouc	id	.60
Peaux d'animaux de l'espèce bovine	quintal	.40
Peaux de chèvre et similaires	quintal	.50
Tagua ou ivoire végétal	id	.15
Dividivi	id	.075
Tabac:		
Brut	id	.20
En carottes	id	.30
Manufacturé	id	.50
Coton:		
Brut	id	.20
Cardé	id	.25
Graines de coton	quintal	.10
Bananes	régime	.01
Oiseaux empaillés	kilogr	1.00
Plumes de héron	id	6.00
Orchidées	id	.10
Écaille	id	1.00
Baumes	quintal	.80
Bois:		
de fustet	id	.04
du Brésil ou de teinture	id	.06
de cèdre, de *galiavo*, d'acajou et tous autres bois de construction	1,000 pieds carrés	1.60
Cocos	mille	.50
Animaux de la race bovine	tête	20.00

L'or, le platine et l'argent en barres contrôlées acquitteront un droit de 3 pour cent de la valeur déterminée dans le certificat de fonte et d'essai.

L'or en poudre, le platine, l'argent non contrôlé, ainsi que l'or et le platine en articles de bijouterie, en espèces monnayées ou autrement manufacturés, acquitteront 3 pour cent de la valeur pour laquelle ils ont été assurés.

Le minerai d'or et d'argent acquittera 2 pour cent de la valeur pour laquelle il a été assuré.

A défaut de certificats de contrôle ou de polices d'assurance, l'or acquittera $0.03 par gramme, le platine $0.02, l'argent $0.01 et le minerai brut $4 par tonne.

Les articles non dénommés, déclarés pour l'exportation seront évalués par le personnel de la vérification de la douane compétente sous le contrôle de l'Administrateur et seront assujettis au paiement en or de 3 pour cent de leur valeur.

Art. 2. Le Gouvernement édictera, par l'intermédiaire du Ministre des finances, les mesures à adopter pour que la perception de la taxe sur l'exportation soit aisée et efficace, et pour que le produit de cet impôt rentre intégralement dans la caisse de la *Junta de amortización*, pour être affecté à l'amortissement du papier monnaie, ainsi que cela résulte des dispositions du décret nº 418 du 12 avril 1901, en se conformant, pour tout ce qui concerne le prélèvement de cet impôt, aux indications émanant de la *Junta* sus-mentionée.

Art. 3. Sont abrogés ou modifiés, au sens du présent décret, les décrets sus-mentionnés.

V. *Décret nº 454, du 11 octobre 1895, établissant les règles à observer pour la perception des droits de sortie applicables au café.*

["Diario Oficial" nº 9849, du 21 octobre 1895.]

Art. 1er. En plus des disposition en vigueur, relatives à l'exportation, on devra se conformer aux prescriptions qui font l'objet du présent décret.

Art. 2. Une fois que le permis de chargement, visé par les articles 200 et 201 du Code fiscal, aura été accordé, le chef de chaque poste douanier devra procéder à une visite spéciale du navire, afin de s'assurer qu'il ne renferme aucun article d'exportation. Pourront également prendre part à cette visite les employés dont il est question dans les articles 57 et 58 du Code, si l'administrateur le juge à propos.

Art. 3. En plus du manifeste général que le consignataire du navire doit présenter conformément à l'article 202, chaque exportateur de café devra remettre un manifeste particulier du produit qu'il embarque. Sur ce document, qui devra être rédigé dans la forme adoptée pour l'importation, sera annoté le procès-verbal de vérification et le bordereau de liquidation des droits.

Art. 4. Tous les manifestes d'exportation dont il s'agit seront présentés en quatre exemplaires au Directeur des postes de la résidence de la douane du point d'embarquement dans le délai que la douane aura fixé en délivrant le permis de chargement du navire. Les manifestes relatifs au café mentionneront celui qui est mondé ou sans pellicules et celui qui ne l'est pas. Immédiatement, ce fonctionnaire comparera entre eux tous les exemplaires de chaque manifeste et en adressera, sans retard, trois à la douane, et le quatrième sera réservé pour être transmis au Ministre des Finances par le premier courrier. La douane emploiera les exemplaires qui lui sont remis, ainsi qu'il est prescrit dans les règlements en viguer pour l'importation, et il sera procédé sans retard à la vérification des colis.

Art. 5. La vérification s'effectuera en ouvrant et en examinant, parmi les colis non manifestés comme contenant du café sans pellicules, ceux que la douane jugera opportun de reconnaître pour empêcher que le café ne passe sous le nom d'une autre marchandise ou que le café sans pellicule ne soit déclaré comme café avec pellicules, et en procédant à l'examen du poids de tous les colis de café.

Art. 6. Après la vérification du chargement, la douane dressera le bordereau des droits sur les trois exemplaires du manifeste qui lui ont été remis, en réclamera le montant et délivrera le permis d'embarquement au bas d'un des exemplaires qui sera restitué à l'exportateur, après que ce dernier aura acquitté les droits.

Si le chargement n'était pas assujetti à des droits, le permis d'embarquement sera délivré immédiatement après la verification.

Art. 7. Le permis dont il s'agit ne sera pas délivré, si l'exportateur ne garantit pas au préalable qu'il déposera dans le plus bref délai un exemplaire du connaissement des marchandises qu'il doit embarquer.

Art. 8. Sont applicables aux exportations: les dispositions du § 3 de l'article 325 du Code fiscal, relatives aux contraventions, et du § 9 du même article, relatives aux manifestes, ainsi que les peines que ces dispositions prescrivent et la procédure à suivre à l'occasion de leur application, aux termes des sections 3 et 4 du Chapitre 9, titre III, Livre 1er du Code fiscal.

Art. 9. Les réclamations relatives à des faits matériels seront tranchées conformément aux stipulations de l'article 13 de la loi nº 36 de 1886, relative aux importations. Pour les contestations sur des erreurs de chiffres dans les liquidations et pour les autres irrégularités portant sur des points de procédure administrative ou tous autres cas non prévus dans le présent décret, on s'en référera, en tant qu'il n'y aura pas d'incompatibilité, à la législation établie à l'article 143 et autres du Code fiscal, relative aux importations.

CONVENTION DE COMMERCE ET DE NAVIGATION ENTRE LA COLOMBIE ET LA FRANCE.

En vertu d'un arrangement signé à Bogota le 30 mai 1892 entre les Plénipotentiaires respectifs de la Colombie et de la France, les deux Hautes Parties contractantes se concèdent réciproquement le traitement de la nation la plus favorisée, en ce qui touche l'établissement des nationaux, ainsi qu'en matière de commerce et de navigation, tant pour l'importation, l'exportation et le transit et, en général, tout ce qui concerne les droits de douane et les opérations commerciales, que pour l'exercise du commerce ou des industries et pour le payement des taxes qui s'y rapportent.

Aux termes de l'article 2, ledit arrangement doit entrer en vigueur huit jours après l'échange des ratifications ([a]) et demeurer exécutoire jusqu'à l'expiration d'une année à partir du jour où l'une des Hautes Parties contractantes l'aura dénoncé.

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[a] Les ratifications de cet acte ont été échangées à Paris le 5 octobre 1893, et un décret du 25 du même mois rend ladite convention exécutoire en France.

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LES RICHESSES NATURELLES ET LA SITUATION ÉCONOMIQUE.

Voici une traduction des principaux paragraphes d'une circulaire que le Gouvernement Colombien a adressée dernièrement à ses consuls à l'étranger, au sujet des richesses minérales du pays, de ses productions végétales et de sa situation économique.

On trouve en Colombie des gisements d'or, de platine, d'argent, de cuivre, de pétrole, de plomb, d'émeraudes, d'améthystes, de houille, de nitrate, de soufre, de mercure, de gypse, de salpêtre, d'alun, etc.

Dans les départements d'Antioquia, de Cauca, de Tolima, de Santander et de Panamá, surtout dans les trois premiers, l'or et l'argent aurifère existent en proportions énormes.

D'après Humboldt, le produit des mines de Colombie, pendant la période de 1537 à 1803, a été de 415,289 kilogrammes, d'une valeur de 275 millions de piastres. De son côté, le professeur allemand Sootbeer évalue la production en or de la Colombie, de 1537 à 1875, à 1,231,500 kilogrammes, représentant une valeur de 847,113,750 piastres.

D'autre part, le Dr. RESTREPO estime que la production totale, depuis la conquête jusqu'en 1886, peut se chiffrer par 672 millions de piastres, dont 639 millions d'or et 33 millions d'argent; 50 millions provenaient de l'or d'alluvion, le reste a été extrait de filons aurifères.

La production totale se répartit comme suit entre les divers départements: Antioquia, 250 millions; Cauca, 249; Panama, 94; Tolima, 54; Santander, 15; Bolivar, 7; Cundinamarca, 1.8; Magdalena, 1 million; Boyacá, 200,000 piastres.

Pendant le xix^{e} siècle (jusqu'en 1886) la production a été comme suit: 1887, 3 millions de piastres; 1888, 3 millions; 1889, 3,429,000; 1890, 3, 559,473; 1891, 3,472; 1892, 3,232,000 piastres.

Durant la même période, la production de l'argent a atteint 1,000,000 de piastres (valeur intrinsèque) en 1887; 1,000,000 en 1888; 612,000 en 1889; 830,000 en 1890; 1,298,000 en 1891; 1,806,000 piastres en 1892.

Une comparaison avec les autres pays de l'Amérique latine montre que la Colombie n'est dépassée que par le Brésil sous le rapport de la richesse aurifère. On a calculé, en effet, que la production totale de ces pays, jusqu'en 1848, année de la découverte de l'or en Californie, avait été la suivante: Brésil, 684,456,750 piastres; Colombie, 548,700,000; Bolivie, 183,303,000; Chili, 175,839,750; Mexique, 153,507,000; Pérou, 106,717,500 piastres.

Les richesses minérales sont distribuées comme suit dans les divers départements de la Colombie:

Le sol du département d'Antioquia est riche en minerais d'or dans toute son étendue. Ses montagnes renferment des filons aurifères en très grand nombre. Mais les bassins des rivières Porce et Nechi sont les plus riches en or.

Santa Rosa, établi sur des terrains coupés d'énormes ravins formés en exploitant ses mines, se trouve sur une montagne alluviale contenant l'or le plus fin. Dans les rues de Remedios, les crêtes de larges filons de quartz affleurent. Zaragoza, Zea, Cruces, Anori, Campamento, Yarumal, Angostura et Amalfi sont entourés de placers très riches qu'on exploite continuellement. Plus de la moitié de la production du département vient de cette région.

Dans le district de Titiribi, on rencontre les mines renommées de El Zacudo et Otramina, qui ont donné, durant les trente dernières années, des quantités considérables d'or et d'argent aurifère. A Nueva Caramenta, Andes et El Jardín, on a découvert récemment d'abondants et riches gisements; au Frontino, une compagnie anglaise exploite aussi des filons qui, à une certaine époque, furent très riches; il en est de même à Remedios et Ségovie. Dans le sud du département (Sonson, Pácora et Manizales) de nombreux travaux ont été entrepris; dans la province orientale on découvre chaque jour de riches alluvions.

La population de la province d'Antioquia n'a pas l'inconstance au travail de certaines autres régions de la Colombie et poursuit l'exploitation aurifère avec tenacité. Des 463,667 habitants qu'elle compte, 13,294 vivent exclusivement de l'industrie aurifère.

En 1886, l'impôt était payé par 1,009 mines en filon et 971 en alluvion. De 1886 à 1889, on a déclaré 3,900 nouvelles mines.

La province de Cauca est aussi riche que celle d'Antioquia, les régions du Chocó, Barbacoas et Supia principalement ayant donné et continuant à donner de grandes quantités d'or et d'argent aurifère. Les mines actuellement en exploitation dans les territoires de Supia, Río Sucio et Marmato sont très riches. Les principaux villages producteurs du Chocó sont: Novita, Tadó, San Pablo, Condoto, Sipi et Cajón dans le municipe de San Juan; Quipdó et Bagadó, Lloro, Negua et Bebara dans le municipe d'Atrato. Presque toutes les rivières de cette région charrient de l'or.

La production depuis 1800 a été de 42,000,000 de piastres pour le district de Chocó et de 35,000,000 de piastres pour le reste de la province.

Le département de Tolima contient de riches mines d'argent. Diverses compagnies étrangères exploitent ces mines et certaines d'entre elles, comme celle de Frías, par exemple, donnent un produit annuel de 800,000 piastres. Les mines de Santana, La Manta, Cristo de las Lajas, Malpaso et d'autres sont les plus connues.

Dans le département de Panamá, la région du Darien a été considérée, dès la conquête, comme riche en or. C'est là que se trouve la fameuse mine d'Espiritu Santo, qui donna pendant le premier quart du xviii^e^ siècle, de magnifiques résultats. Les travaux, abandonnés plus tard, ont été repris dans la dernière décade par The Darien Gold Mining Company, Limited, dont les actions ont atteint un prix très élevé, tant les résultats sont satisfaisants.

Quoique les historiens signalent de nombreuses mines dans le département de Bolívar, la quantité d'or qu'on en extrait aujourd'hui est de peu d'importance.

Les provinces de Cundinamarca et de Boyacá ne sont pas riches en mines d'or et d'argent. Il en est de même des provinces de Santander et de Magdalena.

La Colombie contient aussi d'importants gisements de platine. On rencontre ce métal en divers endroits, mais surtout au Chocó, dans les rivières San Juan, Iró, Opogadó, Tamana, et Condoto. A Condoto particulièrement, les placers sont très étendus. Cette grande richesse reste cependant presque inexploitée, quoique la production puisse atteindre de 16,000 à 20,000 kilogrammes, soit une valeur de 3,840,000 à 4,800,000 piastres.

Dans le département d'Antioquía, surtout dans les districts d'Amagá, Heliconia, Titiribi, et Puerto-Berrio (Nare), on trouve d'importants gisements de houille. Il en est de même sur les plateaux de Cundinamarca, dans la province de Cauca, près de Cali (sur 18 lieues du nord au sud), dans la région du golfe d'Urabá et dans celle de la Magdalena, près de la Sierra Nevada, ainsi que dans la Goajira.

Les mines d'émeraudes de Muzco sont les plus importantes du monde. Ces mines et celles de Coscuez et Somondoco, situées sur le territoire de Boyacá, sont réellement très riches. Exploitées dès la conquête, elles ont produit d'énormes quantités d'émeraudes et paraissent inépuisables, surtout celles de Muzco, que le gouvernement afferme à une compagnie d'exploitation. Les autres mines d'émeraudes sont sous le régime commun.

Le sel se trouve en abondance dans la Colombie. Les sources salines se rencontrent dans les départments d'Antioquía, Cauca et Tolima. Ces sources, lorsqu'elles sont en terres publiques, appartiennent à celui qui les découvre si elles ont moins de 5 degrés de saturation. Les salines maritimes sont affermées chaque année par le gouvernement. De vastes bancs de sel gemme existent dans la Boyacá et le Cundinamarca. Dans ce dernier département se trouve la riche mine de sel de Zipaquirá.

Le fer et le cuivre existent aussi en abondance en Colombie. On n'exploite en grand que le fer dans les mines d'Antioquía (Amaga) et de La Pradera (Cundinamarca). Il existe de riches mines de cuivre, encore inexploitées, dans les départements d'Antioquía, Boyacá, Cundinamarca et Magdalena.

On récolte en abondance dans le pays, le café (actuellement un des articles d'exportation les plus importants), le cacao, la canne à sucre, le tabac, le coton, la vanille, le riz, l'indigo, le maïs, les haricots, les bananes, le blé, les pommes de terre, le lin, les fruits, le quina, la salsepareille, l'ipécacuana, les plantes balsamiques et résineuses (copahu, tolu, térébenthine), la coca, le dividivi, le palo brésil, l'agave d'Amérique et le caoutchouc. On y trouve aussi des bois fins et de construction, comme l'acajou, le vogal, le cèdre, etc., et une grande variété de palmiers.

Comme on le sait, la plus grande partie du territoire de la République est encore formée de terres publiques, que le gouvernement colombien cède en propriété avec grande facilité.

Il existe en Colombie beaucoup de bœufs et de chevaux, généralement croisés avec les meilleures races d'Europe, plus diverses espèces de moutons, chèvres, mules et ânes. Dans les rivières, en trouve diverses espèces de tortues, sans compter la tortue carey, que l'on pêche sur les bancs de corail, et d'huîtres perlières, surtout à Panamá et Río Hacha.

Les principales industries du pays sont les mines, l'agriculture et le commerce.

Dans le Cundinamarca, l'agriculture s'est beaucoup développée et progresse rapidement. Les cultures y sont grandes et les races bovines nombreuses et abondantes. L'agriculture est la principale occupation dans le départment de Boyacá; il en est de même pour le département de Santander, qui exporte déjà une quantité considérable de café.

Dans le Tolima, on cultive le tabac sans compter l'élevage du bétail et l'exploitation des mines.

Dans les prairies du Río Cauca (département d'Antioquía), on engraisse le bétail; le café commence à y être productif.

Le Cauca, avec ses terres très fertiles, est propre à l'élevage et à l'agriculture. On en exporte du cacao, du café et du tabac.

Les départements de Bolívar et de Magdalena sont aussi exclusivement agricoles.

Le commerce extérieur se fait surtout avec l'Angleterre, la France, les Etats-Unis et l'Espagne et, en moindre proportion, avec l'Italie, la Belgique, les Antilles, le Vénézuéla et l'Equateur. On l'évalue à 50,000,000 de piastres annuellement, dont 30,000,000 à l'exportation et 20,000,000 à l'importation.

Les principaux articles d'importation sont les toiles, la quincaillerie, les machines, les objets de luxe, les livres, les drogues, la parfumerie, les liqueurs, la cristallerie, etc. Les exportations consistent surtout en or, argent, platine, émeraudes, caoutchouc, tabac, laine, bananes, bois de teinture, chapeaux de paille et diverses plantes.

Six cent trente kilomètres de chemins de fer sont actuellement en exploitation. Les lignes exploitées sont les suivantes: chemin de fer de Panamá, 75.64 kilomètres; ligne de Barranquilla à Puerto-Colombia, 27 kilomètres; ligne de Cartagena au port de Calamar sur le Río Magdalena, 105½ kilomètres; ligne d'Antioquía, de Puerto-Berrio à Providencia, 86 kilomètres; ligne de la Dorado, entre Arraucaplumas et La María (ports du Río Magdalena), 26½ kilomètres; ligne de Girardot à Anapocina, 60 kilomètres; ligne de La Sabana, de Bogotá à Facatativa, 40 kilomètres; ligne du Nord, de Bogotá à Zipaquirá, 50 kilomètres; ligne de Tolima, de Girardot à El Espinol, 6 kilomètres; ligne de Cauca, de Buenaventura à Sucre Nuevo (Río Dagua), 34.35 kilomètres; ligne de Santa-Marta au Río Sevilla, 65 kilomètres; le chemin de fer du Sud, de Bogotá à Tequendama, 21 kilomètres.

D'autres lignes sont projetées, entre autres de Medellín au Río Cauca.

Le réseau télégraphique est de 12,000 kilomètres. Le câble de Buenaventura met la Colombie en relations avec les Etats-Unis.

Les ports de Panamá, Colón et les autres ports de l'isthme sont libres.

Le budget pour 1901–2 comporte 28,983,540 piastres pour les recettes et 40,427,470 piastres pour les dépenses.

En 1898, la dette extérieure du pays était de 13,500,000 piastres or, alors que la dette intérieure s'élevait à 4,992,959 piastres en monnaie nationale.

AUGMENTATION DES DROITS DE DOUANE.

A partir du 1er juillet tous les droits perçus en Colombie à l'importation des marchandises ont été augmentés de 50 pour cent.

COSTA RICA

QUELQUES PALMIERS DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE.

M. Wolters, Chargé d'affaires de Belgique en Amérique Centrale, donne les détails suivants sur quelques palmiers qui croissent dans la République de Costa Rica.

Le cocotier, dit M. Wolters, est un palmier de fort bel aspect qui atteint une hauteur imposante. Le fruit, appelé, coco ou noix de coco, est intérressant à plusieurs points de vue. L'amande blanche intérieure est très alimentaire et l'eau dont elle est accompagnée constitue une boisson agréable. De l'amande mûre, on extrait une huile ou graisse qui fait l'objet d'un commerce important; elle sert à la fabrication d'un excellent savon blanc, qui mousse abondamment dans l'eau. Cette graisse a des propriétés assez analogues à celles du corozo, dont je parlerai plus loin.

Les tourteaux, résidus de l'extraction de l'huile, sont excellents pour l'alimentation du bétail. Ils ont la composition suivante: eau, 12.40 pour cent; matières azotées, 24.13 pour cent; matières grasses, 4.70 pour cent; autres matières organiques, 52.23 pour cent; matières minérales, 6.24 pour cent.

La bourre qui entoure les feuilles est un bon tissu avec lequel on confectionne des sortes de matelas servant à garantir les mulets employés pour les transports.

Le cocotier croît principalement dans les régions suivantes: Province de San José, canton d'Aserri; province d'Alajuela, cantons d'Aténas et de San Mateo; province de Guanacaste, canton de Bagaces; comarca de Puntarenas, cantons de Puntarenas, d'Esparta et de Golfo Dulce; comarca de Limon, canton de Limon.

On voit donc que les régions cotières de la République sont celles où l'on rencontre en plus grande abondance ce beau palmier. La température n'y est jamais inférieure à 20 degrés centigrade et l'altitude jamais supérieure à 400 mètres.

Un hectare peut contenir 225 arbres, qui donnent 900 kilomètres d'huile par an. L'arbre fleurit vers la quatrième année et est en pleine production à sept ans. Il ne demande d'autres soins de culture que la plantation et la récolte, et l'on peut faire des cultures intercalaires qui permettent d'attendre le produit du cocotier.

Les noix de coco ne figurent pas régulièrement à l'exportation et ce n'est d'ailleurs que dans ces dernières années qu'elles ont commencé à être demandées. Il n'existe pas de plantations spéciales de cocotiers et certains planteurs de bananes ont introduit ces palmiers dans leurs plantations plutôt pour orner leurs propriétés qu'en vue d'en retirer quelques bénéfices.

On rencontre le corozo principalement dans les provinces de San José (canton d'Aserri) et de Guanacaste (canton de Liberia) et dans les comarcas de Puntarenas (canton de Golfe Dulce) et de Limon (canton de Limon).

On n'a pas encore songé à exploiter sérieusement le fruit de ce végétal, qui sert uniquement à alimenter, avec sa partie charnue, quelques animaux sauvages; la graisse que son amande contient présente cependant un réel intérêt.

Le corozo qui croît dans l'Amérique centrale sur les côtes du Pacifique semble être d'une espèce différente de celle qui croît sur les côtes de l'Atlantique. Les fruits du corozo du Pacifique sont charnus, d'une couleur jaune-clair, agréables au goût, à chair huileuse et juteuse. Ceux provenant de l'Atlantique sont tous gros, n'ont pas de substance charnue, mais simplement un tissu membraneux adhérent au noyau intérieur. Dans l'espèce du Pacifique, ce noyau intérieur, ligneux, excessivement dur, contient une amande allongée, parfois double, à albumen blanc et huileux protégeant l'embryon. Le fruit entier pèse en moyenne 50 grammes, le fruit dépourvu de sa partie charnue 15 grammes et l'amande intérieure 2 ou 3 grammes, de telle sorte que 1 kilogramme de fruits secs donne de 133 à 200 grammes d'amandes. L'espèce de l'Atlantique contient une amande un peu plus grosse pesant de 5 à 6 grammes, et le poids moyen du fruit est de 60 à 65 grammes.

Le fruit du corozo a été étudié, au laboratoire central de Guatémala, par M. René Guérin, directeur de cet établissement. La partie charnue peut être facilement détruite avec une lessive de cendres. Le produit de cette opération pourrait être employé comme engrais, car il est à la fois riche en matières azotées et en potasse. Le concassage des noyaux pourrait se faire au moyen de forts cylindres. La graisse contenue dans l'amande s'extrait par pression à chaud ou bien par dissolution dans le sulfure de carbone.

M. René Guérin a trouvé que 10 kilogrammes de noix donnent 650 kilogrammes de graisse. Celle-ci a une couleur jaunâtre quand elle est fondue; elle blanchit en se solidifiant. Cette solidification se fait très lentement et, pendant qu'elle s'effectue, on voit apparaître des masses globuleuses cristallisées d'acide margarique et palmitique; 100 grammes de graisse donnent 325 grammes de savon très blanc et de très bonne qualité. Cette graisse, raffinée, pourrait sans doute servir aussi à l'alimentation.

Les feuilles du corozo donnent, par simple rapage et lavage, une fibre très fine et très résistante, qui pourrait trouver son emploi dans l'industrie des tissus.

Coyol.—Ce palmier produit un fruit assez analogue à celui du huiscoyol dont la graine contient une graisse qui pourrait être employée.

La stipe atteint jusqu'à 30 mètres de hauteur et fleurit vers la quatrième ou cinquième année. Les fibres textiles fournies par ce palmier sont constituées par les faisceaux fibro vasculaires de la stipe.

Le coyol se trouve principalement dans les parties suivantes du territoire costaricien: Province de San José, canton d'Aserri; province d'Alajuela, cantons de Grécia et d'Aténas; province de Huanacaste, cantons de Libéria et de Bagaces.

ÉTATS-UNIS.

COMMERCE AVEC L'AMÉRIQUE LATINE.

IMPORTATIONS ET EXPORTATIONS.

On trouvera à la page 786 le dernier rapport du commerce entre les États-Unis et l'Amérique Latine, extrait de la compilation faite par le Bureau des Statistiques du Ministère des Finances. Le rapport a trait au mois de juillet 1902 et donne un tableau comparatif de ce mois avec le mois correspondant de l'année 1901. Il donne aussi un tableau des sept mois finissant au mois de juillet en les comparant avec la période correspondante de l'année précédente. On sait que les chiffres des différents bureaux de douane montrant les importations et les exportations pour un mois quelconque ne sont reçus au Ministère des Finances que le 20 du mois suivant et qu'il faut un certain temps pour les compiler et les faire imprimer de sorte que les résultats pour le mois de juillet ne peuvent être publiés avant le mois de septembre.

PRODUCTION DU CUIVRE.

La "Geological Survey" (Bureau des Mines) des Etats-Unis estime que la quantité de cuivre disponible aux Etats-Unis au 1er janvier 1902 était d'au moins 300,000,000 livres, ce qui équivaut à la production de six mois.

La production du cuivre du monde entier s'est élevée à 511,803 tonnes, contre 487,206 tonnes en 1900, 463,693 tonnes en 1899 et 429,379 tonnes en 1898.

La production totale du cuivre aux Etats-Unis s'est élevée à 268,782 tonnes en 1901, contre 270,588 tonnes en 1900.

La valeur totale des exportations de cuivre des Etats-Unis en 1901 était de $36,071,448, contre $58,875,439 en 1900, $43,845,654 en 1899 et $35,545,251 en 1898. C'est l'Allemagne qui est de beaucoup le plus grand consommateur de cuivre provenant des Etats-Unis, car la plus grande partie de ce métal expédié en Hollande est destinée à l'Allemagne. D'un autre côté, une partie du cuivre à destination du Royaume-Uni est réexpédiée de là pour d'autres pays. On ne peut pas très bien suivre les détails de ce mouvement.

En 1901 on estimatit la consommation de cuivre aux Etats-Unis à 382,761,014 livres, contre 356,891,121 livres en 1900.

PRODUCTION MINÉRALE POUR L'ANNÉE 1901.

La "Geological Survey" des Etats-Unis a publié son sommaire statistique annuel sur les productions minérales des Etats-Unis pour l'année 1901. Ce rapport montre pour tout le pays un total général de $1,092,224,380, valeur des minéraux produits en 1901, contre $1,064,408,321 en 1900. Ces chiffres comprennent $566,351,096, valeur des productions minérales non-métalliques; $524,873,284, valeur des produits métalliques, et $1,000,000, valeur des produits minéraux non spécifiés, y compris le sable de construction, le sable de verre, le minerai de fer qu'on emploie comme castine dans la fonte du fer, le minerai d'étain, le nitrate de soude, le sulphide de soude et les argiles d'alun employés par les fabricants de papier.

Le tableau suivant montre les valeurs des différents produits énumérés:

Fonte de fer	$242,174,000
Argent	77,126,382
Or	80,218,800
Cuivre	86,629,266
Plomb	23,280,200
Zinc	11,265,760
Mercure	1,382,305
Aluminium	2,238,000
Antimoine	542,020
Nickel	3,551
Platine	13,000
Charbon bitumineux	236,201,899
Charbon anthracite de Pennsylvanie.	112,504,020
Gaz naturel	27,067,500
Pétrole	66,417,335
Terre à briques	13,800,000
Ciment	15,786,789
Pierre	55,615,926
Corindom et émeri	146,040
Grénat	158,100
Pierres à repasser	580,703
Tripoli	52,950
Meules à moulin	57,179
Pierres à huile, etc	158,300
Borax	1,012,118
Brôme	154,572
Spath-fluor	113,803
Gypse	1,577,493
Marne	$30,000
Roche de phosphate	5,316,403
Pyrite	1,024,449
Sel	6,617,449
Soufre	223,430
Barytes	157,844
Oxyde de cobalt	24,048
Couleurs minérales	789,962
Zinc blanc	3,111,120
Asbeste	13,498
Asphalte	655,335
Bauxite	79,914
Minerai de fer chromique	5,790
Argile (autre que l'argile à briques)	2,591,332
Feldspath	220,422
Talc fibreux	483,600
Silex	149,297
Terre à foulon	80,697
Graphite	167,714
Pierre calcaire	5,659,836
Magnésite	43,057
Minerai de manganèse	116,722
Mica	118,578
Eaux minérales	7,586,962
Monazite	59,262
Pierres précieuses	289,050
Rutile	5,710
Stéatite	424,888

GUATÉMALA.

EXEMPTIONS DOUANIÈRES À L'IMPORTATION.

Pendant deux années, à partir du 1er mai 1902, les marchandises suivantes sont exemptes de droit d'entrée, à leur importation dans la République de Guatémala: goudron, carbolin, tuyaux de fer, maisons en fer et en bois ou parties d'elles, ciment romain, tôle ondulée, solives et châssis de croisée en bois et en fer, blanc de plomb et matériel pour toiture de toute sorte.

LES PRODUITS AGRICOLES.

Les données suivantes ont été extraites d'un rapport récent de M. Eugène Boute, licencié en sciences commerciales et titulaire d'une bourse de voyage du Gouvernement Belge:

Parmi les produits agricoles du pays, il y a lieu de citer, en premier lieu, le café, dont la production atteint à peu près, dans les départements traversés par le chemin de fer du Nord, la dixième partie de la production totale. Le café de Alta et Baja Verapaz est un des meilleurs de la République; malgré la faiblesse des marchés, il réalise encore couramment 100 et 110 francs pour les premières qualités. L'exportation atteint environ 60,000 sacs et se fait par Livingston, en attendant l'achèvement du chemin de fer du Nord et des routes carrossables du Rancho vers le nord jusqu'à Coban. Par suite de la qualité des produits obtenus, cette culture est encore appelée à s'étendre et la plupart des plantations de cette région augmentent encore leurs semis.

La canne à sacre est surtout cultivée dans le Baja Verapaz, où la production atteint environ 35,000 quintaux et est principalement consacrée à l'industrie et à la consommation indigène. Il en est de même du maïs et du frijol (fève noire) qui sont les principaux aliments des Indiens.

Le tabac non plus n'est un article d'exportation, mais est susceptible de le devenir, surtout celui qui est cultivé dans les départements de Chiquimula et de Zacapa, dont la production dépasse 20,000 quintaux. Avec une bonne préparation et surtout plus de soins dans la culture, on pourrait produire dans ce district un excellent tabac pour la fabrication des cigares. On fait déjà beaucop de cigares à Zacapa.

Après le café et le tabac, il faut citer, en premier lieu comme produit d'avenir et de bon rapport, la banane, dont la culture fournit les ressources à presque toute la population de la terre chaude, le long de la côte entre Livingston, Santo Tomas, et le long de la ligne du chemin de fer de Puerto Barrios jusqu'à La Iguana, près du Motagua.

En 1901, il en a été exporté, selon les statistiques officielles, pour environ 60,000 dollars (or) des Etats-Unis. Le commerce se fait surtout avec la Nouvelle-Orléans, d'où partent continuellement de petits bateaux à vapeur qui vont chercher les régimes sur tous les points de la côte de l'Amérique Centrale.

Le cacao aussi commence à acquérir une certaine importance pour les départements de Zacapa, de Baja Verapaz et de Alta Verapaz; bien que la production atteigne à peine 10,000 kilogrammes, le nombre de plantations nouvelles a considérablement augmenté dans ces deux dernières années. Beaucoup de *finqueros*, ou planteurs, abandonnant le vieux système d'une culture unique pour faire des plantations mixtes, s'adonnent en même temps à l'élevage de bétail. De cette façon ils peuvent espérer que, lorsqu'une culture ne rapporte pas, pendant un certain temps, comme c'est le cas pour le café à présent, les autres donneront, et qu'ils suffiront ainsi à leurs besoins sans devoir s'endetter à l'étranger et engager leurs récoltes.

La culture du blé commence à être pratiquée dans le Département de Jalapa, dont le climat tempéré et la terre fertile favorisent on ne peut mieux cette production. Quand les voies de communication seront bien établies, il est assez probable qu'on pourra étendre cette culture de façon à ne plus devoir recourir aux importations de farine américaine.

Parmi les exploitations agricoles que l'achèvement du chemin de fer du Nord va rendre possibles et rémunératrices dans les districts traversés par cette voie ferrée, il y a lieu de citer d'abord la culture de la banane. En effet, cette culture n'exige pas autant de main-d'œuvre que les autres plantations tropicales et est aussi beaucoup moins coûteuse en fait d'outillage mécanique. La première mise de fonds est relativement minime; et en employant les premiers bénéfices pour l'extension de l'entreprise et la création d'autres cultures, on arriverait en peu d'années à monter une *finca* (ou plantation) mixte, c'est-à-dire, de bananes, café, cacao et bétail, en pleine production; de plus, cette entreprise serait à l'abri des pertes, parce qu'il faudrait pour cela une baisse générale des prix de tous les produits de la finca. Les quelques fincas mixtes qui existent sur la côte du Pacifique, et qui produisent généralement du café, du sucre et du bétail, sont, en ce moment de crise du café, les seules qui rapportent un certain bénéfice. C'est donc ce genre de fincas qui devrait être adopté, car, malgré les avantages et les facilités qu'offre la culture de la banane, une exploitation exclusive serait tout au moins imprudente. C'est d'ailleurs par là qu'il faut commencer, parce que cette culture occasionne le moins de frais et donne le plus prompt rendement.

Pour donner une idée des frais qu'occasionne une plantation de ce genre, on reproduit ci-dessous un devis de l'installation d'une finca de 150 manzanas[a] plantée de bananes. Ces frais sont indiqués en piastres-argent d'une valeur de 2 francs et ne comprennent pas la valeur du terrain. L'achat de celui-ci, s'l s'agit d'un endroit bien situé, près de la ligne du chemin de fer ou de la côte, ne dépassera pas 300 piastres-argent. L'acquisition d'un grand terrain d'au moins 30 caballerías,[b] nécessaire pour fonder une finca mixte d'étendue et de production normales, coûtera relativement beaucoup moins cher. C'est la raison pour laquelle le devis ci-dessous ne comprend pas le prix d'achat du terrain. Ce devis ne comporte non plus l'achat d'un bateau, nécessaire aux fincas de la côte, qui doivent transporter leurs produits aux ports de Livingston, de Santo-Tomás ou de Puerto Barrios. Le coût de ce bateau est d'environ 1,500 piastres-argent.

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[a] La manzana=10,000 varas carrées. La vare=Om 835.

[b] La caballería=65 manzanas.

Les fincas situées le long ou près du chemin de fer doivent ajouter les frais de transport de leurs produits jusqu'au port d'embarquement. Les frais ci-dessous ont été calculés pour une plantation de 60,000 pieds à faire en deux ans; 50 manzanas avec 20,000 pieds la première année et 100 manzanas avec 40,000 pieds la deuxième année:

	Piastres-argent.
Défrichement	3, 750
Outillage	400
Plantation de 60,000 plants, à 1 piastre le cent	600
Transport de 60,000 plants (400 par manzana), à 1 piastre le cent	600
Chemins à faire dans la finca	1, 500
Charriage, 15 mules	2, 250
Premier nettoyage, à 12 piastres la manzana	1, 800
Deuxième nettoyage, à 6 piastres la manzana	900
Habitations des travailleurs, ranchos	1, 000
Avance aux travailleurs	1, 000
Faux frais	1, 000
Solde de l'administrateur	1, 200
Un pâturage (potrero)	500
Défrichements pour l'installation des ranchos	250
Bœufs	150
Pertes sur avances aux travailleurs	500
Sur un total de	17, 400

Ou 34,800 francs or au change de 2 francs par piastre.

Pour cette mise de fonds, il y aurait un rendement moyen de:

	Régimes.
1ère année 50 manzanas donneront	20, 000
2e année 50 manzanas donneront	40, 000
2e année 100 manzanas nouvelles donneront	40, 000
Soit sur une récolte, en deux ans, de	100, 000

La troisième année, la production diminuerait un peu et serait de 400 grands et beaux régimes par manzana, soit 60,000 régimes, dont la valeur dépendra surtout des soins que le cultivateur aura donné à son entreprise. Etant donné l'avenir du produit, dont le débouché principal est jusqu'ici les Etats-Unis du Nord, cette exploitation pourrait être doublée et donnerait proportionnellement un plus grand rendement, les frais étant moindres.

HAÏTI.

COMMERCE AVEC L'ANGLETERRE.

D'après un rapport fait récemment par le Consul-Général de Sa Majesté à Port-au-Prince, un commerce considérable et important en cotonnades, toiles de lin et quincaillerie se fait entre la République d'Haïti et la Grande-Bretagne. Comme il n'existe aucune communication directe entre les deux pays toutes les exportations d'Haïti pour l'Angleterre sont expédiées par voie de New York au moyen des trois lignes de vapeur faisant le service des ports haïtiens.

D'après l'"Exposé Général de la Situation" publié par le gouvernement haïtien pour l'année 1900, voici la valeur des importations ainsi que les pays d'origine:

	Or.
Etats-Unis	$3,401,257
France	437,057
Angleterre	422,983
Allemagne	192,843
Autres pays	260,984

Les exportations consistent principalement de café, de cacao et de bois de campêche. Ces produits trouvent leurs meilleurs débouchés en Allemagne et en France, surtout dans ce dernier pays par suite du traité de commerce conclu entre la France et Haïti en juillet 1900. On estime à $3,197,549 en or la valeur des exportations pour l'année 1900.

MEXIQUE.

BUDGET DES DÉPENSES POUR L'ANNÉE 1903.

Les prévisions du budget des dépenses pour l'année fiscale 1903, commençant au mois de juillet 1902 et finissant au mois de juin 1903, tel qu'il a été approuvé par le Congrès, s'élèvent à la somme de $65,429,880.64. Cette somme fait ressortir un excédent de $691,064.81 sur les estimations du Ministre Limantour et comprend les articles suivants:

Pouvoir Législatif	$1,146,888.80
Pouvoir Exécutif	304,159.51
Pouvoir Judiciaire	425,250.65
Ministère des Affaires Etrangères	720,941.30
Ministère de l'Intérieur	5,122,734.00
Ministère de la Justice	894,284.65
Ministère de l'Instruction Publique	2,646,335.30
Ministère de Fomento, des Colonies et de l'Industrie	1,097,266.31
Ministère des Postes et Travaux Publics	9,461,828.90
Ministère des Finances et du Crédit Public	7,103,512.35
Services administratifs	22,216,893.00
Dette Publique:	
Ministère de la Guerre et de la Marine	14,299,785.87
Total	65,429,880.64

Les prévisions de l'année fiscale de 1901–2 ont été de $62,275,101.83, ce qui fait ressortir un excédent de $3,154,778.81 sur les dépenses de l'année 1903.

OPÉRATIONS DE BANQUE.

L'état suivant présentant les opérations depuis 1865 jusqu'en avril 1902, montre l'accroissement des affaires traitées dans les banques du Mexique.

Les chiffres ci-dessous montrent la valeur des transactions faites dans les années indiquées:

1865	$1,000,000	1899	$210,295,000
1878	5,000,000	1900	259,264,000
1885	30,000,000	1901, 31 mars	262,057,253
1893	93,000,000	1901, 31 juillet	270,141,623
1898	116,198,000	1902, avril	312,526,167

D'après le "Mexican Herald," d'où l'on a extrait les chiffres ci-dessus, les chèques étaient inconnus au Mexique il y a vingt ans, tandis qu'à présent l'usage en est général. Il y a vingt-cinq banques autorisées par le Gouvernement dont le capital s'élève à la somme de $83,300,000. Les opérations de ces banques sont faites d'après les règlements du Gouvernement mexicain et avec les privilèges qui leur sont accordés.

PRODUCTION DU CUIVRE, PREMIER SEMESTRE DE 1902.

La production du cuivre au Mexique pendant le premier semestre de l'année fiscale 1902 (du mois de juillet au mois de décembre 1901) a été de 14,992 tonnes, d'une valeur de $4,611,809.73. En plus de cette quantité, on a exporté pendant la période citée, 5,434 tonnes de cuivre, évaluées à $1,480,012.85, soit un total de 20,426 tonnes, d'une valeur de $6,091,822.58. Dans le même semestre de l'année fiscale antérieure (1900–1901) l'industrie de l'exploitation de cuivre a été représentée par 14,455 tonnes, évaluées à $4,726,873.75, et 268 tonnes de minerai de cuivre, évaluées à $16,722, soit un tonnage total de 14,713 tonnes, d'une valeur totale de $4,743,645.75.

CRÉATION DE MAGASINS GÉNÉRAUX ET D'UNE EXPOSITION D'ÉCHANTILLONS À MEXICO.

Jusqu'au 1^er^ janvier dernier, les marchandises importées au Mexique devaient, dès qu'elles étaient débarquées, acquitter les droits de douane et être aussitôt prises en charge par l'acheteur, il n'existait pas d'entreprise d'entrepôts spéciaux ou de magasins généraux permettant à l'importateur de laisser sa marchandise en douane pour en prendre livraison au bout d'un certain temps au fur et à mesure de ses besoins.

Pour combler cette lacune, le Ministre des finances, par décret en date du 2 juillet 1901, a accordé à une société fondée sous le nom de "Almacenes generales de depósito de México y Vera-Cruz," le droit d'établir dans ces deux villes des magasins généraux.

Les bureaux de la compagnie à Mexico ont été inaugurés le 1^er^ janvier 1902, ceux de Vera-Cruz seront ouverts au public dans quelques semaines, dès que les entrepôts, construits sur les terrains gagnés sur la mer, seront terminés.

En dehors des opérations ordinaires de magasinage, la société en question pourra conserver pendant un an les marchandises qui lui seront adressées sans que celles-ci aient à payer aucun droit, émettre des certificats de dépôt, faire des prêts sur marchandise, émettre des bons hypothécaires garantis par ses immeubles, se charger pour le compte de ses clients de toutes opérations en douane, assurer contre l'incendie les marchandises déposées dans ses magasins, vendre à la commission ou aux enchères, passer des contrats avec les consignataires et les compagnies de transport, etc.

La société est, en outre, autorisée à établir des locaux spéciaux pour l'exhibition d'échantillons qui pourront rester exposés pendant deux ans sans payer de droits d'importation et moyennant seulement un tarif très réduit. Un immeuble a déjà été acquis à cet effet à Mexico dans une des rues les plus centrales de la ville. Les membres du conseil d'administration de la société anonyme des "Almacenes generales" comptent parmi les plus notables personnalités financières et commerciales du Mexique.

LE COMMERCE DES FILS DE FER POUR CLÔTURES.

Il résulte d'une communication de la légation de Belgique à Mexico, au "Bulletin Commercial," de Bruxelles, que, par suite des progrès de la colonisation et de création de nombreux ranchos, il se fait au Mexique une consommation considérable de clôtures métalliques. L'article connu sous le nom de ronce artificielle est surtout très demandé.

Pour obtenir des commandes, les tréfileries devraient se faire représenter sur place et envoyer à leurs agents des échantillons avec prix courants, etc. Elles trouveraient bientôt un débouché important sur le territoire de la République. Dans les Etats de Vera-Cruz et d'Oaxaca, le premier soin des propriétaires, après l'achat d'un terrain, est de le clôturer; les propriétés étant d'ordinaire d'une grande étendue, la consommation des fils de fer nécessaires atteint des chiffres fort élevés.

Il est à présumer également que, dans quelques années, toutes les compagnies exploitant des voies ferrées situées en terres chaudes seront forcées de renouveler leurs traverses, lesquelles ne résistent pas à plusieurs saisons de pluies consécutives. Comme le prix du bois, par suite du déboisement systématique et continuel, est destiné à s'élever de plus en plus, les compagnies finiront plus que probablement par adopter les traverses en acier.

CONSTRUCTION D'UN CHEMIN DE FER.

D'après un récent journal de commerce la Compagnie du Chemin de fer Central Mexicain vient d'acheter, pour la somme de 900,000 piastres or, la concession et la partie construite d'un chemin de fer appartenant à M. Honey, sujet britannique résidant à Mexico. Cette ligne doit relier Sandoval, sur la ligne de Vera-Cruz, au port de Tampico et aura des embranchements vers Mexico et Pachuca. La partie construite comprend 70 kilomètres de Sandoval à Acapulco et 30 kilomètres vers Trinidad.

La construction de la partie de la ligne située entre Sandoval et Lechería (71 kilomètres) va commencer incessamment et le travail sera poussé de façon à être terminé vers le 31 décembre prochain.

La ligne, qui aura environ 375 kilomètres de longueur, sera terminée jusqu'à Tampico vers le mois de décembre 1904.

Pour la partie non construite de la ligne, la Compagnie du Chemin de fer Central Mexicain, reçoit du gouvernement un subside de 6,500 piastres par kilomètre, payables en titres de 5 pour cent de la dette mexicaine recevables au pair.

Par cette transaction, la Compagnie obtient une voie de communication directe de Mexico à Tampico, et, de ce fait, ce dernier port ne sera guère plus éloigné de la capitale que celui de Vera-Cruz.

LE BOIS PRÉCIEUX.

Un récent journal de commerce fait connaître que plusieurs commerçants en bois fins de Houston, Texas, s'occupent en ce moment de la formation d'un syndicat au capital de deux millions de dollars or. Le syndicat achèterait au Mexique tous les bois précieux et de construction, non seulement pour en faire l'exportation, mais encore pour les utiliser dans le pays à la fabrication de meubles.

On sait que la plupart des meubles en usage dans le pays sont de fabrication européenne ou des Etats-Unis, bien que la matière première soit souvent mexicaine. Le syndicat se propose donc d'installer de grandes fabriques qui travailleront les bois du pays, alimenteront le marché mexicain et exporteront en Amérique du Sud et du Centre.

MESURES PROJETÉES POUR DÉVELOPPER LE COMMERCE.

On fait connaître que la Chambre de Commerce de Mexico a formé le projet d'envoyer à l'étranger une commission chargée d'étudier les conditions des principaux marchés européens en vue de développer les importations et les exportations au Mexique.

Cette proposition a été bien accueillie par les négociants de la capitale.

Dans le cas où l'appui et les subsides sollicités par la Chambre de Commerce lui seraient accordés, la commission se propose de visiter successivement les Etats-Unis, l'Allemagne, l'Angleterre, la Belgique et la France.

PARAGUAY.

SITUATION FINANCIÈRE ET ÉCONOMIQUE.

Selon les données publiées dans la "Review of the River Plate," pour le 7 juillet 1902, la dette intérieure de la République du Paraguay s'élevait, le 31 mai 1902, à $11,069,020, tandis que la dette extérieure se montait à $4,775,077; la première se composant d'obligations, de papier-monnaie et de billets du Trésor et l'autre d'emprunts réalisés en Angleterre en 1871 et 1872, évalués en or.

En 1901 les impôts publics ont atteint le chiffre de $11,412,747 en papier, équivalant à $1,342,676 en or. Pendant l'année les importations se sont élevées à $3,003,657 en or et les exportations à $2,529,306 en or. Les principaux articles d'exportation sont les suivants: cuirs salés, 3,696,116 kilogrammes, contre 3,953,250 pour l'année antérieure; cuirs séchés, 2,228,667 kilogrammes, contre 3,146,112 kilogrammes en 1900; billes de bois dur, 90,036 kilogrammes; billes de quebracho, 354,144 kilogrammes; tabac, 1,425,012 kilogrammes; yerba maté, 7,099,744 kilogrammes et yerba maté en poudre, 384,000 kilogrammes; tous les articles nommés en dernier lieu, à l'exception des billes de quebracho, accusent une diminution, en comparaison de l'année antérieure.

D'après les derniers renseignements fournis par le Bureau des Statistiques, il y a dans le pays 2,298 maisons d'affaires formant ensemble un capital de $66,673,000 et 1,094 établissements industriels capitalisés à $135,348,066. A la fin de l'année 1900, le bétail sur pied s'élevait à 2,743,665 têtes de bêtes à corne d'une valeur de $100,286,835.

PÉROU.

DÉBOUCHÉ POUR MACHINES ET OUTILS.

Le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères d'Angleterre a reçu du Consul-Général anglais à Callao, un rapport sur les conditions de la vente des machines agricoles et minières dans la République du Pérou. Le rapport fait connaître qu'à l'exception des charrues, on ne fabrique que très peu de machines agricoles dans le pays. Celles dont on se sert dans l'intérieur sont faites ordinairement par les forgerons du pays et sont on ne peut plus primitives. Sur la côte, on a planté la canne à sucre, le riz, le coton, le maïs, les haricots, etc. Les machines et instruments nécessaires à leur culture sont importés. On importe aussi un grand nombre de machines employées pour broyer le sucre ainsi que des alambics, mais on en fabrique aussi à Lima et à Callao.

On importe les machines à vapeur et les chaudières du Royaume-Uni, des Etats-Unis, de la France et de l'Allemagne. Celles qui ont une force de plus de 25 chevaux sont importées d'Angleterre, mais celles d'un type plus petit sont fournies presqu'entièrement par les Etats-

Unis. On importe principalement des Etats-Unis les machines foulantes de plusieurs types et la plupart des batteuses mécaniques à vapeur, ainsi que les moulins à moudre le maïs. Les moissonneuses, les faucheuses et les charrues sont principalement de fabrique américaine, tandis que les appareils de distillation et les machines à moudre la canne sont principalement de fabrique anglaise; bien qu'il y ait une compagnie française, une allemande et une nord-américaine faisant aussi le commerce de ces machines. On importe aussi des Etats-Unis de grandes quantités d'huile lubrifiante.

PROGRÈS DE L'ÉLECTRICITÉ.

Dans un rapport adressé au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères d'Angleterre (No. 2,807 des séries annuelles), le Consul-Général anglais à Callao constate que l'emploi de l'électricité pour l'éclairage augmente rapidement au Pérou. La ville de Lima est entièrement éclairée à l'électricité et plusieurs maisons particulières de la ville emploient aussi ce mode d'éclairage. Trois compagnies fournissent l'électricité à la ville.

Arequipa est éclairé aussi en grande partie à l'électricité et il y a des compagnies en formation pour installer ce même mode d'éclairage à Callao, Trujillo et Chiclayo. La plus grande partie de l'installation provient des Etats-Unis. Les machines anglaises de ce type sont pour ainsi dire inconnues dans le pays. On a essayé les dynamos et les moteurs de fabrique allemande, mais on les a trouvés trop compliqués.

Des lignes téléphoniques existent dans les Départements de Lima, Puira, La Libertad, Arequipa et Ica, la longueur totale des fils s'élève à plus de 3,000 milles. Il y a eu dernièrement un grand nombre de demandes pour obtenir l'autorisation de faire de nouvelles installations. La plupart des appareils téléphoniques employés sont importés de la Suède.

EFFORTS DU GOUVERNEMENT POUR ENGAGER LES IMMIGRANTS À S'ÉTABLIR DANS LE PAYS.

Le Gouvernement péruvien, désirant attirer l'émigration européenne sur son territoire, vient de faire paraître en espagnol, en italien et en français pour le faire distribuer en Europe, un manuel à l'usage des immigrants dans lequel il fait ressortir les avantages qui leur sont offerts. Le centre de la République depuis le 11^{e} degré de latitude jusqu'au 4^{e} degré 30 est traversé par des fleuves navigables et c'est cette région centrale qui convient le mieux à la colonisation. Ceci s'applique d'une manière toute spéciale à la région traversée par la route centrale d'Oroya (relié à Lima par une ligne ferrée de 206 kilomètres de longueur) à Port Bermudez sur le fleuve Pichis, soit une distance de 338 kilomètres. En vertu d'une loi décrétée en décembre 1898, on peut acheter des terres dans les montagnes au prix de 5 sols l'hectare ou les louer à raison de 1 sol l'hectare ou encore on peut obtenir gratis des lots ne dépassant pas deux hectares à condition seulement de cultiver la terre. En vertu d'une autre loi on peut acheter du terrain sur la côte à condition de le drainer. Les terrains montagneux sont couverts de forêts d'arbres à caoutchouc, d'arbres résineux et à bois dur; et quand on défriche le terrain on peut cultiver le cacao, le café, la canne à sucre, le coca, etc. Le Gouvernement réserve annuellement la somme de 90,000 sols pour l'entretien de la route centrale et pour encourager la colonisation de la région qu'elle traverse.

La loi de décembre 1898 ne se borne pas à autoriser la vente des terrains, mais elle permet aussi en certains districts de louer des groupes de 150 arbres à caoutchouc à 20 sous le groupe par an ou l'hectare planté des mêmes arbres au même prix; ainsi que de louer un certain nombre d'hectares couverts d'arbres à caoutchouc pour une période de 10 ans. Mais il est défendu au concessionnaire de couper ou de détruire les arbres et il doit s'engager à en vendre la gomme au Gouvernement à raison de 2 sols les 46 kilos.

SAINT-DOMINGUE.

COMMERCE ET PRODUCTIONS EN 1901.

Les informations suivantes ont été extraites d'un rapport récent du Consul de Belgique à Saint-Domingue.

Durant l'année 1901, la République de Saint-Domingue a importé pour 2,986,921 piastres de marchandises diverses, tandis que l'exportation des produits du pays a atteint une valeur de 5,224,043 piastres.

Ces chiffres se répartissent comme suit entre les divers ports de la République:

Ports.	Importations.	Exportations.
Saint-Domingue	$747,883	$686,475
San Pablo de Macoris	658,933	1,901,022
Puerto Plata	851,665	1,190,164
Samaná	95,591	142,166
Sánchez	466,439	819,714
Azua	84,775	344,898
Barahona	6,567	32,430
Monte Cristi	75,068	107,174
Total	2,986,921	5,224,043

Les principaux produits exportés ont été les suivants: sucre (100,084,850 livres); cacao (11,001,800 livres); café (381,450 livres); tabac (11,252,800 livres); cire (289,200 livres); divi-divi (4,460,600 livres); bois de campêche (4,678,150 livres); bois de guayacan (13,460,000 livres); bois de mora (350.300 livres); acajou (296,700 pieds); bois d'espinillo (56,100 pieds); bois de cèdre (74,243 pieds); bois de bera (80,900 pieds); peaux de bœuf 221,000 pièces); peaux de chèvre (7,281 douzaines); cornes de bœuf (61,325 livres); miel (340,250 gallons); écorces d'orange (2,750 livres); bœufs (111,800 têtes).

Les recettes des douanes ont atteint, en 1901, le montant total de 1,876,145 piastres.

La production agricole n'a guère progressé en 1901, et les chiffres de l'exportation accùsent même une certaine diminution, par suite, probablement, de la baisse subie par certains produits sur les marchés étrangers.

En présence des mauvais résultats obtenus dans ces derniers temps, de nombreux planteurs de canne à sucre étudient la possibilité d'entredrendre d'autres cultures donnant des bénéfices plus élevés, tels que, par exemple, la cabuya, le maguey et le coton. Dans le district de Monte Cristi, on a déjà installé une machine pour la décortication de la cabuya et du maguey et on prévoit que cette enterprise donnera de très bons résultats.

Dans le district de Barahona, on a commencé à cultiver le caféier sur une assez grande échelle et il paraîtrait que des capitalistes ont également l'intention d'établir de grandes plantations de café dans cette partie de la république. Il serait question, paraît-il, d'acheter des machines perfectionnées pour le nettoyage et la préparation du café, afin d'obtenir des prix supérieurs à ceux qui sont cotés actuellement pour certains cafés dominicains.

Diverses concessions de chemins de fer ont été accordées dans la République de Saint-Domingue en 1901.

Les concessionnaires de la ligne de Moca à la Vega ont obtenu une prorogation du délai qui leur était accordé pour commencer les travaux.

La municipalité de Seybo, qui avait obtenu l'autorisation de construire un chemin de fer de cette localité à la Romana a cédé sa concession à un capitaliste étranger, lequel a déjà entamé les travaux de construction.

Dernièrement, le Congrès a accordé la concession de la construction d'une voie ferrée de Saint-Domingue à San Cristóbal, avec prolongement facultatif vers Bani et le port de Las Calderas. Les travaux de cette ligne sont également commencés.

Une autre concession a également été accordée pour la construction d'une voie ferrée dans le district de Monte Cristi.

Selon toute probabilité, ces diverses lignes contribueront beaucoup au développement économique des districts qu'elles traverseront et où l'agriculture languit actuellement par suite du manque de moyens de communication.

Il y a lieu de signaler également que le Congrès national a décrété que 30 pour cent des recettes du port de Romana seront employés pour favoriser l'immigration dans le pays.

URUGUAY.

COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR PENDANT LE PREMIER TRIMESTRE DE L'ANNÉE 1902.

Le Bureau des Statistiques de la Douane à Montévidéo vient de publier l'état présentant le commerce extérieur de la République pendant le premier trimestre de l'année 1902; nous y avons ajouté, pour servir de comparaison, les chiffres afférents à la même période de l'année antérieure, sans compter les centimes.

	1901.	1902.
EXPORTATION.		
Bétail sur pied	$157,829	$149,435
Produits des abattoirs	9,205,228	10,321,663
Produits ruraux	45,419	702,254
Autres produits	149,796	140,935
Articles divers	3,427	1,167
Approvisionnements pour les navires	35,300	30,923
Total	9,656,999	11,346,377
IMPORTATION.		
Boissons en général	595,402	515,397
Denrées et comestibles. céréales et épices	1,348,619	1,262,055
Tabac et cigares	79,907	43,951
Textiles	1,150,308	1,194,645
Vêtements confectionnés	319,331	289,927
Matière première et machines	2,285,681	1,905,421
Divers	612,445	587,826
Bétail sur pied	167,027	31,766
Total	6,558,720	5,830,988

Les tableaux suivants donnent les totaux des importations et exportations pour le premier trimestre des cinq dernières années:

	Importation.	Exportation.	Total du commerce.
Premier trimestre:			
1898	$6,438,175	$11,361,506	$17,799,681
1899	5,994,577	12,710,155	18,704,732
1900	6,210,926	6,210,926	15,560,243
1901	6,558,720	9,656,999	16,215,719
1902	5,830,988	11,346,377	17,177,365

En comparant l'année 1902 avec celle de 1901 il ressort une augmentation de $1,589,378 dans les exportations du premier trimestre et une diminution de $727,732 dans les importations, soit une augmentation nette de $961,646 dans le commerce total. L'exportation, ainsi qu'on avait prévu, accuse une amélioration importante, mais en ce qui concerne l'importation, les chiffres sont loin d'être satisfaisants.

PRODUCTION GÉNÉRALE DU FER ET DE L'ACIER.

Le "Commercial Intelligence" de Londres, dans un rapport étendu au sujet de la production de la fonte de fer, fait connaître qu'en 1901 la production totale du monde entier s'est élevée à 40,408,000 tonnes. Voici les noms des différentes contrées ainsi que les quantités qu'elles ont produites: Etats-Unis, 15,878,000 tonnes; Royaume-Uni, 7,750,000 tonnes; Allemagne, 7,663,000 tonnes; Russie, 3,100,000 tonnes; France, 2,362,000 tonnes; autres pays du monde 3,655,000 tonnes. En comparant la production de 1901 avec celle de la moyenne annuelle pour la période des cinq dernières années (1896–1900), les Etats-Unis ont augmenté leur production de fer et d'acier, de 1,464,000 tonnes à

15,878,000 tonnes, soit une augmentation de 985 pour cent; le Royaume-Uni de 5,133,000 tonnes à 7,750,000 tonnes, soit une augmentation de 51 pour cent; l'Allemagne de 1,226,000 tonnes à 7,663,000 tonnes, soit une augmentation de 525 pour cent, et le monde entier, à l'exception des pays mentionnés, de 2,710,000 tonnes à 9,117,000 tonnes, soit une augmentation de 236 pour cent.

La chose la plus remarquable dans cet accroissement général, dit l'auteur précité, est, d'un côté, la marche en avant et énorme des Etats-Unis dans la proportion produite par le monde entier, et de l'autre cette décadence rapide dans la position tenue jusqu'alors par la Grand-Bretagne. Il y a trente-cinq ans, le Royaume-Uni fournissait, pour ainsi dire, la moitié de la production totale de la fonte de fer et la production des Etats-Unis n'atteignait qu'un septième du total; tandis qu'en 1901, les Etats-Unis occupaient la première place par rapport à la production totale, fournissant, à proprement parler, quatre-dixièmes, quand l'Angleterre et l'Allemagne ne fournissaient chacun que deux-dixièmes. De 1866 à 1870, la consommation pour le monde entier s'est élevée à 17 livres par tête. En 1901 elle a atteint 57 livres, et cette année les Etats-Unis en ont consommé 455 livres par tête et le Royaume-Uni 350 livres.

RÉGIME APPLIQUÉ DANS L'AMÉRIQUE DU CENTRE ET DU SUD AUX VOYAGEURS DE COMMERCE ET AUX ÉCHANTILLONS QUI LES ACCOMPAGNENT.

Les voyageurs de commerce ne sont pas soumis dans les républiques de l'Amérique Centrale au paiement d'une patente. Ils n'ont pas de formalité à remplir lors de leur entrée dans ces pays; toutefois, il est à recommander qu'ils soient munis d'un document établissant leur nationalité.

Les échantillons sont admis, d'une façon générale, moyennant dépôt d'une somme qui équivaut au montant des droits de douane et qui est restituée à la sortie.

Costa Rica.—Les échantillons doivent être déclarés à l'entrée; il en est dressé une liste complète et détaillée. L'intéressé est tenu de déposer le montant des droits de douane et d'acquitter les droits pour le môle et le théâtre. La réexportation doit s'effectuer dans les soixante jours. Passé ce délai, la somme remise en garantie des droits de douane n'est plus restituée. Les droits pour le môle et le théâtre restent en tous cas acquis au trésor.

Les échantillons, dont la liste a été dressée à l'entrée, doivent être réexportés au complet. S'il en manque une partie, la totalité des droits déposés devient la propriété du trésor.

L'importation des armes à feu autres que les révolvers et fusils à pistons est interdite.

Guatémala.—Il y a prohibition pour les armes et munitions de guerre. Pour les autres armes et munitions, une autorisation spéciale est nécessaire.

Honduras.—Les échantillons de toute espèce sont admis sans aucune restriction.

Nicaragua.—Les voyageurs de commerce qui arrivent avec des échantillons, tels que armes de chasse, révolvers ou munitions, obtiennent facilement la permission de les introduire en faisant établir une "police de douane" garantie par un agent ou commerçant connu. Au départ des voyageurs, la police est acquittée sur présentation des objets qui y sont mentionnés et sur paiement des droits pour ceux qui manqueraient ou seraient vendus.

Salvador.—En vertu de l'article 353 du tarif douanier, les échantillons de marchandises sans valeur, en morceaux ou objets hors d'usage, sont soumis au paiement d'un droit d'entree de 1 centavo par kilogramme.

L'importation des révolvers et pistolets, d'un calibre inférieur à .44 est admise; les cartouches ne peuvent être introduites dans le pays sans l'autorisation du ministère des finances. Les balles ou plombs de chasse paient, à l'entrée, un droit de 8 centavos par kilogramme.

République Argentine.—Il n'existe pas, dans la République Argentine, de législation uniforme concernant les voyageurs de commerce. Chacune des provinces détermine les conditions dans lesquelles lesdits voyageurs sont admis à exercer leurs professions. Presque partout, les voyageurs de commerce porteurs d'échantillons sont soumis au paiement d'une taxe. Celle-ci varie suivant les provinces, et suivant le genre d'articles présentés, entre 50 et 400 piastres papier. Dans certains cas même, le prix de la licence atteint un chiffre beaucoup plus élevé.

Les licences sont délivrées dans la capitale de chaque province pour une période d'un an finissant le 31 décembre. Elles doivent être sollicitées "personnellement" par le voyageur de commerce auprès de l'autorité locale, sous peine d'amende. Aucun document n'est exigé à l'appui de ces demandes; on conseille, toutefois, à l'intéressé de se munir d'une pièce de nature à établir son identité.

Les échantillons sans valeur sont admis en franchise dans la République; ceux qui représentent une valeur marchande peuvent également entrer librement moyennant le dépôt d'un cautionnement et à condition qu'ils soient réexportés dans le délai de quatre-vingt-dix jours. Ce délai peut être renouvelé avec l'autorisation du ministère des finances.

Les compagnies de chemins de fer de la République Argentine accordent aux voyageurs de commerce le transport gratuit de 50 kilogrammes de bagages.

République de Bolivie.—Les voyageurs de commerce, sont, en général, soumis au paiement d'une patente dans les villes de la Bolivie; cette patente varie dans de fortes proportions suivant les villes et le genre de commerce.

Il est à conseiller auxdits voyageurs de se munir de certificats établissant leur identité.

Les échantillons qui accompagnent les voyageurs de commerce acquittent les droits afférents aux marchandises qu'ils représentent.

Brésil.—Les voyageurs de commerce ne doivent être porteurs, au Brésil, d'aucune pièce spéciale; ils n'ont pas de formalités spéciales à remplir lors de leur entrée dans le pays.

Ils sont soumis dans presque tous les Etats formant la fédération et dans les principales villes, au paiement de patentes variant de 200 milreis à 1 conto de reis.

Voici la liste des Etats et des villes qui exigent des patentes:

		Prix de la patente.
Manáos (Etat d'Amazonas)	milreis..	600
Belem (Etat de Para)	do....	1,000
San Luiz (Etat de Maranhão)	do....	200
Fortaleza (Etat de Céara)	do....	450
Parahyba du Nord (Etat de Rio Grande du Nord)	do....	200
Pernambuco	do....	400
Bahia	do....	400
Maceio (Etat de l'Alagoas)	do....	300
Rio de Janeiro	do....	200
Saint Paul (Etat de São Paulo)	do....	400
Santos (Etat de São Paulo)	do....	200
Campinas (Etat de São Paulo)	do....	200
Curityba (Etat de Parana)	do....	1,000
Rio Grande do Sul (Etat de Rio Grande do Sul)	do....	300
Pelotas (Etat de Rio Grande do Sul)	do....	300
Porto Alegre (Etat de Rio Grande do Sul)	do....	600

Ces différentes taxes sont valables pour une année. Les échantillons sans valeur sont admis en franchise; les autres sont frappés d'un droit de douane de 50 pour cent ad valorem.

Les échantillons doivent être accompagnés d'une facture consulaire lorsqu'ils sont expédiés comme marchandise. Si, au contraire, le voyageur les embarque avec lui comme bagages personnels, il doit avoir soin de remettre au commandant du navire un état indiquant le poids et le contenu de chacun des colis.

Pour se rendre d'un port du Brésil à un autre, il est préférable de se servir des bateaux nationaux, il faut alors prendre la précaution de faire dresser par un agent en douane un document constatant que les échantillons ont déjà acquitté des droits de douane.

Il existe des dispositions restrictives en ce qui concerne l'importation des armes à feu et des munitions.

Chili.—Les voyageurs de commerce ne sont pas soumis à un régime spécial dans la République du Chili. Ils n'ont pas à payer de patente et n'ont à remplir aucune formalité particulière lors de leur entrée dans le pays.

Les échantillons sont soumis à leur entrée dans le pays au paiement d'un droit de "movilización" de 70 centavos à 1 piastre par kilogramme brut. Les échantillons sans valeur marchande et ceux qui sont détériorés de façon à ne pouvoir être vendus, n'ont pas de droits de douane à payer. Les autres sont admis en franchise temporaire des droits d'entrée, mais, pour pourvoir bénéficier de cette franchise, ils doivent être réexportés dans le délai de six mois et dans les mêmes caisses qui ont servi pour l'importation.

L'admission temporaire d'un assortiment de marchandises est accordée aux mêmes conditions que celle des échantillons.

La poudre (excepté la poudre destinée aux mines, les armes blanches, les armes à feu et les munitions de guerre ne peuvent être importées que par le port de Valparaiso et sur l'autorisation spéciale de l'intendant de la province.

Paraguay.—Aux termes de la loi du 28 novembre 1898, les voyageurs de commerce qui voyagent dans la République du Paraguay, avec ou sans échantillons, sont assujettis au paiement d'une patente fixe, personnelle et intransférable de 500 piastres fortes par semestre. Ce paiement doit être effectué entre les mains de la municipalité de l'Assomption.

L'Administration des douanes exige des voyageurs de commerce ou commissionnaires, important des échantillons pouvant être réalisés comme marchandises, une caution garantissant le montant des droits à payer pour ces articles en cas de vente. Cette caution est restituée si les échantillons ne sont pas vendus et sont réexportés.

Uruguay.—Les voyageurs de commerce qui se rendent dans l'Uruguay sont tenus, avant de commencer leurs opérations, d'adresser à la Direction des impôts directs, une demande écrite sur papier timbré de 3e classe (50 centavos or) tendant à obtenir la délivrance de la patente requise, demande à laquelle doit être joint le montant de la somme à acquitter.

Le coût de la patente, laquelle est valable du 1er janvier au 31 décembre, est de 100 piastres or.

Il est recommandé aux voyageurs de commerce de se munir d'un passeport délivré par les autorités de leur pays.

Les échantillons sans valeur entrent librement dans la République. Les autres paient les droits afférents aux articles qu'ils représentent, et ces droits ne sont jamais remboursés.

L'importation des armes et des munitions de guerre est subordonnée à l'autorisation du Ministère de la guerre et de la marine.

Mexique.—Il n'existe pas aux Etats-Unis du Mexique de législation uniforme concernant les voyageurs de commerce; chacun des Etats détermine les conditions dans lesquelles lesdits voyageurs sont admis à exercer leur profession.

Dans certains Etats, les voyageurs de commerce n'ont à payer aucune taxe; dans d'autres, ils sont soumis au paiement d'un impôt qui varie entre 1 et 200 piastres par mois, mais qui n'est généralement applicable que quand le voyageur fait des affaires avec les particuliers. Presque partout, les commis voyàgeurs ont à faire une déclaration à l'autorité locale avant de commencer leurs opérations. Les échantillons n'ayant pas de valeur marchande entrent librement au Mexique. Si le voyageur a l'intention de réexporter ses échantillons, il doit en faire la déclaration à la douane en vue d'obtenir la franchise temporaire pour les échantillons passibles de droits et, en ce cas, il est tenu de déposer un cautionnement égal au double du montant des droits d'entrée. Ce cautionnement est acquis au trésor lorsque, à l'expiration du délai de six mois, les échantillons ne sont pas réexportés.

Dans l'éventualité où le voyageur de commerce désirerait sortir du Mexique par un autre point que celui par lequel il est entré, il devra adresser au Ministère des finances une demande en vue de faire contrôler par la douane de sortie l'exportation des échantillons enregistrés par la douane d'entrée.

BIBLIOGRAPHIE.

Les livres et les brochures qui seront envoyés au Bureau des Républiques Américaines, et qui contiendront des sujets ou matières traitant des pays de l'Union Internationale des Républiques Américaines, seront mentionnés dans le Bulletin Mensuel sous le titre "Bibliographie."

La Bibliothèque de Colomb vient de recevoir de l'imprimerie Saalfield de Akron, Ohio, la nouvelle édition de "L'Amérique du Sud: sociale, industrielle et politique," par FRANK G. CARPENTER. L'auteur explique que ce volume renferme le compte-rendu d'une expédition de journalistes dans l'Amérique du Sud à la recherche de renseignements pouvant être utiles au commerçant américain et au lecteur en général.

L'itinéraire du voyage de M. CARPENTER comprenait l'isthme de Panama, la Colombie, l'Equateur, le Pérou, la Bolivie, le Chili, la République Argentine, le Paraguay, l'Uruguay, le Brésil, les Guayanes, le Vénézuéla et le Bassin de l'Orénoque. Il décrit la vie commerciale et sociale des villes, les principales industries, fait ressortir les traits caractéristiques des habitants et discute les ressources et les entreprises possibles des différents pays.

Le livre ne donne pas de statistiques, mais il est intéressant et amusant. De plus il contient de nombreuses illustrations.

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RATES OF POSTAGE FROM THE UNITED STATES TO LATIN-AMERICAN COUNTRIES.

The rates of postage from the United States to all foreign countries and colonies (except Canada, Mexico and Cuba) are as follows:

		Cents.
Letters, per 15 grams (½ ounce)		5
Single postal cards, each		2
Double postal cards, each		4
Newspapers and other printed matter, per 2 ounces		1
Commercial papers	Packets not in excess of 10 ounces	5
	Packets in excess of 10 ounces, for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof	1
Samples of merchandise	Packets not in excess of 4 ounces	2
	Packets in excess of 4 ounces, for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof	1
Registration fee on letters and other articles		8

Ordinary letters for any foreign country (except Canada, Mexico, and Cuba) must be forwarded, whether any postage is prepaid on them or not. All other mailable matter must be prepaid, at least partially.

Matter mailed in the United States addressed to Mexico is subject to the same postage rates and conditions as it would be if it were addressed for delivery in the United States, except that articles of miscellaneous merchandise (fourth-class matter), not sent as *bona fide* trade samples, should be sent by "Parcels Post;" and that the following articles are *absolutely excluded* from the mails without regard to the amount of postage prepaid or the manner in which they are wrapped:

All sealed packages, other than letters in their usual and ordinary form; *all* packages (including packages of second-class matter) which weigh more than 4 pounds 6 ounces, except such as are sent by "Parcels Post;" publications which violate any copyright law of Mexico.

Single volumes of printed books *in unsealed packages* are transmissible to Mexico in the regular mails without limit as to weight.

Unsealed packages of mailable merchandise may be sent by "Parcels Post" to Bolivia, British Guiana, British Honduras, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Salvador, and Venezuela, at the rates named on page xv.

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PROHIBITED ARTICLES TO ALL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Poisons, explosives, and inflammable articles, live or dead animals, insects (especially the Colorado beetle), reptiles, fruits or vegetable matter liable to decomposition, and substances exhaling a bad odor, excluded from transmission in domestic mails as being in themselves, either from their form or nature, liable to destroy, deface, or otherwise injure the contents of the mail bags, or the persons of those engaged in the postal service; also obscene, lewd, or lascivious books, pamphlets, etc., and letters and circulars concerning lotteries, so-called gift concerts, etc. (also excluded from domestic mails); postal cards or letters addressed to go around the world; letters or packages (except those to Mexico) containing gold or silver substances, jewelry or precious articles; any packet whatever containing articles liable to customs duties in the countries addressed (except Cuba and Mexico); articles other than letters which are not prepaid at least partly; articles other than letters or postal cards containing writing in the nature of personal correspondence, unless fully prepaid at the rate of letter postage; articles of a nature likely to soil or injure the correspondence; packets of commercial papers and prints of all kinds, the weight of which exceeds 2 kilograms (4 pounds 6 ounces), or the size 18 inches in any direction, except *rolls* of prints, which may measure 30 inches in length by 4 inches in diameter; postal cards not of United States origin and United States postal cards of the largest ("C") size (except as letters), and except also the reply halves of double postal cards received from foreign countries.

There is, moreover, reserved to the Government of every country of the Postal Union the right to refuse to convey over its territory, or to deliver, as well, articles liable to the reduced rate in regard to which the laws, ordinances, or decrees which regulate the conditions of their publication or of their circulation in that country have not been complied with.

☞Full and complete information relative to all regulations can be obtained from the United States Postal Guide.

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FOREIGN MAILS.

Table showing the rates of postage charged in Latin-American countries on articles sent by mail to the United States.

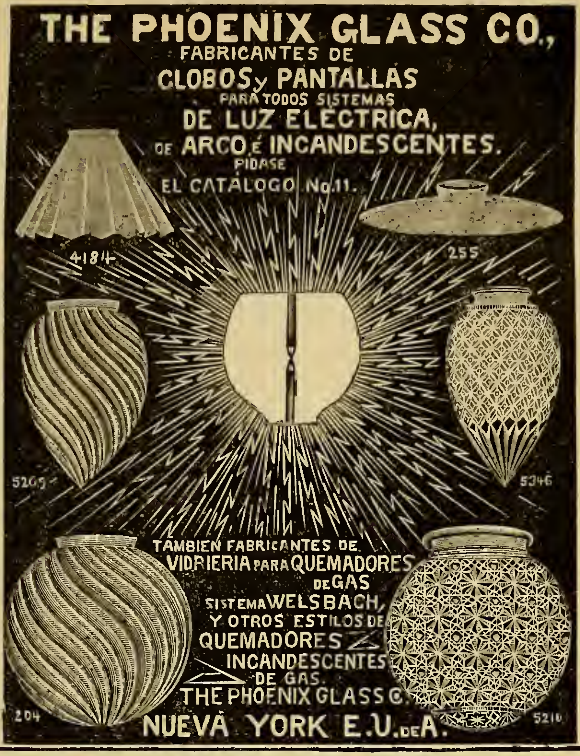
Countries.	Letters, per 15 grams, equal to one-half ounce.		Single postal cards, each.*		Other articles, per 50 grams, equal to 2 ounces.		Charge for registration.	Charge for return receipt.
	Currency of country.	Centimes.	Currency of country.	Centimes.	Currency of country.	Centimes.		
Argentine Republic	15 centavos	35	6 centavos	15	3 centavos	10	24 centavos	12 centavos.
Bolivia via Panama	22 centavos	55	8 centavos	20	6 centavos	15	20 centavos	10 centavos.
Bolivia via other routes	20 centavos	50	6 centavos	15	4 centavos	10		
Brazil	300 reis	35	100 reis	10	50 reis	5	400 reis	200 reis.
Chile	10 centavos	50	3 centavos	15	2 centavos	10	10 centavos	5 centavos.
Colombia	20 centavos	50	4 centavos	10	2 centavos	5	10 centavos	5 centavos.
Costa Rica	10 centimos	25	3 centimos	7½	2 centimos	5	10 centimos	5 centimos.
Cuba †								
Dominican Republic (Santo Domingo)	10 centavos	25	3 centavos	10	2 centavos	5	10 centavos	5 centavos.
Ecuador	10 centavos	50	2 centavos	10				
Falkland Islands	4 pence	40	1 penny	15	1 penny	10	2 pence	2½ pence.
Guatemala	10 centavos	50	3 centavos	15	2 centavos		10 centavos	5 centavos.
Haiti	10 centièmes de gourde.	50	3 centièmes de gourde.	15	2 centièmes de gourde.	10	2 centièmes de gourde.	5 centièmes de gourde.
Honduras	10 centavos	50	3 centavos	15	2 centavos	10	10 centavos	5 centavos.
Honduras, British	5 cents	25	2 cents	10	2 cents	10	10 cents	6 cents.
Mexico	5 centavos		5 centavos		1 centavo		10 centavos	5 centavos.
Nicaragua	15 centavos	50	5 centavos	15	5 centavos	10	10 centavos	10 centavos.
Paraguay	40 centavos	50	8 centavos	15	8 centavos	10	40 centavos	20 centavos.
Peru via San Francisco	20 centavos	50	6 centavos	15	4 centavos	10	10 centavos	5 centavos.
Peru via Panama	22 centavos	55	8 centavos	20	6 centavos	15		
Porto Rico †								
Salvador via Panama	11 centavos	55	3 centavos	15	3 centavos	15	10 centavos	5 centavos.
Salvador via other routes	10 centavos	50	3 centavos	15	2 centavos	10		
Uruguay	10 centavos	50	3 centavos	15	2 centavos	10	10 centavos	5 centavos.
Venezuela	50 centimos	50	15 centimos	15	10 centimos	10	50 centimos	25 centimos.
British Guiana	5 cents	25	2 cents	10	1 cent	5		
Dutch Guiana	25 cents Dutch	50	7½ cents Dutch	15	5 cents Dutch	10	10 cents Dutch	10 cents Dutch.
French Guiana	25 centimes		10 centimes		5 centimes		25 centimes	10 centimes.

* The rate for a reply-paid (double) card is double the rate named in this column.
† United States domestic rates and conditions.

PARCELS–POST REGULATIONS.

Table showing the Latin-American countries to which parcels may be sent from the United States; the dimensions, weight, and rates of postage applicable to parcels, and the exchange post-offices which may dispatch and receive parcels-post mails.

COUNTRIES.	ALLOWABLE DIMENSIONS AND WEIGHTS OF PARCELS.				POSTAGE.		EXCHANGE POST-OFFICES.	
	Greatest length.	Greatest length and girth combined.	Greatest girth.	Greatest weight.	For a parcel not exceeding 1 pound.	For every additional pound or fraction of a pound.	UNITED STATES.	LATIN AMERICA.
	Ft. In.	*Ft.*	*Ft.*	*Lbs.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*		
Bolivia	3 6	6	......	11	20	20	New York and San Francisco.	La Paz.
Chile	3 6	6	......	11	20	20	New York and San Francisco.	Valparaiso.
Colombia	2 0	......	4	11	12	12	All offices authorized to exchange mails between the two countries.	
Costa Rica	2 0	......	4	11	12	12		
Guatemala	3 6	6	......	11	12	12	New York, New Orleans, and San Francisco.	Guatemala City, Retalhuleu, and Puerto Barrios.
Guiana, British	3 6	6	......	11	12	12	All offices authorized to exchange mails.	
Honduras	3 6	6	......	11	12	12	New York, New Orleans, and San Francisco.	Tegucigalpa, Puerto Cortez, Amapala, and Trujillo.
Honduras, British	3 6	6	......	11	12	12	New Orleans	Belize.
Mexico	2 0	......	4	11	12	12	All offices authorized to exchange mails.	
Nicaragua	3 6	6	......	11	12	12	New York, New Orleans, and San Francisco.	Bluefields, San Juan del Norte, and Corinto.
Salvador	3 6	6	......	11	12	12	New York and San Francisco.	San Salvador.
Venezuela	3 6	6	......	11	12	12	All offices authorized to exchange mails.	



THE PHOENIX GLASS CO.,
FABRICANTES DE
CLOBOS y PANTALLAS
PARA TODOS SISTEMAS
DE LUZ ELECTRICA,
DE ARCO É INCANDESCENTES.
PIDASE
EL CATALOGO No. 11.

TAMBIEN FABRICANTES DE
VIDRIERIA PARA QUEMADORES
DE GAS
SISTEMA WELSBACH,
Y OTROS ESTILOS DE
QUEMADORES
INCANDESCENTES
DE GAS.
THE PHOENIX GLASS C°.
NUEVA YORK E.U. DE A.

ANUNCIO ESPECIAL PARA LOS IMPORTADORES EN GRANDE ESCALA EN LA AMÉRICA LATINA.

Es nuestro deseo nombrar en todas las Repúblicas Latino-Americanas agentes locales, que representen allí á la Compañía y atiendan á la introducción y venta, EN EL TERRITORIO QUE EXCLUSIVAMENTE SE LES SEÑALARÁ, de nuestros "Aceites y Grasas Lubricadoras" de la marca ROYAL, y de la "Pintura con Agua Fría" (**COLD WATER PAINT**) de la marca AQUALITE.

Los que se sirvan replicar á este anuncio tendrán la bondad de enviarnos el nombre de sus representantes y banqueros en New York.

LA COLUMBIA REFINING COMPANY,
No. 32 Broadway, New York.

LA NUEVA NAVAJA DENOMINADA
"NEW GEM SAFETY RAZOR"

afeita del mismo modo, sin el menor peligro de cortar la cara, tanto la barba más recia como la más suave. Es el instrumento de su clase más simple, más seguro y más perfecto que se haya nunca inventado. No se necesita práctica alguna para que el afeitado sea perfecto. El Asentador Automático (Automatic Stropping Machine) mantiene las hojas perfectamente afiladas en todo tiempo.

Vea Usted en todos los establecimientos de cuchillería nuestro Aparato Automático para Regular las Hojas.

PRECIOS (PAGADO EL PORTE DE CORREO)

Una Navaja en su Estuche de Hoja de Lata	$2.00
Id. id. con Dos Hojas, en un Hermoso Estuche Forrado de Marroquın.	3.50
Asentador Automático	2.00

Se enviarán por el correo, sin costo alguno, catálogos de juegos completos. Ninguna de estas navajas debe comprarse en los establecimientos de cuchillería, si no tiene la anterior marca de fábrica.

THE GEM CUTLERY CO., Fabricantes,
22 Reade St., New York, ó 9, London St., London, E.C., Eng.

UNITED STATES CONSULATES.

Frequent application is made to the Bureau for the address of United States Consuls in the South and Central American Republics. Those desiring to correspond with any Consul can do so by addressing "The United States Consulate" at the point named. Letters thus addressed must be delivered to the proper person. It must be understood, however, that it is not the duty of Consuls to devote their time to private business, and that all such letters may properly be treated as personal, and any labor involved may be subject to charge therefor.

The following is a list of United States Consulates in the different Republics:

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC—
- Buenos Ayres.
- Cordoba.
- Rosario.

BOLIVIA—
- La Paz.

BRAZIL—
- Bahia.
- Para.
- Pernambuco.
- Rio de Janeiro.
- Santos.

CHILE—
- Antofagasta.
- Arica.
- Coquimbo.
- Iquique.
- Valparaiso.

COLOMBIA—
- Barranquilla.
- Bogotá.
- Cartagena.
- Colón (Aspinwall).
- Medellin.
- Panama.

COSTA RICA—
- San José.

CUBA—
- Cienfuegas.
- Havana.
- Santiago.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC—
- Puerto Plata.
- Samana.
- Santo Domingo.

ECUADOR—
- Guayaquil.

GUATEMALA—
- Guatemala.

HAITI—
- Cape Haitien.
- Port au Prince.

HONDURAS—
- Tegucigalpa.
- Utilla.

MEXICO—
- Acapulco.
- Chihuahua.
- Ciudad Juarez.
- Ciudad Porfirio Diaz.
- Durango.
- Ensenada.
- La Paz.
- Matamoros.
- Mazatlan.
- Mexico.
- Monterey.
- Nogales.
- Nuevo Laredo.
- Progreso.
- Saltillo.
- Tampico.
- Tuxpan.
- Vera Cruz.

NICARAGUA—
- Managua.
- San Juan del Norte.

PARAGUAY—
- Asunción.

PERU—
- Callao.

SALVADOR—
- San Salvador.

URUGUAY—
- Colonia.
- Montevideo.
- Paysandu.

VENEZUELA—
- La Guayra.
- Maracaibo.
- Puerto Cabello.

MONTHLY BULLETIN

OF THE

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS,

International Union of American Republics.

VOL. XIII. OCTOBER, 1902. No. 4.

RESULTS OF THE SECOND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN STATES AT MEXICO.

The Second International Conference of American States, which was held in the City of Mexico from the 22d of October, 1901, to the 22d of January, 1902, left as a monument of its work twenty-three instruments, divided as follows:

Six "conventions"—One relative to the exchange of official, scientific, literary, and industrial publications; one on literary and artistic copyrights; one for the formation of codes on public and private international law; one on the practice of learned professions; one relative to the rights of aliens; and one, which was signed only by the Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, and Uruguay, for the convening of a geographical congress at Rio de Janeiro;

Four "treaties"—One on patents of invention, industrial drawings and models, and trade-marks; one for the extradition of criminals and for protection against anarchism; one for the arbitration of pecuniary claims; and one on compulsory arbitration, which was signed only by the Argentine Republic, Bolivia, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Salvador, Paraguay, Peru, and Uruguay;

One "protocol" of adherence to the conventions of The Hague, signed by Guatemala, Mexico, Haiti, Peru, the United States of America, Uruguay, the Argentine Republic, Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Bolivia, the Dominican Republic, Colombia, and Salvador;

Eight "resolutions"—One on the Pan-American Railway; one on the holding of a customs congress; one on sources of production and statistics; one on measures tending to facilitate international commerce; one for the reorganization of the International Bureau of the American Republics; one concerning international sanitary police; one on future American conferences; and one relative to the meeting of a congress for the study of the production and consumption of coffee;

Three "recommendations"—One for the establishment of a pan-American bank; one on the creation of an international archæological commission; and one for the adoption of measures relating to the Philadelphia Commercial Museum;

One "proposition" for the obtaining of a subscription of 210,000 francs for a complete edition of the dictionary of construction of the Spanish language by Don RUFINO J. CUERVO.

The foregoing agreements have up to the present time been approved by the Governments of the two following countries:

1. Guatemala by law No. 523, promulgated on the 24th of April, 1902, and approved by the President on the following day. The approval is absolute, and covers the twenty-three instruments, authorizing the President to pay the expenses required for the execution of this law.

2. El Salvador by law of May 16, 1902, approved by the President on the 19th of the same month. This law gives absolute approval to twenty of the agreements made. No mention is made in it of the treaty on compulsory arbitration, the protocol of adherence to the conventions of The Hague, or the convention for the convening of a geographical congress at Rio de Janeiro.

CONFERENCE FOR THE STUDY OF THE PRODUCTION, DISTRIBUTION, AND CONSUMPTION OF COFFEE.

In conformity with the recommendation made on January 29, 1902, by the Second International Conference of American States, held in the City of Mexico, and, as previously announced in issues of the MONTHLY BULLETIN, the Commission having for its object a study of the production, distribution, and consumption of coffee, the investigation of the causes which at the present time are producing the crisis through which that great industry is passing, and to propose practical means to prevent or abate the same, assembled in the city of New York on October 1, 1902. The sessions were held in the Coffee Exchange Building and promise abundant and satisfactory results to the Governments interested in this important matter.

The various coffee-producing countries of Central and South America, the United States, and Mexico were represented in the conference by eighteen delegates, as follows:

Brazil, Señor Don J. F. DE ASSIS BRASIL.

Costa Rica, Señor Don J. B. CALVO and Señor M. GONZALEZ.

Dominican Republic, MM. F. LEONTE VÁZQUEZ and J. A. DE ARANJO É VASCONCELLOS.

El Salvador, Señor E. SCHERNIKOW.

Ecuador, Señor Don L. F. CARBO.

Guatemala, Señor Don A. LAZO ARRIAGA.

Honduras, Señor Don N. BOLET PERAZA.

Mexico, Señor Don J. F. GODOY.

Nicaragua, Señores CORRY M. STADDEN and D. ROMÁN.

United States, Messrs. PERCY B. O'SULLIVAN and T. R. DAWLEY, Jr.

Porto Rico, Señor A. MARIANI.

Uruguay, Señor Don L. A. DE HERRERA.

Venezuela, Señores F. DE LA MADRIZ and ANTONIO E. DELFINO.

The session of October 1 was devoted to organization and the appointing of committees to carry on the future work, the meeting being presided over by Mr. PERCY B. O'SULLIVAN, of the New York Coffee Exchange, who made an address of welcome. This was responded to on behalf of the visiting delegates by Señor Don ANTONIO LAZO ARRIAGA, Minister of Guatemala in the United States. The election of officers for the conduct of the sessions of the Conference resulted in the choice of Mr. P. B. O'SULLIVAN as President; Señor Don J. F. DE ASSIS BRASIL, the Brazilian delegate, First Vice-President; Señor Don ANTONIO LAZO ARRIAGA, the Guatemalan delegate, Second Vice-President, and Señor Don NICOLAS VELOZ GOITICOA, of Venezuela, Secretary-General, the latter being Secretary of the International Bureau of the American Republics. As Director *ad interim* of the Bureau and in accordance with a resolution of the aforementioned Conference, as well as by order of the President of the Governing Board of said Bureau, he attended the meetings of the Commission for the purpose of aiding them in their deliberations.

Mr. O'SULLIVAN, who is also President of the Coffee Exchange of New York, on calling the meeting to order, made the following address:

"I thought it would not be fitting, speaking not as a delegate to this Conference, but as a representative of the Exchange, that I should let the occasion pass without a word of welcome to you from the Exchange. The Exchange has come to be within the last few years probably the largest in the world dealing in coffee. As you all know, New York is becoming a very large market, to so great an extent, in fact, that I may say in safety it is the largest single distributing port for coffee in the world to-day.

"I feel that to you gentlemen coming here, representing the coffee interest of all South America, on behalf of the Exchange as its President, I should say that we are very glad—very honored—that you should accept the hospitality we are able to extend to you for the purposes of this meeting.

"Of course, you can readily understand that the interest which the coffee trade in the United States would feel in a Conference of this kind is naturally somewhat different from the interest which you, as representing the producing countries, would feel. At the same time, while questions of increase or decrease of production do not affect us directly, I may say, to paraphrase the words of a Latin writer, 'We are all coffee men; anything that concerns coffee, we feel is not strange to us.' We feel all Americans. Anything that binds you closer to us we look upon with favor. We felt a great desire for this Conference. We are all sister Republics—Mexico, Central America, extending down to Argentina. It is the desire of the coffee trade as policy, and of the United States Government, that we be brought into closer union. Anything as among independent nations of a political nature is out of the question, although politically we should have the good feeling implied in the name of America.

"I wish to say on behalf of the Exchange that we are very glad to see you here. Any courtesies in the power of the Exchange we should consider it a privilege to extend to you. To that end the Superintendent will give to the members, after the session, a card of privileges which will admit them to the floor of the Exchange. At any time when the Congress is not in session, or they desire, they may go to the floor and obtain news of the coffee market. Anything the staff can do or that I can do for the Congress or for the individual members will gladly be done.

"Gentlemen, we welcome you to New York, and to the rooms of the Coffee Exchange of the City of New York."

Mr. Lazo Arriaga, delegate from Guatemala, commissioned to respond to this, in the name of the Latin American delegates, made the following address:

"Mr. Chairman: On me has fallen the honor of answering the beautiful words of welcome to the delegates of the American Congress to this practical and interesting Conference on Coffee. It is due to some trouble about trains that my distinguished colleague, the Minister from Brazil, who would have answered more adequately, is absent.

"In the name of the members and representatives of Latin-American countries meeting here to-day I must thank you and the Coffee Exchange for your kind words of welcome to us, for your kind offer of the facilities (which are very great) of the Coffee Exchange of New York, the most important in the world.

"You mention one point in which I am sorry to say I am not in accord with you—you will pardon me for it. It will be a pleasure for me to be in accord with all your ideas, because I have no doubt all you suggest will be very important and very valuable to this Conference. You said that the interests of the United States in this Conference are perhaps somewhat different from those of the producing countries. I hope you will find out here that our interests are the same; there is no difference between them. All that the United States can do in this matter will be to its advantage, as it will be to ours. If it prove so we will be very glad of such a happy result.

"In the name of my colleagues, I thank you and the Coffee Exchange for your kind welcome and its hospitality."

At the second meeting of the Conference, held on October 3, it was decided that in order to facilitate the work under consideration a number of committees should be appointed, the personnel of which is as follows:

Committee on Production.—F. DE LA MADRIZ, Venezuela; J. A. DE ARAUJO E VASCONCELLOS, Dominican Republic, and ANTONIO MARIANI, Porto Rico.

Committee on Distribution.—J. B. CALVO, Costa Rica; ANTONIO E. DELFINO, Venezuela, and CORRY M. STADDEN, Nicaragua.

Committee on Consumption.—MANUEL GONZALEZ, Costa Rica; N. BOLET PERAZA, Honduras, and E. SCHERNIKOW, El Salvador.

Committee on the Causes of the Crisis and Practical Means to Decrease or Prevent it.—J. F. DE ASSIS BRASIL, Brazil; A. LAZO ARRIAGA, Guatemala; F. LEONTE VÁZQUEZ, Dominican Republic, and D. ROMÁN, Nicaragua.

Committee on Future Conferences.—L. A. DE HERRERA, Uruguay; J. F. GODOY, Mexico, and T. R. DAWLEY, jr., United States.

At the second meeting Señor Don JOAQUÍN BERNARDO CALVO, delegate for Costa Rica, in his own name and in behalf of his colleague, Señor Don M. GONZÁLEZ, delegate for the same Republic, submitted to the consideration of the Conference, as a result of studies made in his country by a commission of experts, the following paper:

"SUGGESTIONS.

"*Elimination of Coffee of Inferior Grades.*

"As the greatest portion of the coffee exported by Costa Rica is of high grade, the Costa Rican interests would not be injured, but rather benefited, by the elimination from the market of all the coffee of inferior grades. But we think, nevertheless, that such elimination is undesirable and should be averted—

"First. Because it would entail the stopping of coffee raising in the localities where the quality of the grain is by nature inferior; and

"Second. Because it would do injury to the largest class of consumers, the masses of the people, soldiers, sailors, etc., of each country, who can not use better grades. Coffee in this case would become a luxury, and our best efforts ought to be made precisely in an opposite direction, as the extension of its use would bring the best commercial results.

"The elimination of the inferior grades would, therefore, be *contra producentem* as regards the purpose of this conference.

"*Practical Means of Enlarging the Consumption.*

"The following measures, among others of first importance, commend themselves to our consideration:

"I. To burden with heavy municipal taxes the sale of adulterated coffee, or to forbid it absolutely under adequate penalties.

"The fact is noticed in about four-fifths of the coffee-consuming countries, that the people who purchase this grain by retail can not have it in its pure state, but mixed with other substances, which not only spoil its flavor but render it unhealthful. There are localities in which the roasted meals of corn, barley, and peas are sold as coffee, and others can be cited where the greed of gain of the dealers makes them go to the extreme of mixing the article with brick dust and other mineral substances.

"Pure coffee, well roasted and well prepared, commends itself at once to the consumer's taste, and readily becomes a necessity. We must endeavor by all means to secure this result if we wish the consumption to be increased at a rate perhaps greater than that of the production.

"II. To have the Governments make regulations which will cause the use of coffee to be imperative in their respective armies and navies as an adequate stimulant intended to counteract the fatigues of the service and the effects of excessive heat.

"III. To make medical propaganda in favor of coffee as a most efficient remedy against the abuse of alcohol. This would aid most powerfully the noble efforts of the Government and of the temperance societies to crush alcoholism.

"The effects of caffeine on the nervous system are generally considered as producing immediate relief of the harm done by alcohol. In Costa Rica, at least, nobody seems to be ignorant of this system of treatment. The very first thing which is thought of in dealing with an intoxicated man is to make him drink a good dose of black, strong coffee, which soon will restore him to the use of his mental powers. The proper presentation of this aspect of the question, showing upon well-recognized medical authority the efficiency of coffee as a remedy against intoxication, would give impulse to the consumption of the grain and furnish strong ground to forbid its adulteration.

"IV. To endeavor to obtain the abolishment or a reduction to the lowest possible rate of the import duties on coffee established by some governments, and as a consequence thereof to endeavor to obtain the abolishment also, or reduction to the lowest possible rate, of all municipal taxes on the same. The hygienical and therapeutical conditions of coffee entitle it to be deemed a necessity, and to appear therefore very properly in the free list of the tariffs. No effort will be necessary to prove this fact. The antiquated idea that coffee is a drug or a luxury has been exploded long ago and is discredited nowadays. A drug store is precisly the place in which less coffee is sold; and the low prices for which it has been sold during the last five years shows at once without difficulty that it can reach all homes and be consumed by all. No import duties on coffee could now be justifiable, unless if levied by coffee-producing countries as a measure of protection of their own article. Spain, for instance, has no reason at present, as she has no coffee-producing colonies, to maintain any longer her tariff on coffee. There are some other nations which find themselves in this respect in a similar predicament, and our endeavors must be, in all cases, to work for the elimination of coffee from all tariffs, and try to make it free.

"V. To establish with proper funds, at the expense pro rata of the coffee-producing countries, in the countries where the consumption is small public coffeehouses, where ample opportunities should be afforded to taste and appreciate good coffee. Whenever something of this kind has been done, the beneficial results thereof have soon been felt. In the exhibitions at Chicago, Atlanta, Buffalo, Paris, etc., some coffee growers resorted to this method to make their coffee known, and the result in all cases, without a single exception, was always favorable. Experience teaches us that we have to travel this road, without reluctance or hesitation, but we must travel it intelligently. We must widen the scope of the experiments. We must not fail to reach any locality where the consumption is small, and the use of coffee must be made known even in those places where the acquaintance with it does not as yet exist. Russia, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, a great part of Germany, and some other countries are still, as coffee markets, unexplored ground. An effort must be made to reach them. In the coffeehouses, or centers of propaganda, which are herein suggested, essences of coffee conveniently prepared for immediate use must be placed on exhibition and sold. The best accepted methods for roasting and making the infusion must also be explained and practically taught. In this way the use of adulterated coffee, which is so harmful to the trade, will be finally stopped.

"VI. To conclude treaties of commerce whereby the coffee industry should be encouraged and protected: This suggestion is so important and the ground which it covers so vast that we content ourselves for the moment with placing it before the conference for its proper discussion.

"VII. To sell coffee at public auction.

"Private sales as are now made in the United States offer great disadvantages which will be difficult to remedy. The sales are made without any kind of sufficient control or inspection, and the coffee grower has to rely implicitly upon the good faith of his agent, who, although in most cases honest, is at times not unfrequently unfaithful, and turns, for his own benefit, into a deceiver of his employer. A double wrong is in this way perpetrated, because in the first place the coffee grower is deprived of what lawfully belongs to him, and because in the second place a sentiment of distrust as to the goodness of the market is naturally spread among the other coffee growers, thus affecting considerably and very unfavorably the exportation of the next crop.

"No great effort will be necessary to show all the advantages to be derived from the system herein suggested of sales at auction.

"FEDERICO TINOCO.
"JAIME CARRANZA.
"MANUEL MONTEALEGRE.
"JUAN FRANCISCO ECHEVERRÍA.
"MANUEL GONZALEZ.
"JOSÉ DURÁN.
"MARIANO CARAZO."

At the third meeting of the Commission, on October 8, the following business was transacted:

Among the reports submitted for future discussion was the report of the Committee on Consumption, who presented three recommendations, which are as follows:

First. Recommending to all the Governments of producing and consuming countries the compulsory use of pure coffee in the armies and navies.

Second. Recommending to the Governments and countries which produce coffee that they establish, as soon as possible, in countries in which coffee is not now consumed, places for the demonstration of pure coffee.

Third. That coffee producing and consuming countries may prohibit the sale of adulterated coffee and of substitutes bearing the name of coffee, and in case this prohibition can not be enforced that a heavy duty be imposed on such articles.

The Committee on the Causes of the Crisis submitted a report, of which the following is the resolution recommended:

"The International Conference for the Protection of the Coffee Industry recommends to the producing countries the adoption of differential tariffs for the collection of import duties, applicable to manufactured articles and staples of the consuming nations, proportionately to the tax charged upon imported coffee."

The delegation from Venezuela asked that the delegates present, as soon as possible, their written reports, as suggested by Mr. LAZO ARRIAGA, in the recommendation adopted by the governing board of the International Union of the American Republics, so that the Committee on Consumption may present a report covering all the points in regard to the progress attained from the agricultural standpoint.

A general outline of the proposed work of the Commission covers the following details:

Production: Including statistics and data concerning lands, their average production, duration of a plantation, crops, machinery used; class of workmen; social and ethnological facts concerning laborers, their wages and mode of life; administration of plantations; favorable or unfavorable conditions likely to affect coffee production in the future, and such causes and results in the past.

Distribution: Means and cost of transportation from plantation to ports, and thence to coffee-consuming countries; drawbacks, facilities, middlemen; duties, municipal or national, levied on coffee, etc.

Consumption: Measures to increase it, suppression of monopolies, commercial treaties, etc. Special conditions of coffee in various markets, methods of commercial grading, what grades are most popular, different methods of making coffee marketable, conditions affecting consumption in each principal market, sanitary laws and their effect on coffee consumption, rival beverages, etc.

Overproduction: Possible means to avoid it; could inferior grades be eliminated, and if desirable, how?

At the fourth regular meeting of the Commission, on October 10, the report of the Committee on Consumption, which was submitted at the last meeting, came up for discussion. This report contains three important recommendations, which have already been published in these columns.

These recommendations were discussed at length, and Señor J. F. de ASSIS BRASIL offered the following amendment to the third recommendation:

"To warmly recommend to the producing countries the prohibition of the exportation of coffee below type No. 9 of the New York Coffee Exchange, and to the consuming countries the passing of laws placing coffee below that standard on the same footing with adulterated coffee."

In support of the first recommendation, Señor M. GONZALEZ stated that the object in endeavoring to influence the use of pure coffee in the armies and navies of the world at large was because of the fact that it is a stimulant and a preservative against weakness and can be partaken of in tropical climates with satisfactory results, all of which should make it invaluable to these branches of the Government. This refers only to pure coffee.

In regard to the second recommendation, Señor GONZALEZ said that he believed it would not be a difficult matter to induce people to acquire a liking for the pure coffee, even in countries where coffee is not now consumed.

Señor ANTONIO E. DELFINO said, with reference to the amendment to the third recommendation, that it would be well for the delegates to know exactly the type represented by No. 9, and it was decided that at the next meeting samples of this type would be submitted for the information of the delegates.

The next point which came up for discussion was the resolution contained in the report of the Committee on Causes of the Crisis, recommending to the producing countries the adoption of differential tariffs for the collection of import duties, applicable to manufactured articles and staples of the consuming nations, proportionately to the tax charged upon imported coffee.

Señor J. F. GODOY proposed that the three recommendations of the Committee on Consumption with the amendment thereto and the last-mentioned resolution should be laid over for consideration at a future meeting.

After some discussion it was decided to hold no further meetings until Thursday, October 16, in order to give all the delegations and committees an opportunity to present full reports, so framed that they may be ready for immediate discussion and action.

There was a very full attendance at this meeting and the delegates evinced more interest in the proceedings by reason of the fact that the committees are now getting to the root of the subjects under discussion, and it is believed that within a very few sessions something definite can be arrived at and the final recommendations adopted by the Commission for transmission to the different Governments by the respective delegates.

CENTRAL AMERICAN TRIBUNAL OF ARBITRATION.

In the March number of the BULLETIN of the present year, pages 565 of the English part and 712 of the Spanish, the full text of the Convention of Peace and Compulsory Arbitration, concluded at Corinto on January 20, 1902, by the Governments of Nicaragua, Salvador, Honduras, and Costa Rica, was published.

In pursuance of that convention, the respective Governments have taken the necessary steps for the establishment of the tribunal which is to take cognizance of the cases which may occur, and in this respect the following correspondence will prove of interest:

OCTOBER 2, 1902.

The ACTING DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

SIR: I inclose herewith for your information an extract from a dispatch from the United States minister at San José, Costa Rica, reporting the proximate organization at that place of the Central American Court of Arbitration, and giving the names of the arbitrators.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

ALVEY A. ADEE,
Acting Secretary.

No. 763.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
San José, Costa Rica, September 20, 1902.

HON. ALVEY A. ADEE,
Acting Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

SIR: I have the honor to advise arrival at this Capital of the Commissioners from the Republics of Honduras and Nicaragua to formally open the Court of Arbitration provided for by the compact of Corinto on January 20, 1902, and which formed the subject of my No. 686, dated February 9, 1902. The Commissioners, so far as known at present, are as follows: Señor JOSÉ LEONARD, Honduras; Señor JULIAN IRIAS, Nicaragua; Señor OCTAVIO BEECHE, Costa Rica, and Señor SALVADOR GALLEGOS, Salvador; the latter is now en route. I am informed by the members of the Commission that the President of Guatemala agreed to join the international compact when visited by ex-President IGLESIAS last year, but the appointment of a Guatemala Commissioner has not yet been advised, and for this the Court is waiting, but will proceed without the representation of that Republic, if necessary.

The personnel of the Commission impresses me very favorably, and there is a legitimate cause for congratulation in the purpose it has in view, peace being the great desideratum of Central America. * * * Should anything of further interest develop in the action of the Arbitration Court I shall not fail to promptly advise the Department of State.

With assurances of my highest consideration, I beg to remain, sir, your most obedient servant,

WILLIAM LAWRENCE MERRY,
United States Minister.

THE WORLD'S FAIR AT ST. LOUIS.

Interesting ceremonies connected with the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, which is to be held in St. Louis, Mo., commencing May 1, 1904, took place on September 30 and October 1 and 2 last. The occasion was the allotting of the sites for the United States Government Building and other State buildings. Representatives from the various Departments of the Government of the United States and one from the International Bureau of the American Republics were present, and Governors or their representatives from twenty-six States of the American Union participated in the ceremonies.

The locations for the buildings of the foreign States have been duly selected and will be officially allotted at some future time. A number of the principal buildings of the Exposition are well under way, and at the present time the completion of the Exposition, by the time of its opening, is well assured. The grounds contain nearly 1,200 acres, the largest space which has ever been given to expositions of this character. The official dedication will take place on April 30, 1903, the anniversary of the Louisiana Purchase, but the Fair will not open until one year thereafter.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

PRODUCTION OF CORN.

The Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture has published data showing the area planted in Indian corn throughout the Republic and the probable production of this cereal in the Argentine in 1901–2, a recapitulation of which is as follows:

Provinces.	Area.	Production.
	Hectares.	*Tons.*
Buenos Ayres	681,217	1,360,271
Santa Fe	442,367	479,720
Entre Rios	81,198	2,418
Córdoba	35,072	31,344
Corrientes	37,305	7,461
Santiago del Estero	12,152	36,456
San Luis	13,210	20,805
Tucumán	21,328	31,197
Mendoza	7,941	14,905
San Juan	4,921	10,740
La Rioja	16,533	49,599
Catamarca	6,618	7,272
Salta	20,000	40,000
Jujuy	1,530	6,120
TERRITORIES.		
Chaco	4,410	8,802
Formosa	524	1,048
Misiones	9,579	10,547
Neuquen	100	400
Pampa Central	9,800	15,060
	1,405,806	2,134,165

These figures show that the largest production will be in the province of Buenos Ayres, the area under cultivation in that province amounting to 681,217 hectares. The province of Santa Fe occupies the second place in importance, with 442,367 hectares, but there, as in the other provinces, the crop has been a partial failure.

The exportation this year has commenced with high prices, $4.30 to $4.40 (national currency) per 100 kilograms having been obtained for yellow corn and $4.60 (national currency) for white corn delivered at the wharf. Owing to the damp weather, consumers have paid for yellow corn in a moist condition $3.80 to $4.20 (national currency) and $4 to $4.40 (national currency) per 100 kilograms for white corn. Owing to the drought in Australia, some shipments of dry yellow corn have been made from the ports of Rosario and Buenos Ayres to that country.

COMMERCE WITH PARAGUAY IN 1900.

The "Revista Mensual de la Cámara Mercantil," of Buenos Ayres, has published an article showing that the importations into the Argentine Republic from the Republic of Paraguay in 1900 amounted to $1,860,948, and consisted of the following articles:

	Value in gold.		Value in gold.
Cattle	$10,770	Paraguayan tea	$904,513
Cedar	207,209	Tobacco	72,249
Ironwood	11,521	Miscellaneous	587,760
Ironwood posts	42,887		
Oranges	24,039	Total	1,860,948

MEAT INDUSTRY.

PACKING HOUSES OF BUENOS AYRES.

Magdalena:	
Juan Terrarosa & Sons	$49,000
Roca Bros. & Murzi	47,600
J. B. Repetto & Sons	29,000
Tuyú	17,500
La Plata:	
Danery	5,800
Rocca Bros. & Murzy	21,000
Total	169,900

PACKING HOUSES OF ENTRE RIOS.

Concordia:	
Soulez	$20,800
Freitas	20,000
Colón	13,200
Concepción	18,500
Gualeguaychú	10,200
Gualeguay: M. & E. Berisso	17,000
Santa Elena	48,800
San Javier	52,900
Total	201,400

FINANCIAL SITUATION.

According to the last message of President Roca, the financial situation of the Republic in 1901 was very satisfactory, the Government receipts having exceeded the amount of the estimated expenses.

The receipts were $38,244,638 in gold and $62,341,306 in paper currency.

The expenses, which resulted in less than the estimated amount, were $23,835,847 in gold, and $91,160,225 in paper currency.

On December 31, 1901, the consolidated interior debt amounted to $17,863,000 in gold and $83,610,983 in paper currency. The foreign debt amounted to $386,451,295 in gold, but the sum of $46,000,000 out of this total is due by some individual Provinces or States of the nation.

The economical situation is satisfactory. The immigration in 1901 exceeded the emigration to the amount of 48,000 persons.

NEW MINISTRY.

Under date of September 29, 1902, the Department of State of the United States transmitted to the International Bureau of the American Republics the following record of the personnel of the Argentine

President's cabinet, as forwarded to the Department by the United States Minister at Buenos Ayres:

Minister of the Interior, Dr. JOAQUIN V. GONZALES.
Minister of Foreign Relations and Worship, Dr. LUIS M. DRAGO.
Minister of Hacienda, Señor MARCO AVELLANEDA.
Minister of Justice and Public Instruction, Dr. JUAN R. FERNANDEZ.
Minister of War, Col. PABLO RICCHERI.
Minister of Marine, Capt. ONOFRE BETBEDER.
Minister of Public Works, Dr. EMILIO CIVIT.
Minister of Agriculture, Dr. WENCESLAO ESCALANTE.

CONSTRUCTION OF GRAIN ELEVATORS.

The Buenos Ayres and Rosario and Central Argentine Railway companies have commenced the construction of their grain elevators on the east side of Dock 2 in the port of Buenos Ayres. The excavations for receiving the huge masses of concrete for the foundations are already made, there being about 500 workmen employed at the present time.

One of the elevators, 240 meters long by 15 wide, will be situated 47 meters from the dock side, and will have a capacity for 25,000 tons of grain. This will be connected with another depot of 38 meters, divided into 100 equal divisions for the distribution and classification of the cereals, and capable of holding 20,000 tons of grain. The other three depots will be built nearer to the dock and will be 120 meters long by 15 wide each, and will be provided with three elevators and three towers, at a height of 40 meters from the dock level. In the largest building there will be seven elevators. In this latter deposit and in the three smallest there will be seven railway lines, and between these and the dock side will be two more lines for the general service of the dock. When finished, these elevators will be capable of loading at one time, eight steamers of 3,000 tons each. The machinery will be operated by electricity, which will be produced by means of a gas plant. The cost of construction and equipment is estimated at $1,500,000 gold.

REPORT OF THE EAST ARGENTINE RAILWAY.

The report of the East Argentine Railway for the year ending December 31, 1901, shows a total expenditure for the year of £1,109,803, while the receipts were £1,135,786, as follows: Ordinary stock, £668,000; 4 per cent first-mortgage debenture stock, £437,500; premiums, £5,445; revenue applied to cost of steamers and expenditure in excess of capital, £24,841.

The accounts for the year, as compared with the preceding twelve months, show the following returns: Gross revenue, £39,745 for 1901; £48,185 in 1900; expenditures, £32,395 in 1901 and £39,815 in 1900, with a profit of £7,350 in 1901 against £8,370 in 1900. The workings of the steamboats, included in the above figures, show receipts of £6,380 and expenses of £6,378. The profit and loss account, after charging £5,000 to permanent way renewal and £2,000 to passenger stock renewal, shows a credit balance of £11,333. This amount, with the £587 brought from 1900, and after deducting £388 toward writing off extensions and additions in 1897–1901, gives an available total balance of £11,532. Out of this sum the board proposes a distribution at the rate of 1¾ per cent for 1901 on the ordinary stock, leaving a balance of £499to carry forward.

The number of passengers carried during the year was 27,707; merchandise transported, 51,796 tons; horned cattle carried, 13,236; number of train miles run, 142,700; and the length of line in operation, 99 miles.

Included in the report is a reference to a branch line now under construction by the Entre Rios Railway Company, to connect the systems at Villaguay and Concordia, the effect of which will bring the East Argentine system into communication with the entire province of Entre Rios and with the River Paraná.

WHEAT EXPORTS.

The press of Buenos Ayres says that, according to exportation statistics, the shipments of wheat from the Argentine Republic during the last three years were as follows:

	Tons.
1900	2,042,367
1901	972,514
1902 (estimated)	700,000

The average price obtained at the ports of the Republic for the wheat exported in 1900 was 50 *pesos* a ton; in 1901 and 1902, 65 *pesos* a ton; so that the total value of the wheat exported in 1900 was 102,118,350 *pesos;* in 1901, 63,215,410 *pesos;* and in 1902, 45,500,000 *pesos* (estimated).

THE CATTLE INDUSTRY.

[From the Monthly Review of the Chamber of Commerce, Buenos Ayres.]

The cattle industry has developed to such an extent in the Argentine Republic during the last few years, and so marked has been the improvement of the breeds, that a review of the subject presents a highly interesting question. Argentine statistics for 1889 place the number of head of cattle in the country at 21,963,930, valued at 289.252,696 *pesos*, divided into the following classes:

Classification.	Number of head.	Value.
		Pesos.
Oxen	962,699	17,962,290
For breeding purposes	17,574,572	170,124,894
Mixed breeds	3,388,801	97,063,842
Thoroughbred	37,858	4,101,580

Thoroughbred cattle of the breed known as Durham have completely changed the economic phase of the cattle-raising industry in the Republic, and the problem of the exportation of meats presents itself in a different form from what it was before, giving to this commerce a colossal development and to the nation enormous wealth. According to Mr. LIX KLETT, the President of the Board of Trade at Buenos Ayres, in his book upon the production, commerce, finance, etc., of the Argentine Republic, the number of cattle in that country at the close of 1899 was 30,000,000, or an average of 6.38 head per inhabitant, as compared with an average of 0.4 head in Switzerland, 0.32 in Germany, 0.35 in France, and 0.28 in England. It is evident that the value of the cattle industry depends to a great extent upon the quality, weight, and manner of slaughtering the cattle, and the number of head existing in the country does not give an adequate idea of the wealth of the cattle industry of the nation.

In a relatively short time the Argentine Republic has increased its production of cattle about 33 per cent, and has, at the same time, and which is more important, improved the breeds. At the present time it is estimated that 50 per cent of the cattle of the country consists of improved stock or crosses therefrom, and that the percentage of native cattle is not greater than one-half. It is clear that improvement in the breeds has caused a notable increase in the weight of beeves, and the net increase in the production of jerked beef, for which purpose the poorest class of cattle is used, has been about 100 per cent during the last fifty years. The improved cattle have increased, as compared with the native stock, very notably, and the former are much more easily fattened, all of which is beneficial to the country and especially to the cattle industry.

It is this great improvement in the quality of Argentine cattle that permits that nation to-day to send to the markets of Europe, and especially to England, meat of good quality and in large quantities, and which has placed the Republic in the first rank among the cattle-producing countries of the world. It is estimated that the Argentine Republic can now supply to the slaughterhouses or for exportation on the hoof 5,000,000 or 6,000,000 head of cattle annually. The exportation of live cattle from the Argentine Republic in 1892 was 125,458 head, valued at 2,624,000 *pesos*, while in 1899 the number exported amounted to 312,150, valued at 6,824,000 *pesos*. Again, the exportation of frozen meats has recently acquired great importance, and this industry is being rapidly developed, the shipments having been increased from 5,182 quarters in 1889 to 67,088 quarters in 1898 and 490,375 quarters in 1901. The general exportation of cattle products in 1899 was valued at $115,547,000 gold, or more than 62 per cent of the total exports of the country.

BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 1902-3.

On August 8, 1902, President ROCA submitted to the Congress the estimates of the receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year 1902-3.

The imports in 1901-2 amounted to $113,959,759, gold, while the exports rose to $167,716,102, gold. During the first six months of 1902 the imports were $51,243,230, gold, and the exports $105,203,781. The Department of Statistics estimates the exports for the year 1901-2 at $177,709,089, gold, or $10,000,000, gold, in excess of those of 1900-1901.

The foreign debt of the nation on December 31, 1901, was $386,451,295, gold. The internal consolidated debt on the same date was $89,610,983.56, national currency, and $17,863,000, gold. In addition to the foreign debt already mentioned, the Government owes European bankers £2,558,475.

On June 30, 1902, the Treasury notes in circulation amounted to $2,398,483, national currency and $12,162,982.24, gold.

The expenditures for the fiscal year 1902-3 are estimated at $29,496,172.45, gold, and $95,206,218.25, national currency. These expenditures, in detail, according to the estimate submitted by the Chief Executive to the Congress, are as follows:

	Expenditures.	
	Gold.	Paper.
Interior	....	$14,115,640
Congress	....	2,558,180
Foreign Affairs and Worship	$309,381	1,101,440
Finance	....	7,822,041
Public debt	24,753,297	12,059,899
Justice and Public Instruction	....	12,946,656
War Office	....	15,400,813
Marine	11,462	9,643,884
Agriculture	12,000	3,294,360
Public Works	500,000	10,708,025
Pensions, etc	....	5,555,280
Extraordinary	3,910,032	....

The expenditure stated in ordinary budget will be covered as follows:

	Expenditures.	
	Gold.	Paper.
Import dues, including 5 per cent and 2 per cent additional	$30,500,000	....
Export dues	2,800,000	....
Storage, etc	1,200,000	....
Light-houses, etc	210,000	....
Health visit	40,000	....
Ports, moles, and docks	950,000	....
Cranes, etc	220,000	....
Consular fees	150,000	....
Statistics, etc	300,000	....
Fines, etc	30,000	....
Interest of bonds	1,485,000	....
Province Buenos Ayres	1,537,650	....
Province Entre Rios	120,000	....
Province Santa Fe	220,457	....
Banco Nacional, Laws 3655 and 3750	348,232	....
Alcohol	....	$12,500,000
Tobacco	....	11,000,000

	Expenditures.	
	Gold.	Paper.
Native wines		$3,700,000
Sugar		3,000,000
Matches		2,100,000
Beer		1,300,000
Insurance		350,000
Playing cards		100,000
Manufactured beverages		50,000
City improvement works		5,500,000
Land tax		2,000,000
Licenses		2,000,000
Stamp tax		6,500,000
Port railway		180,000
Post-office		4,100,000
Telegraph		1,350,000
Yerbales		50,000
Sale and lease of lands		650,000
Fines, etc		500,000
Railways		4,100,000
Real estate and mortgage registry		70,000
Examination and matriculation fees		100,000
Interest bonds National Bank, Law 2782		420,000
Province Cordoba, Law 3800		200,000
Total	$40,111,339	61,820,000

To cover extraordinary budget the following is assigned: Five per cent additional on imports for one year, $3,910,032, gold.

Rates of 3 per cent interest and 10 per cent amortization per annum are fixed for service of bonds delivered to the Banco de la Nacion by the Banco Nacional in payment of judicial deposits, and 6 per cent interest and 2 per cent amortization on the bonds delivered by the Banco Nacional to the Caja Conversión in payment of popular loan.

Merchandise and products subject to import dues of 10 per cent or over will pay an additional duty of 2 per cent on their value.

In addition to the extra duty of 2 per cent specified above, all merchandise and products subject to import dues will pay a further additional duty of 5 per cent.

The Banco Nacional (in liquidation) will hand to the National Treasury in payment of deposits and in accordance with clause 2 of article 9 of the liquidation law (November 18, 1893) up to $5,000,000 in bonds of the said law in the same conditions and subject to an amortization of 10 per cent per annum.

The Executive is authorized to negotiate these bonds in order to attend to service of floating debt.

The Executive is authorized to exempt from export duty, during 1903, by-products of *saladeros* and manufactories of meat extract.

During year 1903, article 1 of the law regulating university funds of the capital is suspended, and the receipts will be applied to payment of salaries, etc., of said university.

During year 1903, 5 per cent of the salaries of all civil employees of the administration and of pensioners, as well as of schoolmasters and pensioners, will continue to be deducted. Until such time as the Montepio civil law be voted, the discount on above salaries will be deposited in Banco de la Nacion.

The gold taxes will be payable in gold or its equivalent in paper.

Civil employees with a minimum of ten years' service who may lose their posts under this budget will receive a indemnification of two months' salary.

DATA CONCERNING BUENOS AYRES.

The "Anuario Estadística Municipal" (Annual of Municipal Statistics) for 1901, published by the municipality of Buenos Ayres, shows that the consumption of mutton in the capital of the Republic in 1901, as compared with 1900, decreased to the extent of 25,000 wethers and lambs, while the consumption of beeves and yearlings during the same period increased 2,733 head. Estimating the average weight of beeves, yearlings, and calves at 174 kilograms, that of wethers and lambs at 12 kilograms, and that of hogs at 150 kilograms, makes the total consumption of meat by the 850,000 inhabitants of the capital in 1901 amount to 138,828,606 kilograms, or an average for each inhabitant per annum of 163 kilograms.

The flour consumed in Buenos Ayres in 1901 rose to 46,271,675 kilograms, or 1,748,063 kilograms in excess of that used in 1900. The average consumption of flour per capita in the capital of the Republic in 1901 was 54 kilograms.

Buenos Ayres has 11 street car lines, with a trackage of 450 kilometers. The motive power for 8 of these tramways is supplied by horses and mules, 3 of the lines only being operated by electric power. In 1901 there were 895 street-railway coaches in daily use in the capital. These coaches made 3,814,266 trips during the year and transported 125,525,224 passengers. The gross receipts from the street railways of Buenos Ayres in 1901 were about $3,000,000, national currency, or more than 6,000,000 *francs*. In 1900 the tramways transported 122,886,803 passengers. The increase in the number of passengers carried in 1901, as compared with 1900, was 2,638,421, or a gain of about 2 per cent.

The railways centering in Buenos Ayres and penetrating into the interior of the country transported in 1901, within the boundaries of the city, 12,578,976 passengers, being a slight increase over the number carried in 1900.

The operations of the Board of Trade of Buenos Ayres in 1901 rose to $1,003,000,000, national currency, $934,000,000 of which were in metals ($401,000,000 gold), $15,000,000 in mortgages, $33,000,000 in bonds and securities, $17,000,000 in shares and stocks of corporations, and $2,000,000 in banking.

Primary education in Buenos Ayres is under the direction of a National Board of Education, which has practically the free control of the public schools and enjoys an income of its own. The matriculates in the different grades in 1901 numbered 69,958.

The lighting of the city is done in part by the municipality and in part by private companies. The average number of gas lamps in use by the city is 13,028. Besides this there are 1,896 electric lamps in use in different parts of the city, and 382 electric lights employed in lighting the port. In addition to the electric lights and gas lamps the city used 8,540 kerosene street lamps for lighting purposes. For the lighting of the city the municipality paid, in 1901, $1,284,169, national currency, for illumination with gas and kerosene; and $1,664,442, national currency, for electric lights used in the public service; making a total of $2,948,611, national currency, expended in lighting the city of Buenos Ayres by the municipality in 1901.

BOLIVIA.

MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT PANDO.

On August 10, 1902, President Pando delivered an interesting message to the Bolivian Congress, convened in regular session at La Paz, an extract of which is as follows;

"The Pan-American conference held in the City of Mexico to consider matters that interest each and every one of the nations of the Continent, closed its session with a vote of adhesion to The Hague peace conference which establishes rules governing international arbitration. In that illustrious body there was also initiated the plan for the holding of two special congresses to consider matters relating to customs affairs and fluvial navigation, the first to be convened in New York and the second in Rio Janeiro in January, 1903. Bolivia is interested in participating in these gatherings in order to define and consolidate her rights respecting the free transit of her commerce and the free navigation of the rivers which, originating within her boundaries, empty into the Atlantic.

"The Argentine-Chilean agreements upon arbitration and the limitation of armaments constitute a peaceful solution of questions, inspired by reasons of a superior order, which protect the welfare and progress of the interested nations. Bolivia, as a Republic adjoining the Argentine Republic and Chile, is sensible of the hopes that are founded on that desirable solution—a solution that is destined to indicate a fixed and sure course to be observed in international politics relating to the interests and destiny of this part of America.

"We have closed the boundary question with the Argentine Republic at an opportune time, and the Mixed Boundary Commission in charge of the survey of the dividing line is now on the ground.

"The Department of State will submit to you the arbitration treaty celebrated with the Argentine Republic, the object of which has been to create, by means of special treaties, a South American public law upon the subject, in order to eliminate as far as possible from international questions the odious appeal to force.

"The geographic location of the true source of the Yavary River having been determined by new and minute astronomical investigation, I can assure you that there is now no boundary question pending with Brazil, since it will be possible, at any moment, to correctly calculate in all of its extent the position of the geodetic line that runs between the said point of the Yavary and the Medara rivers. Nevertheless, in order to facilitate the demarcation of the frontier of the north, plans and works looking to that end will be undertaken.

"The Executive is carefully considering the bases and conditions of peace with Chile, for the purpose of being able to act intelligently when the occasion arrives, and in order to save the country from the conditions of the Tregua agreement, which can not be longer maintained without interrupting the progress of the nation.

"Important occurrences, such as those that have created the new Argentine-Chilean situation, may bring their influence to bear on Bolivia and enable an understanding to be arrived at out of the different opinions now held by the Bolivian and Chilean nations, in such a way that all differences may be settled by treaty agreements.

"The relations with Peru remain peaceful and undisturbed. The mission confided to Señor Osmay y Pardo, the Peruvian Minister, is being performed in such a manner that indications point to the initiation of negotiations for the settlement of the boundary question between the two countries. The Bolivian Government recognizes the necessity for an early settlement of this delicate question, and will do everything in its power to aid the representative of Peru to arrive at a mutually satisfactory understanding regarding this important matter.

"The Peruvian legation at Washington is performing its mission in a satisfactory manner. Its presence in the United States at the present time is absolutely necessary owing to important dealings with the colonization company recently formed for the development of the territory of Acre.

"The Post-Office Department has merited the especial attention of the Government, due to the great development that branch of the public service has attained in the Republic, as well as to the strict observance of the rules and regulations of the Universal Postal Union, of which Bolivia forms a part. The international money order convention with the United States is now in operation.

"With the exception of the Department of Beni, all the principal centers of the Republic are connected by telegraph, and new lines are being constructed in various parts of the country.

"The foreign commerce of the nation continues to show a satisfactory increase. The importations in 1901 amounted to 16,953,223.75 *bolivianos* ($6,476,131.47) or an increase of 3,609,109.28 *bolivianos*

($1,378,679.74). The exports in 1901 amounted to 35,657,689.96 *bolivianos* ($13,621,237.56).

"Work on the railroad from Guaqui to La Paz continues to progress. Grading has been completed to kilometer 65 and the track has been laid as far as kilometer 54, at which point a bridge is being erected over the Colorado river. Arrangements made with the Peruvian Corporation, Limited, enable the Government to liquidate old accounts due for material, coal, and freight, and to complete the construction to Altos.

"Definite plans for the survey of the Argentine-Bolivian Railway have been completed, and it is calculated that within a period of two years the railroad will have been constructed from Jujuy to Quiaca. A French company proposes to build a railroad from Viacha to Oruro and another line from Oruro to Cochabamba.

"The Government is giving considerable attention to the question of immigration, and to the colonization of its rich and extensive territory.

"The National Congress, after mature deliberation, approved the contract celebrated with a syndicate of Anglo-American capitalists for the administration of a part of the Territory of Colonias. Brazil, alleging damages and dangers that have not been set forth in a concrete manner, has opposed by indirect means the fulfillment of this contract. In the meanwhile the Government is convinced that it has acted correctly in this affair, and within the scope of its authority as a sovereign nation. Its first and principal object was to promote, subject to the principles of universal legislation, the organization of a corporation capable of developing those desert and unhealthy territories, and for the purpose of establishing a stable and just government for the benefit of the inhabitants of the same, without the participation of any foreign government in the plan, as has been falsely asserted, and without the preconceived intention of establishing only an American company. The syndicate to which I have just referred has deposited a guaranty of £5,000, and has a period of one year in which to form a company. The means and efforts used by the Government of Brazil to oppose this enterprise are sufficient in themselves to prove the industrial importance of the company now being formed.

"I conclude, Honorable Senators and Deputies, with the wish that wisdom may guide your labors, and that in the delicate situation through which the country is now passing, calmness, study, and independence of thought upon questions of personal or party interest may prevail."

FOREIGN COMMERCE IN 1901.

The Consul-General of Bolivia, at New York, has furnished the MONTHLY BULLETIN some valuable statistics concerning the foreign commerce of the Republic in 1901. The importations during that period were made up of 58,000,140 kilograms of merchandise valued at 16,953,233 *bolivianos* ($6,476,135). The customs duties collected on these goods by the Bolivian Government amounted to 5,422,687 *bolivianos* ($2,071,084), and the cost of transportation of the merchandise into the interior of the country is estimated at 5,000,000 *bolivianos* ($1,910,000), so that the total value of the goods imported delivered in the stores and warehouses of the importing merchants amounted to 27,374,910 *bolivianos* ($10,457,219), as is shown in detail in the following table:

	Value.	
	Bolivianos.	*Gold.*
Invoiced value of the importations	16,953,233	$6,476,135
Customs duties collected by Bolivian Government	5,421,687	2,071,084
Estimated cost of transportation to the interior	5,000,000	1,910,000
Total value of imports	27,374,910	10,457,219

The exports from Bolivia in 1901 consisted of 110,763,320 kilograms of domestic products, valued at 37,578,210.97 *bolivianos* ($14,354,876.59), composed of the following items:

	Weight.	Value.	
	Kilograms.	*Bolivianos.*	*Gold.*
Mineral products	105,615,971	26,855,425.76	$10,258,772.64
Agricultural products	4,413,883	9,688,512.82	3,701,011.90
Manufactured products	161,072	535,937.46	204,728.11
Stock products	443,574	373,502.85	142,678.09
Sundry products	128,823	124,832.08	47,685.85
Total	110,763,323	37,578,210.97	14,354,876.59

An analysis of the mineral, agricultural, and manufactured products, respectively, is shown in the following tables:

	Weight.	Value.	
MINERAL PRODUCTS.	*Kilograms.*	*Bolivianos.*	*Gold.*
Silver	75,649,644	14,566,660.66	$5,564,464.37
Tin	21,915,907	9,380,714.00	3,583,432.75
Bismuth	1,059,129	1,463,088.43	558,899.78
Copper	3,049,850	1,112,598.90	425,012.78
Lead, antimony, gold, cobalt, zinc	3,941,441	332,363.77	126,962.96
	105,615,971	26,855,425.76	10,258,772.64
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.			
Crude rubber	3,465,063	9,151,823.61	3,495,996.62
Coca	255,718	259,513.50	99,134.16
Peruvian bark	315,163	137,554.24	52,545.72
Coffee	212,358	110,263.89	42,120.80
Cacao, tobacco, etc	165,581	29,384.58	11,224.91
	4,413,883	9,688,539.82	3,701,022.21
MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS.			
Stamped silver	28,434	411,831.00	157,319.44
Sundry articles	132,638	124,106.46	47,408.67
	161,072	535,937.46	204,728.11

THE RIVER SYSTEMS OF THE REPUBLIC.

A report made by Mr. EUGENE SEEGER, United States Consul-General at Rio de Janeiro, concerning the rich territories of eastern Bolivia and Peru, dwells especially on the natural highways of the two Republics mentioned, the navigable rivers eastward to the Atlantic Ocean being the Madre de Dios and Purus and the Beni, Mamore, and Madeira, tributaries to the Amazon River. Mr. SEEGER states that by building a canal uniting the Madre de Dios with the Acre River, an uninterrupted waterway could be established between that part of eastern Peru in which lie the settlements of Cuzco, Urco, and Quiquijama and the mouth of the Amazon River. The feasibility of this work has been amply demonstrated at an estimated cost of about $150,000. Another strategic point of great importance in this river system is the Madeira Falls, which are the only obstacle to navigation between the Atlantic coast and the largest and richest part of the Bolivian Republic. Efforts heretofore made to do away with this obstruction or to get around it have proven inadequate or impracticable.

An expert report published in 1869 demonstrated that, by improving the channel along the rapids and falls and by constructing a series of locks and small canals, uninterrupted navigation could be established, the cost of which should be about $500,000. Dr. SOUTO MAIOR, who has secured from the Brazilian Government, for a period of twenty-five years the exclusive control of the navigation of the Madeira from Santo Antonio to the mouth of the Beni River, is desirous of interesting United States engineers and capitalists in the enterprise. He believes that a reasonable interest on the capital invested might be obtained and that subsidies and various desirable privileges could be secured from the Governments interested. Navigation on the Amazon is free up to Tabatinga (the Brazilian town on the Peruvian border) and on its affluent, the Madeira, up to the first of the falls (Santo Antonio), from there to the Bolivian frontier Dr. SOUTO MAIOR has exclusive control, and in Bolivia navigation is unrestricted everywhere.

Consul-General SEEGER transmits also a sketch of the Madeira River and Falls which is filed in the Bureau of Foreign Commerce, United States Department of State, where it may be consulted by interested persons. To the Madeira River system, the following navigable streams belong: The Mamore River (with its principal affluents, Chapore, Guapahy, and Sicuri), connecting the Bolivian provinces of Chicasaca, Cochabamba, Santa Cruz, and Beni with the Amazon; the Beni River, connecting the La Paz region with the same waterway; the Madre de Dios River, connecting the north of Bolivia and the city of Cuzo, in Peru, with the Madeira River; the Guapore, which constitutes the eastern boundary of Bolivia and connects the Matto Grosso region of Brazil and the Paraguay River system with the Amazon. These four affluents of the Madeira present opportunity for uninterrupted navigation by means of steam launches of from 30 to 50 tons burden for more than 5,000 kilometers (3,107 miles), in a territory that has about 1,800,000 inhabitants and commands a very considerable trade. Following are some of the distances in the navigation of the Madeira River system:

	Kilometers.	Miles.
From the Santo Antonio Falls to the mouth of the Beni	357=	221.8
From the Santo Antonio Falls to the Guapore Mirim (the last of the six falls and rapids on the Bolivian border)	425=	264
From the Santo Antonio to the mouth of the Madeira	901=	559.8
From the Santo Antonio to Manaos	1,141=	709
From the Santo Antonio to the city of Para (Belem)	2,400=	1,491.3
From the Santo Antonio to Exaltacion (center of Bolivia)	1,024=	636.3
From the mouth of the Beni to Huachi (Bolivia)	1,500=	932
From the town of Matto Grosso to the mouth of the Madeira (via Guapore)	2,000=	1,242.8
From the Guajara Mirim Fall to Guapahy (Bolivia)	1,500=	932

The following table shows the distances from Santo Antonio to the several falls of the Madeira River; also the length of navigable channels between the different cataracts:

Falls on rapids of the Madeira.	Distance from Santo Antonio.		Length of navigable channels between the different falls.	
	Kilometers.	*Miles.*	*Kilometers.*	*Miles.*
Santo Antonio Falls to—				
Salto Theotonio	11	6.8	11	6.8
Caldeiras de Inferno	112	69.6	101	62.7
Girao	126	78.2	12	7.4
Paredao	207	128.6	79	49
Pederneiras	230	142.9	29	18
Araras	306	190	76	47.2
Ribeirão	332	206.3	26	16.1
Madeira	357	221.8	20	12.4

On the Bolivian side there are six more rapids and falls within a distance of 67 kilometers (41.6 miles).

The principal products of the parts of Bolivia and Peru affected by the project of direct communication with the Atlantic Ocean are rubber, cacao, nuts, quinine, wheat, corn, coffee, cotton, sugar, grapes, leather, meat products, and minerals, such as gold, silver, copper, and lead. Live stock, which costs in eastern Bolivia 5 bolivianos ($2.04) a head, could be readily sold at 200 to 250 bolivianos ($81.60 to $102) a head in the rubber districts on the Acre, Upper Madeira, and Upper Purus. The quantity of timber and the variety of valuable cabinet woods in these regions are extraordinary, the only drawback to the opening up of this vast and rich section being in the unsanitary conditions which prevail in some of the districts through which the waterways lead. These, however, could be largely overcome by the adoption of precautionary hygienic measures and through the medium of a good commissary department for the rubber camps and various companies engaged in the development of the region. The possibilities of the import trade in the territories along the Upper Amazonas, the Madeira, Purus, Acre, Beni, Mamore, and Guapore, in eastern Bolivia and eastern Peru, may be said to be unlimited when markets are opened for their products.

BRAZIL.

COFFEE CROP.

The Consul-General of the United States at Rio de Janeiro has reported to the Secretary of State of the United States as follows:

"I give below the authentic figures of coffee production for the harvest year closed on June 30, 1902. They are in bags of 60 kilograms (132 pounds):

"Received in the port of Rio	4, 971, 686
"Received in the port of Santos	10, 149, 327
"Total in the two ports	15, 121, 013

"The receipts of the other ports (Victoria, Bahia, Pernambuco, etc.) will be sufficient to make up a total of 16,000,000 bags.

"The present harvest, the marketing of which commenced on July 1 of this year, may be estimated at 10,000,000 bags.

"Coffee is now the subject of very active speculation, and prices, low as they are, are to a great extent upheld by speculators. The visible supplies in Europe as well as in the United States are more than sufficient to cover a year's consumption. If the new crop (the harvest of 1903), which will be in bloom about the end of October, and then be susceptible of estimates, should turn out, as it is likely, to be a good one, a considerable decrease in the prices seems inevitable. This would naturally bring about a decrease in exchange and in the irredeemable Brazilian paper currency."

CONVENTION OF SUGAR PRODUCERS.

Pursuant to a call issued by the National Society of Agriculture at Rio de Janeiro, delegates assembled there on June 25, 1902, to take part in the first sugar producers' convention of Brazil.

Delegates were present from all the sugar-producing States—Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Pernambuco, Bahia, Parahiba, Alagoas, Sergipe, Rio Grande do Norte, and Maranhão. They were not sent according to any basis of apportionment, but were designated by the various agricultural and commercial societies, municipalities, State governments, groups of cane raisers, and sugar producers.

The national society had planned an elaborate programme, to include the discussion of such subjects as symptoms of the sugar crisis, its causes and remedy; condition and preparation of the soil, and qualities of cane cultivated; methods of culture; methods of sugar making; production; foreign trade; internal trade, and means of enlarging it; production and consumption of alcohol, its industrial application for light and heat, its use as fuel for large factories; use of sugar cane for feeding stock.

The subjects were not assigned to delegates, but it was left to the individuals to take whatever part they might wish; and instead of discussing the points outlined on the programme, the convention virtually narrowed down to considering various plans which were proposed to better the condition of those engaged in sugar production. These plans included federal loans to planters; abolition of tax for foreign export, and payment of bounty for sugar so sent; a consumption tax on all sugars, the revenue so derived to reimburse the States for the export taxes removed and the bounty established; the storing of sugar by the Government, and the sale of same without the intervention of the middleman, etc.

COMMERCE DURING FIRST ELEVEN MONTHS OF 1901.

The value of the imports of the Republic for the first eleven months of 1901 was as follows:

Country of origin—	
Argentine Republic	$55,621,447
Austria-Hungary	6,881,531
Belgium	8,332,494
France	29,451,091
Germany	34,577,073
Great Britain and possessions	26,800,131
Holland	2,198,165
Italy	$14,239,019
Portugal	24,501,915
Spain	2,305,972
Sweden and Norway	4,326,271
Switzerland	2,551,082
United States	44,817,830
Uruguay	23,826,366
Other countries	3,621,240

The following table shows the exports by countries:

Destination—	
Africa	$5,654,245
Argentine Republic	18,058,415
Austria-Hungary	21,666,966
Belgium	17,324,014
Canal to order	3,204,803
France	85,779,339
Germany	117,553,004
Great Britain	98,287,558
Holland	$4,382,431
Italy	7,602,671
Portugal	4,253,929
Spain	1,270,770
United States	336,294,753
Uruguay	9,204,694
Other countries	11,227,912

STATE OF SANTA CATHARINA.

The State of Santa Catharina extends from 26° to 29° south latitude and from longitude 5° to 11° west of Rio de Janeiro. The climate is very mild, the thermometer ranging between 10° and 30° C.

The State has a total area of 74,156 square kilometers and a population of 300,000, a third of which consists of Italian and German colonists.

At present there is only one railway in the State, the Dona Theresa Christina, which has a total length of 116.62 kilometers, extending from the port of Laguna southward to the coal deposits in the valley of the Tubarão River. The Brazilian Government proposes to lease the road to a private company. These coal deposits were mined for a short time, but their exploitation had to be abandoned owing to the financial difficulties of the railroad company; it is probable, however, that after the road has been leased the mining of these deposits will be resumed.

The agricultural and cattle-raising industries are well developed in this State. All the products of torrid and temperate zones may be cultivated here.

The principal exports of the State are: coffee, mandioca flour, corn, bananas, hog products, hides, skins, and butter. Fish, particularly the crustacea, abound in the waters along the coast, but this industry is confined to supplying the local markets. Any company having a fleet of small vessels fitted up with cold-storage plants which should engage in this industry would find it very profitable, as there is a ready market for fish in the cities of the river Plate, which is only 700 miles from this port. Whale fishing is another industry which could be carried on with profit, as the coast is annually visited by shoals of whales which at stated periods migrate from north to south, and vice versa. During the colonial period of Brazil, whale fishing was carried on extensively in this State, as evidences of this industry may still be seen here.

The land is very rolling and generally covered by dense forests. There is an abundant rainfall and numerous waterfalls for motive power and for irrigation purposes. There is a good water power in the vicinity of Florianopolis, where a company is about to install waterworks, sewers, electric light, etc.

The governor of the State is LAURO SEVERIANO MULLER, who was inaugurated on the 28th of September, 1902.

BUDGET FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1903.

The revenues of the Government for the fiscal year 1903 are estimated at 43,123,942 milreis, gold, and 255,543,000 milreis, paper, and will be derived from the following sources:

	Gold.	Paper.
	Milreis.	*Milreis.*
Import duties	33,000,000	130,050,000
Customs fees	120,000	10,000
Additional duties		90,000
Internal revenue	34,413,666	204,218,000
Excise taxes		32,690,000
Extraordinary taxes	180,275	
Leasing of Government railways		350,000
Payments on Government loans, including amounts received on indebtedness of banks		600,000

	Gold.	Paper.
	Milreis.	*Milreis.*
Other extraordinary revenue collected by the Treasury	....	1,200,000
Duty of 5 per cent gold, on all articles imported for consumption	8,250,000	....
Payment in gold for lease of Government railways	110,000	....
Extraordinary revenue in gold	10,000	....
Lease of Government railways	160,000	....
Statistical tax	....	270,000
Sales of public lands and utilities	....	200,000
Surplus	....	5,000,000
Fund for the construction of improvement works in the ports of the Union	....	2,530,000
Total estimated receipts	43,123,942	255,543,000

The expenditures of the Government for 1903 are estimated at 42,593,070 milreis, gold, and 238,489,192 milreis, paper, and are distributed as follows:

	Gold.	Paper.
	Milreis.	*Milreis.*
Department of Foreign Relations	889,500	726,920
Department of Interior	....	16,209,881
Department of Navy	....	24,646,425
Department of War	....	46,292,812
Department of Public Communications and Works	4,812,025	66,773,487
Department of Finance	36,891,545	83,839,665
Total estimated expenditures	42,593,070	238,489,192

CHILE.

TREATY WITH THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA FOR THE EXTRADITION OF CRIMINALS.

Signed at Santiago April 17, 1900.

Ratifications exchanged at Washington May 27, 1902.

The United States of America and the Republic of Chile, being desirous to confirm their friendly relations and to promote the cause of justice, have resolved to conclude a treaty for the extradition of fugitives from justice between the United States of America and the Republic of Chile, and have appointed for that purpose the following plenipotentiaries:

The President of the United States of America, HENRY L. WILSON, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States in Chile, and the President of Chile, Señor Don RAFAEL ERRÁZURIZ URMENETA, Minister of Foreign Relations of Chile.

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

The Government of the United States and the Government of Chile mutually agree to deliver up persons who, having been charged with or convicted of any of the crimes and offenses specified in the following article, committed within the jurisdiction of one of the contracting parties, shall seek an asylum or be found within the territories of the other: Provided, that this shall only be done upon such evidence of criminality as, according to the laws of the place where the fugitive or person so charged shall be found, would justify his or her apprehension and commitment for trial if the crime or offense had been there committed.

Article II.

Extradition shall be granted for the following crimes and offenses:

1. Murder, comprehending assassination, parricide, infanticide, and poisoning; attempt to commit murder; manslaughter, when voluntary.

2. Arson.

3. Robbery, defined to be the act of feloniously and forcibly taking from the person of another money, goods, documents, or other property by violence or putting him in fear; burglary.

4. Forgery, or the utterance of forged papers; the forgery or falsification of official acts of Government, of public authorities, or of courts of justice, or the utterance of the thing forged or falsified.

5. The counterfeiting, falsifying, or altering of money, whether coin or paper, or of instruments of debt created by national, State, provincial, or municipal governments, or of coupons thereof, or of bank notes or the utterance or circulation of the same; or the counterfeiting, falsifying, or altering of seals of state.

6. Embezzlement by public officers; embezzlement by persons hired or salaried, to the detriment of their employers; where in either class of cases the embezzlement exceeds the sum of two hundred dollars; larceny.

7. Fraud or breach of trust by a bailee, banker, agent, factor, trustee, or other person acting in a fiduciary capacity, or director or member or officer of any company, when such act is made criminal by the laws of both countries and the amount of money or the value of the property misappropriated is not less than two hundred dollars.

8. Perjury; subornation of perjury.

9. Rape; abduction; kidnapping.

10. Willful and unlawful destruction or obstruction of railroads which endangers human life.

11. Crimes committed at sea.

(a) Piracy, by statute or by the laws of nations.

(b) Revolt, or conspiracy to revolt, by two or more persons on board a ship on the high seas against the authority of the master.

(c) Wrongfully sinking or destroying a vessel at sea, or attempting to do so

(d) Assaults on board a ship on the high seas with intent to do grievous bodily harm.

12. Crimes and offenses against the laws of both countries for the suppression of slavery and slave trading.

Extradition is also to take place for participation in any of the crimes and offenses mentioned in this treaty, provided such participation may be punished in the United States as a felony, and in the Republic of Chile by imprisonment at hard labor.

Article III.

Requisitions for the surrender of fugitives from justice shall be made by the diplomatic agents of the contracting parties, or in the absence of these from the country or its seat of government may be made by the superior consular officers.

If the person whose extradition is requested shall have been convicted of a crime or offense, a duly authenticated copy of the sentence of the court in which he was convicted, or if the fugitive is merely charged with crime, a duly authenticated copy of the warrant of arrest in the country where the crime has been committed, and of the depositions or other evidence upon which such warrant was issued shall be produced.

The extradition of fugitives under the provisions of this treaty shall be carried out in the United States and in the Republic of Chile, repectively, in conformity with the laws regulating extradition for the time being in force in the State on which the demand for surrender is made.

Article IV.

Where the arrest and detention of a fugitive are desired on telegraphic or other information in advance of the presentation of formal proofs, the proper course in the United States shall be to apply to a judge or other magistrate authorized to issue warrants of arrest in extradition cases and present a complaint on oath, as provided by the statutes of the United States.

When, under the provisions of this article, the arrest and detention of a fugitive are desired in the Republic of Chile, the proper course shall be to apply to the Foreign Office, which will immediately cause the necessary steps to be taken in order to secure the provisional arrest or detention of the fugitive.

The provisional detention of a fugitive shall cease and the prisoner be released if a formal requisition for his surrender, accompanied by the necessary evidence of his criminality, has not been produced under the stipulations of this treaty within two months from the date of his provisional arrest or detention.

ARTICLE V.

Neither of the contracting parties shall be bound to deliver up its own citizens or subjects under the stipulations of this treaty.

ARTICLE VI.

A fugitive criminal shall not be surrendered if the offense in respect of which his surrender is demanded be of a political character, or if he proves that the requisition for his surrender has in fact been made with a view to try or punish him for an offense of a political character.

No person surrendered by either of the high contracting parties to the other shall be triable or tried or be punished for any political crime or offense, or for any act connected therewith, committed previously to his extradition.

If any question shall arise as to whether a case comes within the provisions of this article, the decision of the authorities of the Government on which the demand for surrender is made or which may have granted the extradition shall be final.

ARTICLE VII.

Extradition shall not be granted, in pursuance of the provisions of this treaty, if legal proceedings or the enforcement of the penalty for the act committed by the person claimed has become barred by limitation according to the laws of the country to which the requisition is addressed.

ARTICLE VIII.

No person surrendered by either of the high contracting parties to the other shall, without his consent, freely granted and publicly declared by him, be triable or tried or be punished for any crime or offense committed prior to his extradition, other than that for which he was delivered up, until he shall have had an opportunity of returning to the country from which he was surrendered.

ARTICLE IX.

All articles seized which are in the possession of the person to be surrendered at the time of his apprehension, whether being the proceeds of the crime or offense charged, or being material as evidence in making proof of the crime or offense, shall, so far as practicable and in conformity with the laws of the respective countries, be given up when the extradition takes place. Nevertheless, the rights of third parties with regard to such articles shall be duly respected.

ARTICLE X.

If the individual claimed by one of the high contracting parties, in pursuance of the present treaty, shall also be claimed by one or several other powers on account of crimes or offenses committed within their respective jurisdictions, his extradition shall be granted to the State whose demand is first received: *Provided*, That the Government from which extradition is sought is not bound by treaty to give preference otherwise.

ARTICLE XI.

The expenses incurred in the arrest, detention, examination, and delivery of fugitives under this Treaty shall be borne by the State in whose name the extradition is sought: *Provided*, That the demanding government shall not be compelled to bear any expense for the services of such public officers of the government from which extradition is sought as receive a fixed salary: *And provided*, That the charge for the services of such public officers as receive only fees or perquisites shall not exceed their customary fees for the acts or services performed by them had such acts or services been performed in ordinary criminal proceedings under the laws of the country of which they are officers.

ARTICLE XII.

The present treaty shall take effect on the thirtieth day after the date of the exchange of ratifications, and shall not operate retroactively.

The ratifications of the present treaty shall be exchanged at Washington as soon as possible, and it shall remain in force for a period of six months after either of the contracting governments shall have given notice of a purpose to terminate it.

In witness whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the above articles, both in the English and Spanish languages, and have hereunto affixed their seals.

Done in duplicate, at the city of Santiago, this 17th day of April, 1900.

HENRY L. WILSON. [SEAL.]
R. ERRÁZURIZ URMENETA. [SEAL.]

THE MINERAL INDUSTRY OF THE REPUBLIC.

The "Engineering and Mining Journal" of September 27, 1902, commenting on the mineral wealth of the Republic states that there are few South American Republics that can equal Chile in the importance of their mining industries. In nitrate of soda, Chile leads the world, no other country producing this valuable mineral in commercial quantities. The industry is in the hands of a combination of producers, and centers in the northern provinces extending from Jazpampa to Lagunas and thence from Tocapilla to Taltal, the most important fields being in the province of Tarapaca.

Metal mining is growing, though the depreciation in the market prices of silver and copper has interfered with production in the past year. Chile is the second largest silver mining country in South America. The principal mines are located in the district of Caracoles, 150 miles inland from Antofagasta. Operations are carried on by the leasing system, the lessees paying the owner of the property a royalty of 15 to 30 per cent upon the net value after deducting the mining expenses. Extensive silver-lead smelting works are at Antofagasta, one being the suburb Bella Vista, owned by the Antofagasta Smelting Company, and the other at Playa Blanca, owned by the Compañía de minas de Huanchaca. American and French capitalists are interested in the Huanchaca Company.

Copper mining is largely centered in the provinces of Coquimbo and Atacama, where British capital is heavily invested. Chile is the third largest copper producer in the world. In northern Chile, notably in the province of Antofagasta, extensive deposits of calcium borate are being worked by the Borax Consolidated—British corporation—which has obtained control of the leading properties. Manganese mines are being worked in Coquimbo and Atacama, and the annual exports are between 20,000 and 25,000 tons. The ore averages 50 per cent manganese and contains about 10 per cent silica and something less than 0.1 per cent phosphorous.

REPORT ON THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

The Auditor-General of the Republic of Chile, in his report for the financial year 1901, states that on December 31, 1901, the national debt amounted to $302,672,280.91. Of this amount $227,234,400 (calculated at a valuation of 18d. each) corresponded to the foreign debt, and $75,437,880.91 (currency) to the internal debt. The foreign debt was made up of the following:

1885, loan	$9, 274, 666. 67
1886, loan	70, 352, 000. 00
1887, loan	13, 651, 333. 33
1889, loan	19, 024, 533. 33
1892, loan	22, 517, 333. 34
1892, international loan	1, 769, 333. 33
1893, loan	27, 820, 000. 00
1895, loan	25, 489, 333. 33
1896, loan, Coquimbo Railway	3, 397, 866. 67
1896, loan	51, 650, 666. 67
1894, Peñuelas waterworks loan	2, 257, 333. 33

The internal debt was made up as follows:

Municipal debts	$1,122,232.28
Redeemed annuities	21,365,298.57
3 per cent debt	1,972,420.06
Paper money, law of July 31, 1898	50,000,000.00
Balance of previous issues	973,930.00
Treasury bills, law of May 13, 1893	3,900.00

On December 31, 1900, the national debt stood at $305,568,888.17, so that a reduction of $2,896,607.26 was effected in 1901. In the estimates for 1901 there figured an item of £973,455, or $12,979,436 (18d.) for the service of the foreign debt and the following sums were expended:

	£	s.	d.
Interest	802,365	5	0
Real value of amortization	162,587	13	6
Advertising, commissions, etc	7,298	15	0
Total	972,251	13	6

With the above-mentioned sum of £162,587 13s. 6d., bonds of the value of £188,100 pounds were redeemed, whereby a saving of £25,512 6s. 6d., equal to $340,164 (18d.) was effected. The original amount of the outstanding loans was £18,569,500, which had been reduced by the end of 1901 by £1,526,920 at a cost to Chile of £1,375,702 17s.

The prices of Chilean bonds were affected in 1898 and in 1901 by the questions with the Argentine Republics, but they still maintained a good position in the London market.

The following statement shows the yearly service of the foreign debt from the date of its issue till the end of last year:

Years.	Interest.			Effective amortization.			Total.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1885	12,133	10	0				12,133	10	0
1886	36,353	5	0	4,068	10	0	40,421	15	0
1887	332,723	5	0	34,944	0	0	367,667	5	0
1888	357,120	0	0	42,520	15	0	399,640	15	0
1889	355,225	10	0	43,600	0	0	398,825	10	0
1890	422,667	5	0	53,987	0	0	476,654	5	0
1891	420,178	6	0	56,983	12	6	477,161	18	6
1892	439,866	9	0	59,932	0	0	499,798	9	0
1893	541,374	7	0	76,040	10	0	617,414	17	0
1894	548,322	0	0	80,726	2	6	629,048	2	9
1895	566,939	12	0	86,824	12	6	653,764	4	6
1896	741,831	3	0	104,506	15	0	846,337	18	0
1897	836,316	0	0	130,844	15	0	967,260	15	0
1898	828,049	11	0	138,358	0	0	966,407	11	0
1899	814,332	13	0	145,093	0	0	959,425	13	0
1900	812,338	13	0	154,585	11	0	966,924	4	0
1901	802,365	5	6	162,587	13	6	964,952	19	0
	8,868,136	14	6	1,375,702	17	0	10,243,839	11	6

COLOMBIA.

TARIFF MODIFICATIONS.

As first supplement to No. 90 (second edition), the "International Customs Journal" publishes the following modification of the tariff of Colombia.

Decree No. 722 of May 1, 1901, modifying the export duties.

["Diario Oficial" of May 13, 1902.]

* * * * * * *

Art. 6. Duties established by Decree No. 495 of April 30, 1901,[a] shall be collected as hereafter:

Gold, silver, and platinum in stamped bars shall pay a duty of 5 per cent on the value determined by the certificate of fusion and assay.

Gold dust, platinum, and silver, unassayed, as well as gold and platinum manufactured into jewelry, coin or otherwise, shall pay 5 per cent on the insurance value thereof.

Gold and silver ore shall pay 3 per cent of the insurance value thereof.

In default of assay certificate or insurance policy, gold shall pay $0.05; platinum, $0.04; silver, $0.02 per gramme, and the crude ore, $5 per ton.

Art. 7. The taxes and duties mentioned in the present decree shall be paid to the respective departmental administrations of finance or to the general treasury of the Republic. The first annuity shall be payable on the 1st of June of this year.

Art. 8. This decree modifies * * * article 2 of decree 495 of April 30, 1901, and repeals all legal provisions inconsistent therewith.

COSTA RICA.

THE GOLD MINES OF COSTA RICA,

By Milton Franklin Reitz.

Through the courtesy of "The Engineering and Mining Journal," of New York, the Bulletin is enabled to print, in English and in Spanish, an exhaustive paper on "The Gold Mines of Costa Rica," by Mr. Milton Franklin Reitz, which the valuable scientific periodical above named published in its edition of August 16 of the present year:

"Like the mines of every other part of the world, something has been said and written of those in this Republic. All connected with the mining industry know the nature and effect of such writings. It is a well-known fact that the press throughout the States has given space to reviews of this sort relative to all known mining districts, the authenticity of which has not always been without question. These articles in many instances have been produced by special reporters, who have spent limited time in their preparation, with the prime purpose of obtaining readable matter, and with the result that facts have been sacrificed to give due credit to the legends and traditions met with in all mining communities.

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[a] See No. 90, second edition, p. 24.

"The object of this article is to give a correct idea of the conservative possibilities, if not probabilities, of the mining industry in Costa Rica. The writer has spent two years immediately connected with the mines of the country, and has personally visited the more important properties here mentioned. Physical conditions noted are given from personal knowledge, and are corroborated by reports made at various times by eminent engineers. Statistical facts observed are taken from original mint returns, assay certificates, and bills of sale now in the files of the owners of the mines. As there is probably no better way of judging the future than by the past, I have thought it of interest to give some history, especially with reference to the mines of the Aguacate Mountain, for which I am indebted to Don FRANCISCO MARIA YGLESIAS, who, with his father before him, have been associated with these properties for more than eighty years. It was the gold of Monte Aguacate which infused the first symptoms of vitality into Costa Rican commerce.

"COSTA RICA.

"The name, meaning 'rich coast,' was given to the country by the first Spanish explorers in 1512, when they were attracted by the many golden images worn by the native Indians. Many of these gold idols, dug from old burying grounds, are found in the collections made by the pioneers. The collection at the National Museum is valued at about $50,000. Events subsequent to those early times show the name is an appropriate one.

"The Republic has an area of 34,000 square miles, and the population, according to the census of 1901, was 311,444. The ports of entry—Puerto Limon, on the Atlantic, and Puntarenas, on the Pacific—lie on the tenth parallel, which crosses the higher-developed section, the central part of the Republic. These ports have excellent landing and shipping facilities, and are both connected with the interior by railway.

"The laws of the country governing mining are liberal and ample. Mining machinery and supplies are admitted free of duty, and full protection is accorded the business. Many of the leading business men of the Republic are financially interested in the mines. The attitude of the Government has long been especially friendly, and the present Administration hopes to see the mining business develop into a chief industry. The peaceful character of the people and the stability of the Government are facts worthy of particular mention in this connection.

"ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AFFECTING MINING.

"*Climate.*—The climate in all localities where mines are now being worked and in all places where work is contemplated is healthful and pleasant. The general elevation of the mines is about 1,800 feet. Observations taken at this elevation at the Aguacate mines indicate the average temperature at 72° F. The temperature varies but little during all the year.

"*Water.*—This important element is well provided, and the supply of pure water is sufficient for all purposes. The mountain streams afford ample power and are numerous in the mining districts, so that immediate or transmissible power is available at moderate expense.

"*Timber.*—The native woods are well adapted to mining purposes, and abound in sufficient quantity in most localities to supply this demand for many years. The timber requirements can in most of the mines be reduced to less than past consumption by employing modern methods. Cheap power and labor being available, good lumber is produced at moderate cost.

"*Labor.*—The native labor is good, cheap, and steady. The miners are hard working and intelligent. The maximum price paid to drill men is 3 colonies, or $1.35 gold, per day, and ordinary labor is secured at half this price.

"As a summary of these facts, it is conservative to say that all economic conditions are favorable to profitable operations.

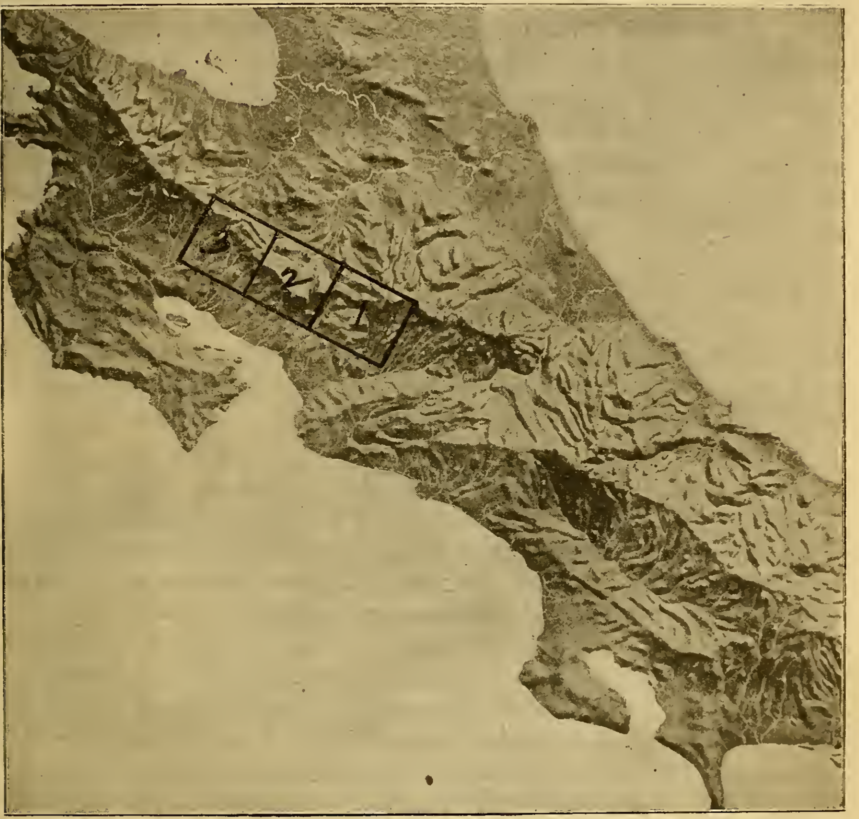
"GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

"To treat this subject briefly, suffice it to say that the following conditions will apply with little variation to all of the localities mentioned.

"The country rock is of igneous origin; diorite and the porphyries are the more common. Large black bowlders conspicuously mark many localities. It was due to this fact that Los Quemados (which means 'the burned'), a village in the interior, was so named. The ores bearing the precious metals usually occur in fissure veins, and the gangue consists principally of quartz, clay talc, and porphyry. The values are largely held by crystalline quartz, which occurs in all its varieties, from the pure white and barren to the highly mineralized, carrying sulphides of the base metals in varying proportions and in rarer cases manganese, arsenic, and antimony. Ores presenting highly refractory features are rare. The remaining gangue often carries gold which has been freed from the quartz by aqueous agencies, to which the oxidation of the base metals and the crumbling of the quartz was probably due. The percentage of silver values in the auriferous ores I have examined is comparatively small, but it is said there are some rich silver ores.

"HISTORY.

"Lost and perilous expeditions, intrigues, persecutions, and other causes, especially the marine disaster suffered by the governor of Costa Rica, JUAN VAZQUEZ DE CORONADO, occasioned much delay in the development of the first mineral discoveries. This was retarded also by frequent invasions by the Talamancas and other Indian tribes. During two centuries prior to 1815 but four mineral denouncements are of record, and but two of these are located.



Mining districts of Costa Rica. 1. Monte de Aguacate. 2. Monte de Oro. 3. Abangares District.

"The first discovery affecting the principal mines known to-day was made in the district of Aguacate Mountain (then called El Torroto) by the Spanish Bishop GARCIA, bishop of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, while crossing the mountain over the old trail which connected Cartago, the destiny of the bishop on this journey, with other important provinces within his dominion. The principal residence of the bishop was then in Nicaragua, and a visit from him to Costa Rica was a notable event. In this particular instance more than thirty years had elapsed since the visit of his predecessor, Bishop TRISTAN; hence, in order to show their appreciation of the event, the Costa Ricans sent a delegation of prominent citizens to accompany him from Esparta to Cartago.

"On their way through the Aguacate Mountains the bishop, who had some knowledge of ores, observed the outcropping of a vein over which they passed, and suggested the probability of gold and silver veins existing in the locality. This discovery was made on the main ledge of the mine, afterwards denounced as the Sacra Familia. The place is still marked by a surface-working, made in the discovery days. A Spanish gentleman, Don SANTOS LOMBARDO, of Cartago, a member of the delegation, took some samples to Cartago, had them assayed, and found them to be rich in gold. Returning in company with two friends, one of whom was Don RAFAEL GALLEGOS, second president of Costa Rica, they denounced the mine under the name Sacra Familia (Holy Family). These first and the many subsequent discoveries caused much excitement in Costa Rica and prospecting was actively entered into.

"GOLD-MINING ZONE.

"The gold-mining zone of Costa Rica lies on the Pacific slope, and comprises three different districts, viz, the mines of Aguacate Mountain, Monte de Oro district, and the Abangares district, the locations of which may be seen on the accompanying map.

"*The mines of the Aguacate district.*—The position, past importance, and promised future of these extensive properties suggest them for first mention. This district consists of five distinct mines or groups, viz, the Aguacate mines, the Sacra Familia, Los Castros, Quebrada Honde, and El Porvenir. They are situated in the mining district of the Aguacate Mountain, in the Province of Alajuela. The mountain is in latitude 10° 12′ 30″ north and in longitude 84° 28′ 30″ west of Greenwich. The Pacific Railway, now being completed to connect the capital (San José) with the Pacific coast, passes within 2 miles of the mines, at the Rio Concepcion. The national cart road, connecting these points, passes the entrance to the mines at the post-office Desmonte, which is about 30 miles from the Pacific port and 35 miles from San José.

"*The main lode.*—According to a report made by an eminent engineer of San Francisco, 'the vein is an exceedingly powerful one and possesses all of the characteristics of great strength and permanency. It is undoubtedly a true fissure vein. The width is from 15 to 150 feet.

Very few of the workings show both walls, although some crosscuts are in vein matter from the foot wall, a distance of from 25 to 30 feet. At one point in the San Rafael level, a crosscut near the bonanza El Balsa shows the foot wall at 8 feet, while at a lower tunnel a cut shows it to be 40 feet wide. On the national cart road a cutting exhibits a width of 150 feet. There are two parallel veins in what is known as the Oreamunos portion of the lode, one called Veta Colorado and the other Veta Blanco, the former being next to the foot wall and the latter toward the hanging wall. These are considered separate and distinct veins, but are unquestionably component parts of the lode. In the works of the tunnels driven, many feeders have been encountered which unite with the main lode. All indicate that this is the mother lode of its district. The ore varies in value, according to the locality in which it occurs. In the bonanzas it ranges from $75 to $5,000 per ton. In order to ascertain the value of the lode large samples of from 100 to 300 pounds each were carefully taken, reduced, and assayed in duplicate, giving an average of $25.82.'

"*La Minita.*—This is a separate and strong vein. It was discovered and denounced in 1832. Considerable wealth was taken from the surface ores of this vein through the crude methods employed in the early times. This vein joins the main lode in the Los Castros property. The assays made from the vein indicate values of $25 to $30 per ton.

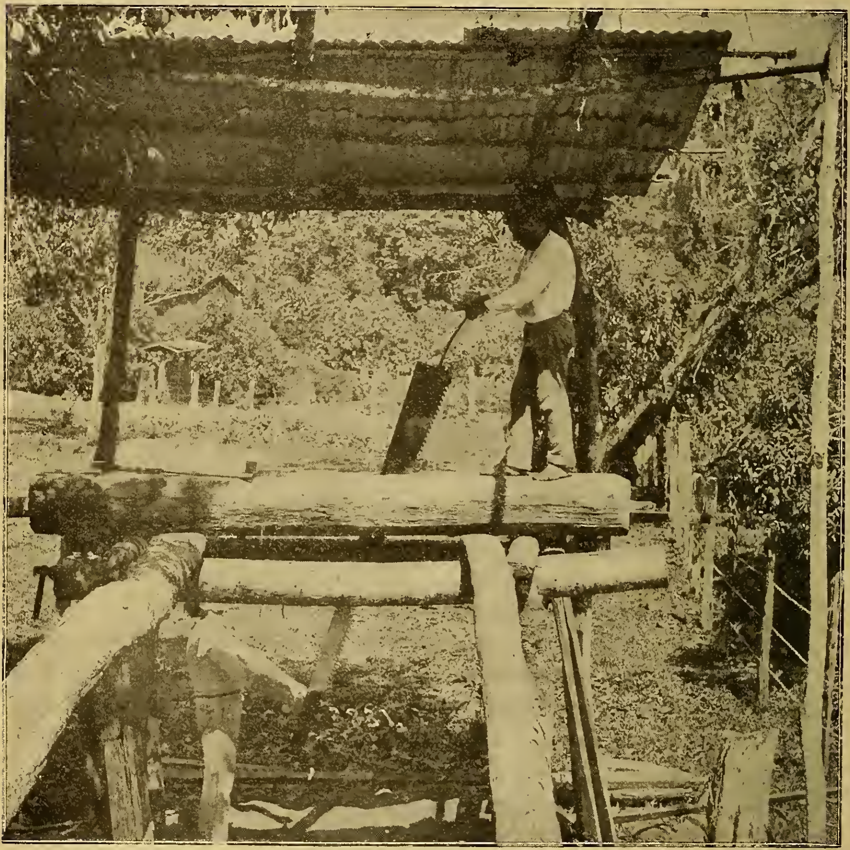
"*San Miguel.*—This was another early discovery denounced in 1826, and was profitably worked until after 1862. Assays made from these ores run from $15 to $70 per ton.

"Of the thirteen bonanzas discovered in this immediate district, five were found in the Aguacate mines—Guapinol, El Balsa, La Cigueña, El Fuego, and Don Eusebio.

"*Guapinol.*—This was one of the early discoveries, made in 1823. A native while resting in the shade of a guapinol tree noticed the peculiar appearance of the outcrop. He showed it to a man named Oreamunos, who panned it and found it rich in gold. The discoverer was dismissed with a small present, and Oreamunos, with his two brothers, denounced the property, calling it 'La Mina del Pilar,' after the holy virgin Pilar, the patroness of Zaragoagoza in Spain, although it has always borne the popular name Los Oreamunos. It is estimated by well-informed authorities that the Oreamunos family took from this bonanza the sum of $1,000,000.

"*El Balsa.*—This early discovery, which proved to be rich, was denounced as the Mina de San Rafael on the Oreamunos lode. In the year 1825 a lessee made a handsome fortune by treating the ore in an arrastra constructed on the Rio Grande, 10 miles distant, to which point the ore was transported in ox carts. It was at these works that he, with the permission of the Government, made the first Costa Rican gold coin. The assay office of the Swiss-American Bank of San Francisco, California, certified to assays made of ores from this bonanza of values ranging from $600 to $4,000.

"*La Cigueña.*—This superficial work yielded as much ore as El Balsa. The last work done there was in 1875. The sum of $21,000 is said to have been realized from 11 feet of ore taken from this place. The ore was treated at a place called La Union, on the Rio del Quebrada Honde, by an arrastra and a stamp mill of primitive pattern, the ruins of which may yet be seen. From the poorest kind of amalgamation they realized $84 per ton. That these ores were rich is indicated by tests I made from what remains of the old tailings dumps, which show the presence of free gold and amalgam, and values from $35 to $80 per ton.



Preparing mine timbers in Costa Rica.

"*El Fuego.*—This bonanza was discovered between the Guapinol and La Cigueña and, like them, was but a surface working. The proposition of draining this work was at the time of abandonment considered too great an undertaking. Authorities familiar with this mine estimated the ore then in sight to be at least 1,000 tons and valued at $300,000. One shipment of 52 tons, made by the Aguacate Company to the Royal Saxony Smelting Works, near Freiburg, Germany, in 1874, was bought on the basis of $181.27 gold and $21.03 silver per ton, a total value of $202.30 per ton.

"*Don Eusebio.*—This bonanza is a part of the San Rafael property. It was discovered while drifting a tunnel to reach El Balsa. A large quantity of rich ore was mined here. I have not ascertained the value of its production. Several drifts were made in this working which are of value, as they show the continuity of some important veins of the locality.

"Quite a number of shipments were made by the company in 1893 and 1894 from these various mines to London. The lots shipped ranged from half a ton to 30 tons. The lowest price received was £19 6s., or $95, per ton for a lot of 30 tons. One lot shipped in March, 1894, was bought at £1,900, or $9,500, per ton, ten times the value of lowest price.

"These were the last shipments made, and there has been no work of production since that time. The total output of the Aguacate mines has been estimated to exceed $5,500,000. That this is conservative is proved by the marked influence which the opening of these mines had upon the general industry of the country. Until that time the country was exceedingly poor and commerce hardly existed. The circulation of this money, however, facilitated the importation of foreign manufactures necessary to develop the agricultural and other resources of the country.

"*Sacra Familia mines.*—The scene of the first discovery in the Aguacate district, as before noted, was on the main lode of this important group, which is situated north and west of and adjoining the Aguacate properties. Numerous workings of a superficial nature are yet discernible where the lode has been attacked. No work of extent has been done in recent years. The last productive operations, as far as I can learn, were in 1884. For several years previous to this time a 10-stamp mill was operated during the wet season. Five tons was the maximum daily capacity. The ores milled were taken from workings known as Cardinilla, Potrero Alto, and Sobre Cañon de San Francisco, and were hauled to the mill by ox-cart. But a small percentage of the value was recovered in this mill, perhaps wholly due to improper management. I assayed some samples last November, taken from the old tailings dump, which gave values from $12 to $33 per ton gold. Crude and wasteful as were these operations, it is stated by a good authority that the saving was so great at times that it was considered necessary to clean the plates two or three times a day. Considering the quantity treated, such conditions are only conceivable when very rich ore is supplied.

"At another point on the Rio Quebrada Honde are the ruins of an arrastra and mill of ancient make. The date of operations here I have not learned. Some of these old remnants are interesting. The wooden parts have entirely decayed and washed away. An old shaft or two and some stamp heads, which evidently worked on wooden stems, remain to tell the story. I sampled and assayed some sands which I supposed were tailings of these old works which ran as high as $79 gold per ton. These ores probably came from the bonanzas found soon after the first discoveries, a number of the workings of which may yet be recognized, though in bad condition. It is conservatively estimated that these properties have produced upward of $1,000,000 American gold.

"Among interesting historical facts relative to these mines I learned that Mr. RICHARD TREVITHICK, the immortalized English inventor, who was then in Peru, upon hearing of the rich finds in Costa Rica, came to this district in 1824, and for about two years explored and worked some of the Sacra Familia mines. He became convinced of the opportunities presented there, sailed for England, and organized the Anglo-Costa Rica Mining Company, which worked the mines with limited capital and little success, attributed to bad management.

"Another interesting work was done by a Cornishman named PHILLIPS and a Costa Rican named MOYA, who worked some of these mines from 1837 to 1844. PHILLIPS is said to have located a very rich bonanza. He concealed the fact and tried to get title to the property, but the owners were made suspicious by his anxiety and refused to accept the propositions he made. He then completely obstructed the tunnel which lead to the deposit, a distance of perhaps 200 feet, filling it with the rock he had excavated, and caved in the entrance, leaving only such marks as he himself could recognize. He then left the country with the intent, it is thought, of returning with sufficient funds to acquire the mine. Nothing was known of his plans for many years, until some natives who assisted him in the work disclosed the secret. It was not until in November, 1901, that this old working was relocated, and it is now being reopened with much interest.

"*Los Castros.*—The first discoveries and denouncements in this group, which joins the Aguacate properties on the north and east, were made in 1822 by the brothers NICHOLAS and PIO CASTRO. The vein is a continuation and the same as the Oreamunos and San Rafael. The lode displays the characteristics of three subveins, called Veta Colorado, Veta Negra, and Veta Blanca. Samples taken from crosscuts of veins assay from $28 to $45. Several fortunes are said to have been taken from the surface workings of these mines, known as the bonanzas Don Ricardo, El Manto, El Pochote, Don Antonio Pinto, Lacre, Sequiera, and Don José Antonio Castro. The last named is said to have produced $15,000 in a single day.

"*El Porvenir.*—This mine is situated west of the Aguacate mines, on the Rio Machuca, a short distance north of San Mateo. The property has been sufficiently prospected to prove the existence of some attractive veins. The veins consist of the main ledge, which courses the center the full length of the property at an angle of about 30° east of north, and several subsidiary veins which unite with it. This mine has been the resource of many natives living in that vicinity for many years, who have worked the surface ores with molinettes and arrastras, nothing more modern having been attempted. It is known that they made good wages with the gold pan. One good authority told me of an instance when one ounce and a half of gold was obtained from a hat full of ore found in this mine. A bonanza was found some years ago in a working called Guatuso, from which it is estimated that $30,000 was realized by amalgamation in an arrastra. Assays I have made of samples taken in these old workings indicate that considerable rich ore remains yet in place. I made a great many assays from different places about this mine, ranging from $10 to $2,000 per ton, and believe that after sufficient development is done an abundant supply of ore, ranging from $15 to $25, can be obtained. A larger percentage of the values in these ores is free and amalgamatable, and the values remaining I believe can be recovered with cyanide.

Ross placer mine, near San José, Costa Rica.

"The natural conditions at this mine are especially favorable, affording ample power and convenient mill site near the entrance of the main tunnel, which will begin at the south end of the claim on the main ledge and at a low level. This tunnel with appurtenant upraises and crosscuts is now contracted, and the ore will be blocked out before a plant for treating the ore is constructed. This mine is the property of the Rio Grande Gold Mining Company.

"*Quebrada Honde mine.*—This property joins the claims of the Sacra Familia mines on the west, on the Rio Quebrada Honde, and is one of the oldest worked mines in the district. It is said that a great many men were employed here at one time working the ores in a series of arrastras on the river. There has been no production for many years, probably not since 1857. The property consists of three principal veins and numerous feeder veins. The deepest shaft in this district was sunk on this property and was less than 400 feet deep. Many of the old workings are now inaccessible.

"The mine is prettily located, and the site, which was at one time densely inhabited, is covered with large trees and other rank vegetation. There remains the ruins of molinettes, arrastras, and a 10-stamp mill of early pattern, the date of operation and production of which I have not learned. The ores treated by these crude methods are said to have yielded immense profits, and best authorities estimate that the mine has produced upward of $1,000,000. So far as a general removal of ore is concerned, the property is practically virgin. The principal veins vary in width from 3 to 20 feet, carrying values averaging $8 per ton and upwards.

"The production up to date of the mines of the Aguacate district is estimated to exceed $7,000,000 gold, and has probably reached the sum of $10,000,000. Considering that this sum has been produced by the crudest mining and metallurgical methods, the reward which would follow the proper application of capital sufficient to operate on a large and modern scale seems surmisable. All of the known ore bodies are so situated as to permit the development of the three principal groups of the district by one great tunnel with convenient drifts, the courses of which could be directed so as to cut the veins at great depth and give backs extending far below the deepest workings so far made, and who can know the new and possibly richer deposits such a work would disclose? The work done has been sufficient to prove the presence of many veins and deposits which warrant mining and treatment if but half of the values are recovered. There is no reason for a belief that these deposits do not continue to great depth, and the deepest workings indicate that they do. The ores become slightly refractory and the values in silver increase with the gold values constant as depth increases. It is believed that proper treatment will result in saving from 85 to 90 per cent of the values in these ores.

"MONTE DE ORO DISTRICT.

"*Trinidad mine.*—This property is owned by an English company, though Mr. Minor C. Keith, an American, is said to hold the majority of stock. The property includes some large veins of low-grade ore, $6 to $10 per ton. Operations were suspended about ten years ago, owing to the heavy loss in tailings. Plain amalgamation was used, with the result that two-thirds of the values were lost. No expensive experimental work has been done to properly test the ores, but it is believed that they will cyanide to at least 85 per cent. Some rumors have recently been afloat that Mr. Keith would soon reopen the mine at new and lower levels.

"*La Union.*—This property is owned by the Union Mining Company, of San Francisco. It has in the past been unsuccessfully worked. A 20-stamp mill was operated without a profitable recovery. No other treatment than amalgamation has been applied, with a consequent loss, it is stated, of about 60 per cent of the values, which averaged from $5 to $8 per ton. Three years ago a chlorination plant was constructed, but for some unaccountable reason a single charge was never chlorinated. Fifteen months ago a serious cave-in occurred, and for the following ten months the property remained idle. A recent effort to reopen the mine by two lessees seems to have been unsuccessful. At present the former superintendent, Mr. John W. Kerr, is reported to be operating the mill with a view to recovering the free gold from some of the better ore remaining in the stopes.

"*Macacona mine.*—This mine was worked about thirty years ago by a native company with small capital and inferior appliances. Nevertheless, it is recorded that good dividends were earned. The mine was operated through a shaft, and with depth the difficulty on account of water increased. The mine was closed down for some years. Several years ago the property was acquired by R. A. Crespi & Co., who have added a hoisting, pumping, and drilling plant with a view to the better development of the property. The pay portion of the ledge is narrow, but runs, it is stated, about $90 per ton. Treated on a large scale, the owners believe the entire vein will pay a good profit.

"*Thayer Mining and Milling Company.*—This company owns and operates the mines locally known as the Bella Vista and the Montezuma. They are situated near the village of Miramar, in the district of Puntarenas, about 15 miles from the Pacific port. These properties have been undergoing active development for the past six years. The ore bodies excavated and exposed during this time indicate an abundance of ore, ranging in value from $5 to $10 per ton. The situation here will permit mining large quantities of ore of this class above water level.

"The ore is being treated in two 20-stamp mills, where from 45 to 50 per cent of the values are obtained by amalgamation. The tailings from the plates are passed over Wilfley concentrators. The tailings from these and the concentrates are separately treated with cyanide, which, with the saving on the plates, gives a total saving of from 85 to 90 per cent. The present capacity is 100 tons per day. The company contemplates doubling this capacity during this year, which will materially increase the output with but a slight proportionate increase in operating expense. A waterway is being constructed to supply additional power for the enlarged plant, uniting part of the Rio Barranca with the Rio Rhin, which has up to this time furnished all the power used. According to recent reports from these mines, there is now sufficient ore blocked out to supply eighty stamps for at least two years.

"Statements made by able engineers from the United States who have examined these mines indicate a bright future, and warrant more extensive operation. Mr. A. F. Holden, of Cleveland, Ohio, says in his report: 'The development on the lower levels of the property indicates a permanency to the ore chutes and a strength to the veins that promise an attractive future for the whole property. The mining and milling advantages at the Thayer mines are excellent. I believe the cheap labor, the freedom from import duties on all mining materials, and the natural advantages of the location should reduce the cost of operation to the minimum.'

"Mr. Henry C. Holthoff, of Milwaukee, Wis., who examined the property, and Mr. E. C. Small, of Salt Lake City, a metallurgist of considerable experience, who spent six weeks at the mines, also made favorable reports.

"The present output of the Thayer Company's mines is from $8,000 to $10,000 American gold per month.

"THE MINES OF THE ABANGAREZ DISTRICT.

"This district is situated near the north end of the Gulf of Nicoya. It comprises about 150 square miles of mineral property. It is owned chiefly by the Abangarez Gold Fields, Limited; Las Cañas Syndicate; Guanacaste Syndicate, and R. A. Crespi & Co.

"*Albangarez Gold Fields, Limited.*—This company, owning 30 square miles of this district, has been prospecting and developing for the past four or five years. The country rock is generally porphyritic. The quartz occurs in a mass of porphyry, but it is possible in some instances that the lodes may prove to be contact veins between dike intrusions and the older rock. Some of the veins belong to the gash type, and the probabilities are that these will feather out at depth; others, again, are of great strength, notably the Tres Hermanos, a powerful vein of from 6 to 20 feet in width, and the Big Gilo, 6 to 12 feet in width. Such lodes may be classed as fissure veins, for their length and strength are such as to warrant the assumption that they penetrate to great depth. The ore of the Tres Hermanos veins assays $8 per ton and the Big Gilo $25 per ton. This information is given on the authority of the Messrs. John Taylor & Sons, of London, who examined these mines in 1897.

"Eleven distinct veins are now in process of development, and the company is erecting a 40-stamp mill of 900-pound stamps, with a 300-horsepower electrical transmission plant, which will be at work by August of this year. A development mill, which has been in operation for some time, is handling 500 tons per month, worth $17 per ton. By amalgamation and cyaniding 90 per cent of the values is being procured. The success upon which this company is apparently just entering is largely due or attributable, first, to the ability and persistence bestowed upon the early development of the properties by Mr. A. R. Crespi, and, second, to the skill of Mr. C. H. Colburn, the present engineer and manager.

Remains of old Arrastra at El Provenir.

"*Boston Mines Company.*—This subsidiary company to the Abangarez Gold Fields, Limited, is operating the Tres Amigos Mine, and is now erecting a 10-stamp heavy battery, with cyanide annex. A 3-stamp prospecting mill has been at work for the past twelve months on this property crushing ore averaging $30 per ton and extracting about 60 per cent by amalgamation.

"*Las Cañas Syndicate.*—This corporation owns 27 properties, one of which is a vein known as the Esperanza, which is 70 feet from wall to wall and carries an average of $10 per ton. There are several feeders or gash veins running into the main ledge carrying higher values. The ore is suitable for economic milling, and water power is practically unlimited.

"*Guanacaste Syndicate.*—This syndicate owns 30,000 acres of mineral land, which embraces some large ledges that are now being prospected and developed. Among others there are: The Gier vein, 60 feet wide, assaying $8 per ton; the Oracu small, $60 per ton. The ores are similar to those of the Abangarez Syndicate in character, and it is believed are adaptable to the same treatment—amalgamation and cyaniding. It is understood that this syndicate later proposes to form one or more companies for development and operating purposes.

"Las Cañas and Guanacaste Syndicate properties are controlled by Messrs. R. A. Crespi & Co. No machinery has as yet been erected, but these gentlemen have a force of prospectors and surveyors at work.

"Since the report of Messrs. Taylor & Sons was made several large veins have been located and are now being thoroughly prospected. The values held by the main or fissure ledges seem to be well maintained at depth. In the Abangarez property a vein carrying $24.72 per ton in its surface workings is found to carry $40 per ton at 300 feet below. The surface was recently opened.

"*Conclusion.*—The opinion is prevalent here among many of the best business men of the Republic that in the business of gold mining Costa Rica is about to put her best foot forward. Among mining men, those best informed believe that within ten or fifteen years the mining business will be the chief industry of the Republic. Other industries of the country upon which the mining business somewhat depends are progressing favorably.

"No reference can be made to many other promising mineral properties without lengthening this article beyond reasonable bounds of space."

CUBA.

TOBACCO GROWING UNDER CHEESE CLOTH.

Under date of July 30, 1902, United States Minister H. G. SQUIERS, of Havana, informs the Department of State of the United States of a change in the tariff law, admitting cheese cloth into Cuba free of duty, in order to promote the "covered cultivation" of tobacco. He says:

"Under the old law this duty on cheese cloth was from 15 to 50 cents per kilogram (2.046 pounds), according to the number of threads, and the amount imported has been approximately $15,000 worth per annum, a little more than one-half coming from the United States and the remainder from England."

Minister SQUIERS incloses a translation of the President's message to Congress recommending that cheese cloth be admitted free of duty and setting forth his reasons for such action. The message is as follows:

"Several important agriculturists from Vuelta Abajo district—men engaged in tobacco raising—have waited upon the Secretary of Agriculture, Industries, and Commerce urging assistance in the cultivation of this plant by the system known as 'covered cultivation.' The trials which have been made of this system up to the present time, although on a small scale, have been so satisfactory that the petitioners propose to use the same over a very great extent of land.

"This system gave Sumatra such a preponderance that the value of the wrappers now imported into the United States from that island has reached, according to the petitioners, the respectable sum of $22,000,000. This system consists in placing a fabric known as cheese cloth at a certain height in the form of an awning to prevent the sun rays from wounding the plant with their intensity and the winds from swaying and breaking its leaves; to keep the earth fresh and, above all, prevent (what occurs to-day) the insects attacking the plants. If the butterflies which propagate these insects can not gain access to the plant it will not be possible for them to deposit the small eggs which, by the well-known metamorphosis, are transformed first into larvæ and then into caterpillar chrysalis. For the aforesaid purpose it is desired to import from foreign countries, before the 1st of August next, the necessary quantity of this fabric, and it is requested, as assistance from the States, that it be exempted from payment of import duties. The Executive is of the opinion that everything which tends to bringing Cuban agriculture out of its state of prostration is worthy of attention.

"With the solution of the economic problem of the 'covered cultivation,' it would be an easy matter for the island of Cuba to supply the American market with the wide, clear, and long wrappers which are in such demand in the United States and where considerable sums are annually spent for Sumatra tobacco because it possesses the aforesaid qualities. In conformity with the foregoing, the Executive has the honor to lay before Congress for its consideration and such decision as it may deem proper, the advisability of declaring as exempted from the payment of import duties the fabric known as 'cheese cloth,' which may be received in this island for the purpose mentioned, provided, however, that to prevent any kind of abuse and fraud said concession may be granted under the following condition: That the importations be made direct by each agriculturist without the intervention of third parties; that the said agriculturist be obliged to show, within a reasonable time and at the custom-house through which the entry may have been made, that the fabric has been used in its entirety in the cultivation of tobacco, a certificate issued by the municipal mayor of the district in which each farm may be situated to constitute satisfactory evidence thereof."

QUARANTINE SERVICE.

The Department of State of the United States published recently the text of two executive decrees reorganizing the quarantine service from Cuba, which have been transmitted from Havana by United States Minister SQUIERS. The Cuban Government claims, it is stated, that there is a saving of about $80,000 per year in the cost of administration brought about by the readjustment. Hereafter the quarantine service is to be known as the marine health service. The chief of the service is to be appointed by the President on the recommendation of the Secretary of Government. The latter official will appoint all other officers and employees of the service.

The decrees (translated) read:

DECREE NO. 97.

"By virtue of the authority given me by the constitution, and in conformity with the recommendation of the Secretary of Government, I have decreed the following:

"ARTICLE I. The service now known as quarantine service of the island of Cuba shall be called in the future the maritime health service of the Republic of Cuba.

"ART. II. The said service shall be reorganized in the following manner:

Maritime health service of the Republic of Cuba.

Description.	Salaries and other expenses.	
	Monthly.	Annually.
PORT OF HAVANA.		
Personnel:		
One first doctor	[a]$200.00	$2,400.00
One second doctor	166.66	2,000.00
One third doctor	150.00	1,800.00
One assistant	100.00	1,200.00
Two sanitary guards (at $40 each)	80.00	960.00
Office:		
One chief clerk	100.00	1,200.00
One clerk	50.00	600.00
One servant	25.00	300.00
Total	871.66	10,460.00
Material:		
Printing and office supplies (island)	100.00	1,200.00
One telephone	6.00	72.00
Coal	120.00	1,440.00
Laundry	10.00	120.00
Repairs and vessel careening (once only)		200.00
Disinfectant and drugs	50.00	600.00
Flags for the service throughout the island	25.00	300.00
Total	311.00	3,932.00
Launch Security:		
One engineer	75.00	900.00
One master	70.00	840.00
One sailor	30.00	360.00
One fireman	30.00	360.00
Total	205.00	2,460.00

[a] Values are expressed in Cuban currency. At present exchange, 1 peso is equivalent to about 60 cents United States gold.

Maritime health service of the Republic of Cuba—Continued.

Description.	Salaries and other expenses.	
	Monthly.	Annually.
PORT OF HAVANA—continued.		
Launch Waldo:		
One engineer	$75.00	$900.00
One master	50.00	600.00
One sailor	30.00	360.00
Total	155.00	1,860.00
Quarantine station at Mariel:		
One steward	70.00	840.00
One carpenter	40.00	480.00
One night watchman	35.00	420.00
One boatman	30.00	360.00
Unforeseen expenditures	35.00	420.00
Total	210.00	2,520.00
Total for port of Havana	....	21,232.00
PORT OF VERACRUZ.		
Personnel:		
One doctor	150.00	1,800.00
One clerk	50.00	600.00
Total	200.00	2,400.00
Supplies:		
Installation of office	....	100.00
Journeys and investigations	70.00	840.00
Printing and office supplies	30.00	360.00
Total	100.00	1,300.00
Total for port of Veracruz	....	3,700.00
PORT OF MATANZAS.		
Personnel:		
One doctor	125.00	1,500.00
One clerk	50.00	600.00
One servant	20.00	240.00
Total	195.00	2,340.00
Steam launch and plant:		
One engineer	70.00	840.00
One master	50.00	600.00
Two sailors (at $30 each)	60.00	720.00
Total	180.00	2,160.00
Supplies:		
Coal	25.00	300.00
Repairs and maintenance	25.00	300.00
Total	50.00	600.00
Total for port of Matanzas	....	5,100.00
PORT OF CARDENAS.		
Personnel:		
One doctor	125.00	1,500.00
One servant	25.00	300.00
Total	150.00	1,800.00
PORT OF SAGUA.		
Personnel (one doctor)	70.00	840.00
PORT OF CAIBARIEN.		
Personnel (one doctor)	50.00	600.00
PORT OF NUEVITAS.		
Personnel:		
One doctor	100.00	1,200.00
One servant	25.00	300.00
Total	125.00	1,500.00

Maritime health service of the Republic of Cuba—Continued.

Description.	Salaries and other expenses.	
	Monthly.	Annually.
PORT OF NUEVITAS—continued.		
Steam launch:		
One engineer	$70.00	$840.00
One master	50.00	600.00
One sailor	30.00	360.00
One fireman	30.00	360.00
Total	180.00	2,160.00
Disinfection launch (one sailor)	30.00	360.00
Supplies:		
Renewals and repairs	35.00	420.00
Coal	40.00	480.00
Water	25.00	300.00
Total	100.00	1,200.00
Total for port of Nuevitas		5,220.00
PORT OF GIBARA.		
Personnel (one doctor)	70.00	840.00
PORT OF BANES.		
Personnel (one doctor)	50.00	600.00
PORT OF PUERTO PADRE.		
Personnel:		
One doctor	50.00	600.00
Boat rental	20.00	240.00
Total	70.00	840.00
PORT OF BARACOA.		
Personnel (one doctor)	75.00	900.00
PORT OF SAMÁ.		
Personnel (one doctor)	50.00	600.00
PORT OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA		
Personnel:		
One first doctor	150.00	1,800.00
One second doctor	120.00	1,440.00
One clerk	60.00	720.00
One servant	30.00	360.00
Total	360.00	4,320.00
Steam launch:		
One engineer	70.00	840.00
One master	50.00	600.00
Two marines (at $20 each)	40.00	480.00
Total	160.00	1,920.00
Supplies (steam launch):		
Repairs and maintenance	40.00	480.00
Incidental expenses	40.00	480.00
Total	80.00	960.00
Total for port of Santiago de Cuba		7,200.00
PORT OF GUANTANAMO.		
Personnel:		
One doctor	100.00	1,200.00
One clerk	25.00	300.00
Total	125.00	1,500.00
Supplies:		
Office rent	10.00	120.00
Rental of one boat	15.00	180.00
Total	25.00	300.00
Total for port of Guantanamo		1,800.00

Maritime health service of the Republic of Cuba—Continued.

Description.	Salaries and other expenses.	
	Monthly.	Annually.
PORT OF MANZANILLO.		
Personnel:		
One doctor	$100.00	$1,200.00
One clerk	25.00	300.00
Total	125.00	1,500.00
PORT OF DAIQUIRI.		
Personnel (one doctor)	50.00	600.00
PORT OF CIENFUEGOS.		
One first doctor	150.00	1,800.00
One second doctor	120.00	1,440.00
One clerk	45.00	540.00
One servant	25.00	300.00
Total	340.00	4,080.00
Steam launch:		
One engineer	70.00	840.00
One master	50.00	600.00
Two sailors (at $30 each)	60.00	720.00
Total	180.00	2,160.00
Supplies:		
Ship careening and repairs	30.00	360.00
Coal	25.00	300.00
Miscellaneous expenditures	15.00	180.00
Total	70.00	840.00
Total for port of Cienfuegos	....	7,080.00
PORT OF CASILDA.		
Personnel (one doctor)	50.00	600.00
PORT OF SANTA CRUZ DEL SUR.		
Personnel (one doctor)	50.00	600.00
PORT OF TUNAS.		
Personnel (one doctor)	50.00	600.00
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Incidental expenses of the general service	....	4,148.00
Grand total per annum	....	66,400.00

"ART. III. The chief of the service will be appointed by the President of the Republic on the recommendation of the Secretary of Government. The Secretary of Government will appoint all other officers and employees of the service.

"ART. IV. The Secretary of Government will issue such orders and instructions as may be necessary to enforce the provisions of this decree.

"PALACE OF THE PRESIDENT, *Havana, August 4, 1902.*

T. ESTRADA PALMA.

"DIEGO TAMAYO,

"*Secretary of Government.*"

DECREE NO. 100.

"By virtue of the authority given me by the constitution, I have ordered the following:

"ARTICLE 1. Hereafter the chief quarantine officer shall be known as chief of the maritime health service of the Republic.

"ART. 2. The office of the chief of the maritime health service of the Republic of Cuba will be organized as follows:

Personnel:	Annual salary.
One chief of the service	$3,600
One chief clerk	1,500
One paymaster and treasurer	1,200
One clerk	600
One messenger and porter	300
Total	7,200
Supplies	300
Total	7,500

"ART. 3. The Secretary of Government will issue the necessary orders and instructions to secure the enforcement of the above decree.

"HAVANA, *August 4, 1902.*

"T. ESTRADA PALMA.

"DIEGO TAMAYO,
"*Secretary of Government.*"

FOREIGN INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Foreign insurance corporations are permitted to transact business in Cuba in accordance with the laws of the place of organization, in so far as their capacity to make contracts is concerned, and in accordance with the provisions of the code of commerce relating to the establishment of their houses, their business transactions, and the jurisdiction of the courts. The preliminary requirements are:

1. Registration in the commercial registry, which consists in filing in the said office a statement showing (*a*) the corporate name or title; (*b*) the nature of the business proposed to be conducted; (*c*) the date when it proposes to commence operations; (*d*) its domicile, i. e., location of its principal office and branches; (*e*) a certified and duly authenticated copy of the charter or certificate of incorporation and the by-laws, with a certificate of the Cuban Consul, if any, or due proof that the corporation is incorporated according to the laws of the place of its establishment; (*f*) the general powers of the agents in charge of the branch office.

2. A deposit in cash or securities, after approval by the Secretary of Finance, in the treasury of the island, according to the following schedule: Life-insurance companies, $25,000; casualty, $25,000. When this deposit is made and approved, the fact is officially pub-

lished and the company is duly authorized to do business and thereafter pays no further license fees for that purpose, provided that the capital stock is issued abroad, but is liable to general taxes based upon the amount and nature of the business transacted.

CUSTOMS DUTIES ON LIVE STOCK.

The Department of State of the United States received from United States Minister H. G. SQUIERS, of Havana, under date of July 17, 1902, a translation of a message sent by President PALMA to the Cuban Congress regarding changes in customs duties on live stock and on barbed wire, as follows:

REPUBLIC OF CUBA,
Executive Mansion.

CONGRESS:

So imperious is the necessity of reestablishing the raising of live stock, the most natural and certain of all the resources of this country, that the Executive believes—and without prejudice to the direct aid which he proposes to ask of Congress for its encouragement and development—that private initiative should be stimulated by all possible means, furnishing it a way to enable it to contribute, under favorable circumstances, to the same end.

To demonstrate this necessity and the incalculable benefit which providing for it would bring to the country, the following considerations are, in the opinion of the Executive, sufficient:

(1) Of the 900,000 caballerias (30,000,000 acres) of which the land comprising the territory of this island is composed, 500,000 caballerias (16,600,000 acres) are at present uncultivated, for which reason they produce nothing. They are, however, adapted to the raising of cattle, and in them at least 4,000,000 head could be splendidly cared for at the rate of 8 per caballeria (33⅓ acres);

(2) Some 300,000 head being on an average the number consumed in the island in one year, when Cuba succeeds by the restocking of her cattle farms in producing the same, their value—reasonably estimated at $30[a] per head—would amount to $9,000,000, a sum which would remain in the country instead of going to the foreign lands from which such cattle are now obtained, and this aside from the $2,000,000 approximate value of the jerked beef at present consumed, aside from the value of the hides, which can be estimated at $1,500,000, and aside from the amount derived from cattle which could be exported to other countries from the surplus of Cuban stock; and

(3) Of the 400,000 head received throughout the island during the year, 200,000 should be sent to pasture before being slaughtered, according to reports from authentic sources. As lean cattle, in the

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[a] The present value of the Cuban dollar, or *peso*, is about 60 cents in United States currency.

six months' pasture which it requires to fatten, should, according to the estimates of competent persons, yield a profit of at least $10 to the cattleman for the greater weight obtained, it results that if these 200,000 head are brought in lean to be sent to pasture instead of coming in fattened for immediate slaughter, their fattening in this country would yield $2,000,000, which would be distributed among the cattlemen and planters; or, that is to say, by receiving them fattened the country would not enjoy this considerable profit, but it would go to increase the treasure of a few merchants and of the foreign raisers. However, while we are arriving at this longed-for result—that is, of producing in Cuba the number of cattle required for its consumption—it becomes indispensable to enact efficacious provisions directed not alone to the reproduction of this cattle, but to causing that which is received from the exterior, in the meanwhile, to yield a profit to the country before its slaughter, instead of obtaining it solely—as to-day happens in the majority of cases—with reference to fattened cattle. The Executive is consequently of the opinion that the thing to do is to amend the present customs tariffs to attain the end in view, as a principal means for stimulating private initiative in this matter; the customs tariffs in force to-day tending more to favor speculators than to protect the raising of cattle in Cuba. Under these tariffs (class 10, group 1) the duties paid on live stock on its importation into this island are the following:[a]

Paragraph 181.		
Horses and mares:		
(*a*) Those exceeding the established height	each	$10
(*b*) All others	do	5
Paragraph 182.		
She mules	each	5
Paragraph 183.		
Asses	each	5
Paragraph 184.		
Cattle.		
(*a*) Oxen	each	2
(*b*) Cows	do	2
(*c*) Young oxen and cows	do	2
(*d*) Calves	do	1

In conformity with the foregoing, the Executive has the honor to submit to the consideration of Congress, for the decision it may desire to adopt, the following bases:

The following scale shall govern the collection of tariff duties on cattle imported into this island at any one of the ports of Havana, Matanzas, Cardenas, Sagua la Grande, Nuevitas, Gibara, Cienfuegos,

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[a] Paid in United States gold or its equivalent.

Tunas de Zaza, Santa Cruz del Sur, Manzanillo, and Santiago de Cuba, the only ones equipped for the purpose. The following will enter free of tariff duties:

(1) Cows fit for breeding and heifers.

(2) Cows with their young, on foot.

(3) Bulls of the Jersey, Guernsey, Devon, Durham, Hereford, Porto Rico, and Argentine Republic breeds, provided the importer duly accredits their origin. states at the time of importation the ranch or farm to which they are destined, and guarantees that they will remain on the farm stated for the period of one year, under penalty of payment of the following duties:

If guaranty is not given, each will be assessed		$15.00
Yearling calves	each	1.00
Fat cattle, male, from Florida, fat to be understood as not exceeding 550 pounds (253 kilos) in weight	each	5.50
Fat cattle, male, from Honduras, fat to be understood as not exceeding 600 pounds (276 kilos) in weight	each	6.00
Fat cattle, male, from Mexico, fat to be understood as not exceeding 700 pounds (322 kilos) in weight	each	7.00
Fat cattle, male, from Venezuela and Colombia, or countries other than those mentioned, fat to be understood as not exceeding 800 pounds (368 kilos) in weight	each	8.00
Lean cattle, or those weighing less than the above-mentioned weights, according to their origin	each	2.00

No lean cattle shall be slaughtered before at least three months after their landing. For this purpose they shall be branded on entry into the ports of the island with an iron or brand showing that they are for pasture. Before any cattle which may carry the mark referred to are slaughtered, it shall be proven, in the manner which may be provided, that they have been in pasture for the period of three months mentioned. The slaughter of cows is prohibited, excepting those which may be useless for breeding, this to be properly proven. No new tax over those at present established, which might affect the consumption of cattle, shall in any form or for any purpose be collected during the period of three years. The present tariff is likewise amended with regard to horses and mules and the following rules established:

Stallions exceeding the height established (150 centimeters—59 inches—measured by rule) and he asses shall enter free of duty.

Mares exceeding the aforesaid height will pay	each	$4
Same of less height	do	7
Geldings exceeding the aforesaid height	do	15
Same of less height	do	5
Mules exceeding the established height	do	10
Same of less height	do	5

For the period of one year barbed wire and staples used in the construction of fences will be exempted from the payment of tariff duties.

The decision which Congress may adopt as a law will not take effect before ten days after its publication. The Government will issue the orders and instructions necessary for the enforcement of what Congress may resolve, in case the preceding bases are approved.

THE PRESIDENT.

HAVANA, *June 21, 1902.*

THE RAILROADS OF THE REPUBLIC.

The entire railroad system of the island of Cuba, according to statistics published in the Panama "Star and Herald," is valued at $70,000,000. The total length of the 124 lines included in this estimate is 2,000 miles. Only seventeen of these lines are for general and public use, the remainder being built for the transportation of sugar cane to the grinding mills. A new line now in process of construction by Sir WILLIAM VAN HORNE and his associates of the Cuban Central Railway, connecting at Santa Clara with the line from Havana to Cienfuegos, will revolutionize the island's railroad system, open communication with Nipe, the best harbor on the whole Cuban coast line, and prepare for profitable cultivation an area estimated at 10,000,000 acres, or about one-third of the total area of the island. Nipe is only sixty hours from New York by fairly fast steaming. Trains from inland points connecting with the steamers which will touch there will bring down to the coast fresh vegetables, strawberries, and other small fruits.

The rates for railroad travel range from 12 cents a mile for first-class passengers to 5 cents for second-class transportation, and freight rates are correspondingly high.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

An interesting mail report has been received at the Department of State of the United States from United States Minister SQUIERS, at Havana, dated August 30, which covers a variety of important happenings in the island of Cuba. The Minister states that the House of Representatives has passed a measure increasing the duty paid by coffee from $12.15 to $20 per 100 kilograms. The measure, he says, is intended for protection of the coffee growers of Santiago Province.

Cuba has been recognized by the Republic of Bolivia, communication to that effect having been received at Havana from the Bolivian Minister for Foreign Affairs. Autograph letters of recognition of the Cuban Republic have been received from the Emperor of Austria, the King of Greece, and the President of Brazil.

An important portion of the Minister's report is a statement showing the receipts and expenditures of the Cuban Government from August 1 to August 28, 1902. The receipts for this period are set down as $1,013,317.01, the expenditures as $1,240,446.42, deficit of $227,129.41.

On July 31, however, the amount on hand was $1,061,156.82, and that (left over) amount, together with the receipts during August, gives a balance of $834,027.41 in favor of the Cuban treasury.

Mr. Squiers states that the effort of the Cuban Government to have the Spanish Government officially take up the "Isabel coins" (fractional coins which are in circulation in Cuba) were futile. The Spanish Bank, however, he says, announced that the coins would be received from September 1 to 25, 1902, at a 3 per cent discount.

The Minister reports that the strike of the stevedores, lightermen, and draymen has been satisfactorily terminated through mutual concessions, and that the men are back at work.

REGISTRATION OF AMERICAN TRADE-MARKS AND PATENTS.

Legation of Cuba,
Washington, D. C., July 5, 1902.

Excellency: In pursuance of instructions from my Government, I have the honor to transmit to Your Excellency the communication addressed to the Department of State by the Department of Agriculture, Commerce, and Industry, under date of June 21 last, as follows:

"Sir: I have on this day directed the announcement of the following decision: The military government of the United States in this island having come to an end, and the circulars, Nos. 12 and 21, respectively, dated April 11 and June 1, 1899, issued by the Division of Customs and Insular Affairs of the War Department of Washington, in respect to the registration of American trade-marks and patents, having in consequence become void and null by virtue of their text itself, since these circulars were issued for the territories subject to the military government of the military forces of the United States, I have decided that patents and trade-marks of all description, printed matter, titles, and labels, duly registered in the Patent Office of the United States, for whose protection in this island application shall hereafter be made, from this date, by filing the same, shall be registered in the department of which I have charge, if admissible, upon observing the procedure followed for the registration of those of other countries, and upon the payment of $35 currency for patents and of $12.50 currency for trade-marks, prints, etc.; that is to say, the same fees as are paid by the other foreign and national marks and patents, in lieu of the 1 *peso*, currency, indicated with regard to the American, in said circular No. 21."

I avail myself of this opportunity, etc.

Gonzalo de Quesada.

Hon. John Hay,
Secretary of State of the United States.

VALUE OF EXPORTS TO SPAIN.

Articles.	1900.	1901.	Articles.	1900.	1901.
Sugar	$6,525	$4,019	Beeswax	$206	$150
Leaf tobacco	4,047	254,010	Hides	292	....
Cigars	601,645	303,646	Confectionery	1,829	1,884
Cigarettes	117,814	14,110	Sponges	7,322	10,181
Cut tobacco	21,523	5,321	Fruits, green and dried	785	873
Brandy	711	9	Fruits, preserved	162	61
Liquors	36	....	Perfumery	375	370
Rum	8,065	12,219	Pharmaceutical products	1,059	1,164
Wood	11,775	32,392	Other articles	15,953	28,248
Honey	1,270	414			
Cacao	28,146	41,010	Total (American gold)	830,349	711,401
Coffee	809	1,320			

SUGAR PRODUCTION, CROP OF 1901-2.

The following tables show the exports of sugar for the fiscal year ended August 31, 1902, as compared with that of 1901, together with the stock on hand on the dates mentioned:

[Bags of 320 pounds, tons of 2,240 pounds.]

	1901.		1902.	
EXPORTS.	*Bags.*	*Tons.*	*Bags.*	*Tons.*
Havana	322,696		303,638	
Matanzas	590,326		732,438	
Cárdenas	705,584		752,419	
Cienfuegos	795,506		842,837	
Sagua	274,977		387,587	
Caibarién	423,619		230,015	
Guantánamo	249,259		294,525	
Cuba	39,433		67,769	
Manzanillo	127,496		140,180	
Nuevitas	67,030		139,450	
Gibara y Puerto Padre	92,500		330,661	
Zaza	8,146		15,533	
Trinidad	42,883		66,654	
Total	3,558,855	508,408	4,303,706	614,815
STOCK ON HAND.				
Havana	301,109		600,040	
Matanzas	104,885		204.931	
Cárdenas	101,772		314,303	
Cienfuegos	27,118		74,123	
Sagua	13,436		38,468	
Caibarién	35,500		122,055	
Guantánamo	480		9,036	
Cuba	6,603		9,083	
Manzanillo	....		5,240	
Gibara y Puerto Padre	10,800		12,241	
Zaza	8,500		7,235	
Total	610,203	87,172	1,396,755	199,536
		595,580		814,351
Local consumption (seven months)	....	23,300	....	25,740
		618,880		840,091
Balance on hand January 1 (old stock)	....	523	....	19,873
Received at the ports up to July 31	....	618,357	....	820,218

COTTON GOODS TRADE.

Under date of August 12, 1902, United States Minister H. G. Squiers, of Havana, sends the following suggestions:

American manufacturers have either not studied or not heeded certain indispensable requirements to gain and retain the cotton-goods trade in Cuba. They rely mainly on the export commission houses in New York engaged in Spanish-American trade to secure business for them here. Once in a while they send one of their representatives to Cuba to work up trade, and he is generally one who does not speak Spanish, and must therefore transact his business through interpreters.

The following requirements are noted: Special and careful packing, giving exact and minute details of goods in the invoices or on a separate memorandum attached to invoices. This should specify marks and number of packages and gross and net weights. The net weight of each separate class of goods contained in a single case should be specified; how each is packed, whether without wrapper or with paper wrappers or pasteboard boxes, and the net weight with and without wrappers or pasteboards; the total number of pieces of each class or quality; the total number of yards; price per yard; width; whether white, crude, printed, or manufactured with dyed yarns, and whether mixed with wool, silk, or linen.

On the foregoing data depends the tariff classification; for this reason the statement is essential to the merchant here, as it remarkably facilitates his customs declarations.

European houses are liberal in the matter of credits, and it should be observed that failures are rare among the textile importers of Havana.

The British have the largest part of the cotton-goods trade. Spain and the United States are close rivals, Spain surpassing the United States in some lines, notably in knitted hosiery and underwear. Spain does a thrifty trade with Cuba in wines, of which the United States might secure a share for its Californian products if they were properly introduced. Spain also ships a considerable quantity of hams and sausages to this market. Too much importance can not be attached to labeling and advertising goods in the Spanish language, this being vital to their ready purchase and popularity.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

TARIFF MODIFICATIONS.

Under date of June, 1902, the "International Customs Journal" publishes fourth supplement to No. 5 (second edition) of the tariff law of the Dominican Republic, as follows:

Law dated April 17, 1902, repealing the law of June 26, 1901, and modifying certain import duties.

["Gaceta Oficial," No. 1414, of April 19, 1902.]

ARTICLE 1. The law of June 26, 1901,[a] is repealed.

ART. 2. The duties applicable to the following products are doubled: Spirits, brandy, beer, liqueurs, and wines of all kinds.

ART. 3. The duties applicable to the following goods are modified as below:

Vermicelli or alimentary pastes	quintal	$4.00
Matches in boxes of 60 matches	gross	1.00
Petroleum	gallon	.15
Candles, stearine	quintal	8.00
Cotton tissues, white, madapolam, nankeen (blanquin), "bogotana," common, having in width:		
Up to 24–25 inches	yard	.05
Up to 30 inches	do	.06
Up to 36 inches	do	.07
Of a larger width (for every 5 inches 1 *centavo* additional).		
Cotton tissues, unbleached, or domestic cloth called liencillo, having in width:		
Up to 24–25 inches	yard	.05
Up to 30 inches	do	.06
Up to 36 inches	do	.07
Of a larger width (for every 5 inches 1 *centavo* additional).		
Cotton tissues, unbleached, with weft (tremado), having in width:		
Up to 24–25 inches	do	.06
Up to 30 inches	do	.07
Up to 36 inches	do	.08
Hempen sandals (alpargatas)	dozen	1.50
Buttons of bone, wood, or composition	gross	1.00
Buttons of porcelain, small, for shirts	large gross	.75
Buttons of mother-of-pearl, average or large	do	3.00
Pipes of faience, wood, or porcelain	dozen	1.00
Knives, hunting, pointed or not, assorted	do	1.00
Drills, American, blue or other colors, called denims, Pearl River, and similar, Amoskeag and similar tissues of 30 inches in width	yard	.10
Drills, cotton, white or colored, up to 30 inches in width	do	.10
Lawns, cotton, white or colored, called Victoria and Obispo, fine	do	.10
Half fine	do	.06
Common	do	.04

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[a] See second supplement to No. 5 (second edition), II.

Thread:		
On bobbins of 300 yards	gross	$3.00
On bobbins of 200 yards	do	2.00
On bobbins of 100 yards	do	1.50
Striped cotton tissues measuring in width:		
Up to 24–25 inches	yard	.06
Up to 30 inches	do	.07
Up to 36 inches	do	.08
Cambric muslin, colored, common, called prusiana, measuring in width:		
Up to 24–25 inches	yard	.06
Up to 28–29 inches	do	.07
Up to 31–32 inches	do	.08
Up to 35–36 inches	do	.09
Muslin of cotton, common, measuring in width:		
Up to 24–25 inches	do	.06
Up to 28–29 inches	do	.07
Up to 31–32 inches	do	.08
Up to 35–36 inches	do	.09
Hats of felt or cloth:		
Fine	dozen	12.00
Half fine	do	8.00
Common	do	5.00

Children's hats shall pay half the duty according to kind.

ART. 4. Cod-liver oil and preparations thereof are to be admitted free of duty.

ART. 5. The following articles shall pay a fixed rate of duty:

Rice	quintal	$1.00
Condensed milk	do	5.00
Common soap	do	.55

ART. 6. This law, transmitted to the Executive power in accordance with the Constitution, shall be applicable thirty days after the date of its publication in the case of imports from Europe, and twenty days after such publication as to goods of other origin.

COMMERCE AND PRODUCTION IN 1901.

According to a recent report of the Belgian Consul at Santo Domingo, the imports of various merchandise into this Republic amounted in 1901 to 2,986,921 *pesos*, while the exports of the products of the country reached a value of 5,224,043 *pesos*.

These figures are distributed as follows among the various ports of the Republic:

Ports.	Imports.	Exports.	Ports.	Imports.	Exports.
	Pesos.	*Pesos.*		*Pesos.*	*Pesos.*
Santo Domingo	747,883	686,475	Azua	84,775	344,898
San P. de Macoris	658,933	1,901,022	Barahona	6,567	32,430
Puerto Plata	851,665	1,190,164	Monte Cristi	75,068	107,174
Samaná	95,591	142,166			
Sanchez	466,439	819,714	Total	2,986,921	5,224,043

The principal products exported were the following: Sugar (100,084,850 pounds); cacao (11,001,800 pounds); coffee (381,450 pounds); tobacco (11,252,800 pounds); wax (289,200 pounds); dividivi (4,460,600 pounds); campeachy wood (4,678,150 pounds); guayacan wood (13,460,000 pounds); mora wood (350,300 pounds); mahogany (296,700 feet); espinillo wood (56,100 feet); cedar wood (74,243 feet); bera wood (80,900 feet); oxhides (221,000 pieces); goatskins (7,281 dozens); ox horns (61,325 pounds); honey (340,250 gallons); orange peel (2,750 pounds); oxen (111,800 head).

The customs receipts for 1901 reached the total amount of 1,876,145 *pesos.*

The agricultural production advanced but little in 1901 and the export figures show a certain decrease, owing probably to the fall in price of certain products on the foreign markets.

In view of the bad results obtained in recent years, many planters are considering the advisability of undertaking other cultures giving greater profits, such as, for example, cabuya, maguey, and cotton. In the district of Monte Cristi machinery for the decortication of cabuya and maguey has already been put in place, and it is expected that this enterprise will give very good results. In the district of Barahona the cultivation of coffee is being commenced on a large scale, and some capitalists are also intending to establish large coffee plantations in this part of the Republic. The purchase of improved machinery for cleaning and preparing coffee, so as to obtain higher prices than those now quoted for certain Dominican coffees, is also under consideration.

Various railroad concessions were granted in the Republic of Santo Domingo in 1901. The concessionnaires of the line from Moca to La Vega have obtained an extension of the time within which they were to begin work.

The municipality of Seybo, which had obtained the authorization to build a railroad from this locality to La Romana, has transferred its concession to a foreign capitalist, who has already begun work. Congress recently granted the concession for the construction of a railroad from Santo Domingo to San Cristobal with permission to extend it toward Bani and the port of Las Calderas. Work on this line has also been begun.

Another concession has also been granted for the construction of a railroad in the district of Monte Cristi. These various lines will, in all probability, contribute greatly to the economic development of the districts which they cross and where agriculture is now being neglected on account of the lack of means of communication.

It is also to be remarked that Congress has decreed that 30 per cent of the port dues at Romana will be used for encouraging immigration into the country.

GUATEMALA.

CONVENTION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND GUATEMALA RELATING TO THE TENURE AND DISPOSITION OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Signed at Guatemala August 27, 1901.

Ratifications exchanged at Guatemala September 16, 1902.

The United States of America and the Republic of Guatemala, desiring to improve the condition of the citizens of each of the respective countries in relation to the tenure and disposition of real and personal property situated or being within the territories of the other, as well as to authorize the representation of deceased persons by the consuls of their respective nations in the settlement of estates, have resolved to conclude a convention for those purposes, and have named as their plenipotentiaries:

The President of the United States of America, the Honorable W. Godfrey Hunter, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America in Guatemala; and

The President of Guatemala, the Licentiate Juan Barrios M., Secretary of State in the Department of Foreign Affairs,

Who, having exchanged their said full powers, found in due and proper form, have agreed to and signed the following articles:

Article I.

Where on the death of any person holding real property (or property not personal), within the territories of one of the contracting parties, such real property would, by the laws of the land, pass to a citizen of the other, were he not disqualified by the laws of the country where such real property is situated, such citizen shall be allowed a term of three years in which to sell the same, this term to be reasonably prolonged if circumstances render it necessary, and to withdraw the proceeds thereof, without restraint or interference, and exempt from any succession, probate, or administrative duties or charges other than those which may be imposed in like cases upon the citizens of the country from which said proceeds may be drawn.

Article II.

The citizens of each of the contracting parties shall have full power to dispose of their personal property within the territories of the other, by testament, donation, or otherwise; and their heirs, legatees, and donees, being citizens of the other contracting party, whether resident or nonresident, shall succeed to their said personal property, and may take possession thereof, either by themselves or by others acting for them, and dispose of the same at their pleasure, paying such duties only as the citizens of the country where the property lies shall be liable to pay in like cases.

Article III.

In case of the death of any citizen of the United States of America in Guatemala, or any citizen of Guatemala in the United States, without having in the country of his decease any known heirs or testamentary executors by him appointed, the competent local authorities shall at once inform the nearest consular officer of the Nation to which the deceased person belonged of the circumstance, in order that the necessary information may be immediately forwarded to persons interested.

The said consular officer shall have the right to appear personally or by delegate in all proceedings on behalf of the absent heirs or creditors, until they are otherwise represented.

Article IV.

The present convention shall come into effect ten days after the day upon which the ratifications are exchanged, and shall remain in force for ten years after such exchange. In case neither of the contracting parties shall have given notice to the other twelve months before the expiration of the said period of ten years of the intention to terminate the present convention, it shall remain in force until the expiration of one year from the day on which either of the high contracting parties shall have given such notice.

Article V.

The present convention shall be duly ratified by the President of the United States by and with the approval of the Senate thereof, and by the President of Guatemala by and with the approval of the National Legislative Assembly thereof, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in Washington or in Guatemala.

In faith whereof we, the respective plenipotentiaries, have signed this treaty and have hereunto affixed our seals.

Done in duplicate at Guatemala this twenty-seventh day of August, one thousand nine hundred and one.

W. Godfrey Hunter. [seal.]

TARIFF MODIFICATIONS.

The decree dated April 25, 1902, and published by the "International Customs Journal" as fifteenth supplement, No. 109, modifies the customs tariff of Guatemala as follows.

Decree dated April 25, 1902, establishing surtaxes and exemptions on importation of certain goods.

[El Guatemalteco of May 3, 1902.]

Article 1. During a period of five years from May 1 next, the finance offices will collect the following surtaxes:

1. Ten *centavos* per bottle of brandy of legal capacity and strength on clearance from warehouse for consumption.

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3. Twenty per cent on the duties applicable on importation of wines, beers, and liqueurs of foreign origin.

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5. Ten per cent, payable in gold, on import duties applicable to raw or manufactured tobacco of foreign origin.

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Art. 8. During a period of two years importation of the following articles will be exempt from all fiscal or municipal taxes: Tar and carboline; galvanized-iron pipes; wooden or iron houses, complete or not; Roman cement; galvanized-iron sheets for roofing purposes; iron and wooden posts and their accessories; wooden and iron doors and windows; white paints ground in oil, and roofing tiles of any material.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT.

According to a report by His Majesty's Consul at Guatemala for the year 1901, the Government report issued by the Agricultural Board of Guatemala states that considerable progress has been made in the acclimatization and cultivation of various new products in the Republic. To this end there have been imported from abroad the seeds of cotton and tobacco, maize from Chalco and Tezcoco, Australian oak and other timber. The seeds have been distributed among the agriculturists of the different zones so that experiments might be made. The Agricultural Board has had leaflets drawn up on such products as are new to the country and distributed among all agricultural classes, so that the most modern and scientific rules as to planting, etc., might be observed when making experiments.

There has been a great impulse given to the production of such grains and vegetables as are largely consumed in the country, and increasing attention is being paid to the cultivation of maize, beans, potatoes, and wheat, for all of which remunerative prices have been obtained. Vegetable and dairy farms are proving profitable in the high-lying districts and in the neighborhood of the larger towns, and many small proprietors are turning their attention to such industries.

THE PORTS OF THE REPUBLIC.

The first statistics concerning shipping at the various Guatemalan ports were published in 1899, it being demonstrated therein that the port of San Jose, on the Pacific coast, is by far the most important in the commercial life of the Republic. In 1900 the entries at this port numbered 249, the number of passengers landed being 2,665, while the number of bales or packages unloaded is quoted as reaching a total of 248,296.

Puerto Barrios, on the Atlantic coast, comes second in importance, not on account of the volume of its trade so much as on account of its being the port for the arrival and departure of the European mails and the quickest route to the United States. It is also the terminus of the Northern Railway, which is to join the Central Railway at some future time, and thus connect the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. It is also the center of the Guatemala banana export trade. For all general purposes the two ports of Puerto Barrios and Livingston may be considered as one, as they lie very close together, and are connected by a service of small steamers.

SCHEDULE OF CONSULAR FEES.

On and after November 1, 1902, according to the terms of an Executive decree dated September 1 last, and published in "El Guatemalteco" of September 6, Consuls of the Republic of Guatemala will charge consular fees in conformity with the following schedule:

For certifying invoices the values of which do not exceed $100	$3.50
For certifying invoices of more than $100 and less than $500	5.00
For certifying invoices of more than $500 and less than $1,000	7.00
For certifying invoices of more than $1,000 and less than $3,000	8.00
For certifying invoices of more than $3,000 and less than $6,000	10.00

For certifying invoices in excess of $6,000 a fee of $10 will be collected, together with an additional charge of $1 for each $1,000 in excess of the $6,000 mentioned.

The foregoing schedule takes the place of that established by article 69 of the Consular Regulations now in force.

HONDURAS.

TARIFF MODIFICATIONS.

In June, 1902, the "International Customs Journal" published the following modification of the tariff law of Honduras as first supplement to No. 81:

I. Decree of March 5, 1902, establishing the régime applicable to printing paper.

[La Gaceta, No. 2166, of March 22, 1902.]

ARTICLE 1. Printing paper imported direct by printing-office proprietors or by newspaper editors shall be exempt from fiscal duty of every description, as established in virtue of article 3 of the Press Law.

Art. 2. Printing-office proprietors and newspaper editors shall present to the Minister of Finance or customs administrators the original invoices, and on production of this evidence the duty-free import permits shall be issued to them.

II. Decree of March 5, 1902, establishing the régime applicable to galvanized-iron plates and pipes and also to rain-water tanks of iron and wood.

[La Gaceta, No. 2168, of March 31, 1902.]

Sole article. Importation through the ports of the Republic of galvanized-iron plates and pipes and also rain-water tanks of iron or wood' shall be exempt from fiscal and municipal duties of every description during a period of five years.

Articles imported in virtue of the present decree shall not be liable to warehouse rent during one month from date of landing.

III. Decree of March 1, 1902, relative to the importation of alcohol.

[La Gaceta No. 2168, of March 31, 1902.]

Article 1. No. 60 of the customs tariff shall read as follows:

"There shall be charged 2 pesos for every half kilogram of imported alcohol. Proprietors of pharmacies may import each year 30 gallons of alcohol for exclusive use of their establishment, and this alcohol shall be charged as medicine, if found chemically pure."

Art. 2. If they import more than 30 gallons they shall pay 2 pesos for every half kilogram in excess of said quantity.

Art. 3. In order to benefit of the régime referred to, the proprietors of pharmacies shall apply to the minister of finance and substantiate their application by producing the corresponding invoices for the alcohol to be imported.

BANANA PRODUCTION.

During the month of July, 180,000 bunches of bananas were shipped from this consular district to New Orleans and Mobile.

In addition, some 100,000 bunches were paid for and destroyed by the contractors, which, together with the fruit lost by noncontractors for lack of a purchaser, would make over 300,000 bunches of bananas produced in one month in the Department of the Cortés.

The payment for and destruction of fruit here leads to the belief that there is now an overproduction, though it is alleged that the contractors' wish was to limit the importations into the United States and thereby keep up prices.

Taking into consideration the new plantations which will come into production next year, the month of July, 1903, should show an exportation of 500,000 bunches of bananas from this district—that is, if purchasers can be secured for all the fruit grown.

INDUSTRIAL COMPANY AT CEIBA.

United States manufacturers of electric supplies and of material for waterworks may find an opening to sell their goods to the industrial company recently organized at Ceiba. The capital of this company (about $10,000) is entirely paid in, and as much more money as may be necessary will, it is said, be subscribed.

BANK OF HONDURAS.

The balance of the Bank of Honduras, at Tegucigalpa, corresponding to the first half of 1902, shows that the capital of that institution was, on June 30 last, 600,000 *pesos*. The gross profits of the bank during the half year mentioned were $40,823.06 silver, the expenses being $12,011.99 silver, which leaves a net profit of $28,811.07 silver. The bank had on hand at that time $130,297.17 silver coin, and bank bills in circulation to the amount of 60,242 *pesos*. The total operations of the bank during the six months referred to were $1,219,081 silver.

MEXICO.

MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT DIAZ.

On September 16, 1902, President DIAZ inaugurated the first period of sessions of the Twenty-first Congress of the United Mexican States, at which time he delivered an interesting message, an extract of which is as follows:

"Our relations with all civilized nations are, without exception, those of peace and harmony, and those which we cultivate with some foreign governments, through the instrumentality of diplomatic representatives, may be characterized as particularly cordial.

"The first contentious international case, in which the contending parties are Mexico and the United States of America, has by mutual consent just been submitted to the permanent abitration court instituted at The Hague by virtue of the conference called, and justly called, the Peace Conference. The case in question grows out of a claim presented by the Catholic Church of Upper California against the Mexican Republic and upheld by the Government of the United States, looking to the payment of interest on a fund which was created in the colonial epoch for the benefit of the missions in that former portion of our territory.

"Originally the fund in question was intrusted to the Jesuits for their California missions, but, as a consequence of the royal order which expelled the Jesuits from Spanish territory in 1768, the property constituting the fund passed to the Crown of Spain, which intrusted its administration to a royal commission in whose hands it was at the time when our independence was consummated.

"The National Government continued to administer the fund, which was destined for the reduction of the barbarous Indians and their conversion to Christianity, and though in 1836 it caused the fund to be placed at the disposal of the bishop of California to be administered by him, that arrangement was canceled by decree of February 8, 1842, and the administration of the fund reverted to the Mexican Government to be employed by that Government in such form and manner as it might determine compatibly with the original intention of the founders.

"When, in 1848, Upper California was segregated from the Mexican Federation, the Mexican Government, taking its stand principally on article 14 of the peace treaty with the United States, concluded in that same year, which pronounced as ended and canceled all debts and claims which citizens of the United States might allege against Mexico, considered itself released from all liability toward the representatives of the church in California, who, if they believed they had any claim to urge, ought to have urged it against the government to which the sovereignty of Upper California, with all its correlative rights and obligations, had passed.

"Not convinced by the considerations to which I have alluded, the church in question, notwithstanding its lack of competency, went before the joint claims commission which was held at Washington under the convention of July 4, 1868, demanding payment of interest up to the date of the claim. Owing to a lack of agreement between the commissioners the case was submitted to the arbiter or referee, who, believing he had found grounds for such action, sentenced us to pay a certain sum.

"The Mexican Government, notwithstanding that it considered the sentence unjust, paid the interest assessed against it.

"On the strength of that decision the California church has since claimed that the Republic ought to continue paying interest on the fund and its claims were presented through the diplomatic channel. After an exchange of notes between the representative of the United States and the minister of foreign relations and seeing that no agreement was reached (we on our side maintaining that the arbitral decision of 1875 did not include subsequent interest and that there is no ground for claiming that interest or for regarding the principal itself as still subsistent), it was decided, with that spirit of conciliatoriness which befits friendly nations, to submit the case to the Hague court for adjudication. With this end in view a protocol binding both parties was signed at Washington on May 22 last, fixing the basis for the action of the court, and that protocol, as you will remember, received the approval of the Mexican senate.

"I have to add that, in accordance with the stipulations of the agreement in question, both Governments in due course appointed their respective arbitrators, who met on the 1st instant at The Hague, and the arbitrators in turn appointed a fifth arbitrator or referee to decide in case of disagreement.

"The Mexican Government confides in the acknowledged integrity and high character of the juries who constitute the respected tribunal and once more engages itself to comply with the definite sentence uttered in this matter.

"As you are well aware, the Government of the new Republic of Cuba was inaugurated on May 20 last. The proximity of the island and the natural feelings of fellowship which we have always entertained toward it, led the Executive to recognize immediately the new political régime organized there and to establish in the new Republic a legation at the head of which was placed a person of proven merit.

"Our relations with the several republics of South America having been amplified as a natural consequence of the conference recently held here, it has been deemed expedient to enlarge the diplomatic representation of Mexico in those nations. With that end in view, one legation has been accredited to the republics situated on the Atlantic coast and another to those situated on the Pacific coast.

"A medical commission sent, after due permission had been sought, by the Government of the United States, is at present at Veracruz for the purpose of continuing the studies begun last year at Havana with regard to yellow fever and its origin.

"As a consequence of one of the resolutions approved by the Second International American Conference, which assembled in the City of Mexico last year, the Government of the United States has convoked the First International Sanitary Conference, which will meet in Washington in December next. The Executive will in due time appoint the delegates who are to represent Mexico in that convention, of which the principal object is to study port and frontier quarantines and the sanitation of maritime cities, in order to avoid the propagation of epidemic diseases.

"During this year and the beginning of next international congresses will be held both in the United States and Europe, in which Mexico will figure, especially in the Congress of Americanists to be held next month at New York, and of which the vestiges of our ancient civilizations will constitute one of the chief themes. A commission of learned men has already been appointed, who will present papers deserving the full attention of that noted assembly.

"The mining industry continues to develop in a conspicuous manner, as is demonstrated by the 1,770 title deeds issued during the last half year, covering an area of 31,500 hectares. Of these title deeds 1,583 appertain to the precious metals and 187 to common metals.

"Contracts have been entered into for the establishment of metallurgical works in the States of Sonora and San Luis Potosi.

"Permits have been issued to bore for oil in the Federal district, the territory of Lower California and the States of Oaxaca and Yucatan.

"During the brief period embraced by this report the increase in the extent of our railways in kilometers was 405, whereof 143 kilometers have to be credited to the Veracruz and Pacific and the remainder to the other national railway lines. The total length of the latter is 15,169 kilometers, which, with 1,966 kilometers of railways in the States and 307 kilometers of private branches, give a grand total of 17,442 kilometers.

"On the National Railway of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec the ties have been renewed on 190 kilometers and the ballasting on 130 kilometers, the permanent bridges at Jumuapa, Sarabia, and Tehuantepec have been erected; the passenger station at Salina Cruz, the shops at Rincon Antonio, the power station, the machine shops, and 115 dwellings for employees, artisans, and peons have been completed. Moreover, 12 Baldwin locomotives, 60 box cars, 75 gondolas, 25 flat cars, and 5 coaches for passengers, mail, and express have been added to the rolling stock.

"On the Mexican National Railway work has been commenced in shortening the main line and changing it over to the standard gauge.

"The Coahuila and Pacific has completed its line from Saltillo to Torreon and opened it for business.

"On the road from Tula to Ciudad Victoria the various sections under construction have been connected, and the wagon road of the Sierra Victoria is now continuous, only a small section remaining to be finished off."

FOREIGN TRADE IN 1902.

The latest statistics of the foreign trade of the Republic of Mexico for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, give a total import valuation of $51,448,343.74 gold as compared with $53,123,953.39 in 1901. There was thus a decrease of $1,675,699.65 in 1902 as compared with the preceding year.

The exports of Mexican produce during the year amounted in value to $138,454,435.30 Mexican currency, as against $132,454,680.73 in 1901, an advance of $5,999,804.57 being thus shown.

At the average rate of exchange in the fiscal year 1900–1901 the imports of that year, $53,123,953.39 in gold, represent $108,209,830.08 in Mexican silver currency, while the decreased imports of 1901–2, $51,448,343.74 in gold, at the average rate of exchange for the latter year, represent $115,980,991.85 in Mexican silver currency. The balance of trade for 1902 is thus shown to have amounted to $22,473,443.45 silver in favor of the Republic as compared with a trade balance of $24,244,850.65 silver for the preceding year.

NEW FOOD PLANTS IN YUCATAN.

The United States Consul, EDWARD H. THOMPSON, at Progreso, gives an interesting report on new food plants in Yucatan, in which he says the arbitrators in turn appointed a fifth arbitrator or referee to decide in case of disagreement.

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The United States Consul, EDWARD H. THOMPSON, at Progreso, gives an interesting report on new food plants in Yucatan, in which he says that the gardens and fields of Yucatan are filled with succulent vegetables and odorous herbs unknown to the outer world. In the cultivated fields, at the proper seasons, are grown classes of Indian corn, brans, squashes, and tubers for which there is no other name than the local, for the reason that they are not known in this country.

The forests and jungles contain fruits that, excellent in their wild state, could be made delicious by scientific care and cultivation. There are half a score of wild fruits that offer more promising results than did the bitter wild almond, the progenitor of the peach.

The most important of the large cereals is the maize of the Mexicans, the Indian corn of the Americans, and the *ixim* of the Mayas of Yucatan. Like several other vegetable products, its origin as a cultivated plant is enveloped in obscurity, the wild plant from which it was evolved not yet having been identified. The mother plant was probably a grass, and the new grain spread to all sections, each one giving it certain characteristics until the varieties grown in the north hardly seem related to those of the southern lands.

Yucatan has six varieties of this grain, and the Maya Indian reverently speaks of it as the "grace of God."

The large-stalked, large-grained class, known to the natives as xnuc nal (pronounced shnook nál), is the most prominent and has by far the greater acreage devoted to its cultivation on the peninsula (Yucatan). It is planted in May, is fully matured in January, and then is left to harden and season until gathered as needed. This class most nearly resembles our Indian corn. It has both the white and yellow grains. Under the haphazard methods of the native Indians, the corn produces in the limestone soil of Yucatan from 20 to 30 bushels to the acre. Under favorable conditions this yield is often doubled.

The "xmehenal" (shmehenál) is a small, quick-growing variety, about the size of pop corn. The plants are rarely 4 feet high, and the natives have a saying that the cock can pick the flowers of true xmehenal without stepping off the ground. One variety matures within sixty days of its planting, and the second needs but fifteen days more.

The xmehenal xtup (shtoop), planted in May, can be gathered in July, and while the production per acre does not quite reach the figures of the xnuc nal, it has greater capacity of resisting the extremes of heat and dryness.

The natives of Yucatan prefer the native corn to that imported from the United States, and will cheerfully pay the higher price demanded in times of scarcity. They state that the method of kiln drying in this country injures the grain. They allow the grain to harden and dry slowly in the ear upon the stalk.

The plant, or rather the running vine, known as the macal box (makal bosh), produces a tuberous root of great nutritive value. Entire families have lived upon this root for weeks at a time and were healthy and well nourished. This plant is very productive. About the middle of May the green shoots first appear above the earth. They grow rapidly and in November are ready to be dug. The tuber is about the size of a large Irish potato and is of a purplish color, like a certain class of sweet potato. It can be cooked in the same way as the sweet potato. The plant is hardy. A long drought may cause the vine to wither, but with the slightest rain it springs up anew. The roots left in the ground as too small for food propagate the plant, and each year the yield increases. It seems to be a kind of native yam; it grows in almost any kind of moderately rich soil, and when cultivated intelligently should be of certain value as a food plant. The xmakin macal (shmakeén makál), like the macal box, appears in May and is gathered in November, but it yields only one or two tubers to the plant. These, however, are of large size, resembling enormous Irish potatoes. The interior is white and seems to be nearly pure starch. It is planted in the same way as potatoes. The plants grow close together, and the yield per acre should be phenomenal, so far as weight of product is concerned.

Xmehen chi-can (shmehen chi kan) seems to be a kind of artichoke, weighing when mature about a pound. The plants are running vines, rarely more than a yard long. An acre will yield an immense crop under favorable conditions. The plant, sown in August, can be gathered in November.

Xnuc chi-can is a larger root, weighing when mature about 3 pounds. It is a hardy plant and produces well. Both of these roots are eaten roasted or boiled, and even raw.

PROMOTION OF EXPORT TRADE.

The Bureau of Foreign Commerce of the Department of State of the United States received from the United States Consul at Veracruz, under date of September 6, 1902, a newspaper clipping which contains some valuable information in regard to promotion of export trade in this Republic, and which is as follows:

"The Mexican Commercial Commission will depart during the coming week on its long journey through the republics of South and Central America. The samples which the Commissioners will take with them include—

"Sacks, binding twine, cordage, matting, etc., made from henequen fiber; silk, cotton, and linen rebozos from Leon, State of Guanajuato; silk handmade rebozos from the town of Santa Maria, State of San Luis Potosi, said to be the finest in the country; hosiery and underwear of cotton flannel from Mexico City, Celaya, etc.; also sewing thread put up to resemble the product of the Scotch mills; colored cotton braid for shoe tags and similar purposes, manufactured in Mexico City.

"The array of cotton goods is really remarkable. All the chief factories at Puebla, Mexico City, Orizaba, etc., contribute, and the samples sent by each are substantially the same, though, in general, each of the factories is also represented by a given specialty. The goods include mantas, bleached and unbleached; drills, damasks (alimaniscos) for tablecloths, etc.; percales and prints in every style, some of the patterns being very tasteful; dress goods with silk finish; dress goods with velvet finish; men's suitings, almost undistinguishable from woolen goods; muslins, checks, twills, bombazines, organdies, vichy cloth, cotton flannel; also cotton handkerchiefs, towels, yarns, etc. There are further sent crackers and Italian pastes; cigars and cigarettes; woolen suitings and other woolen goods; silk rebozos, silk thread, etc.; and an exquisite variety of drawn work from Aguas Calientes; shoes manufactured in Mexico City, Leon, and Saltillo; charro hats; steel rails from the newly started steel foundry of Monterey; whisky and other spirits; cotton hosiery from Guadalajara, Jalisco; all kinds of soap and perfumes from Guadalajara, and beer from the brewery at Orizaba.

"The Commissioners undertake their journey in a strictly official capacity. They will carry with them the Government's credentials, and the Government is paying the bulk of the expenses, though the manufacturers concerned are also contributing a small share.

"The itinerary of the commissioners will take them first to Washington and New York. At New York the commissioners will receive their cases of samples and from that port will sail for Europe. The first South American country visited will be Brazil, which will be reached in October, one of the healthier months of the year. After the commissioners have left Brazil they will visit Uruguay, the Argentine Republic, Chile, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, Salvador, and Guatemala.

"They will be absent from eight to ten months. The mission of this commission is to study the markets of South and Central America, or to seek an outlet for the surplus production of Mexico, particularly her cotton goods, in those markets.

"One of the essential features to be discussed will be means of communication. It is well known that, at the same price, some of these cotton goods are equal to any manufactured in England, Germany, United States, or France. Therefore, the question of selling them in the markets of South or Central America, in competition with the goods received from the countries which have been mentioned, resolves itself largely into a problem of carrying facilities. This being so, one of the duties of the commissioners will be not only to investigate the possibility of utilizing existing navigation routes, but to take up with the several Governments the project of establishing new, direct, and mutually subsidized steamship lines between Mexico and other Latin-American ports.

"In this connection, of course, it is important to ascertain the prospect for return cargoes, or, in other words, to determine not only what articles Mexico can sell to the other Latin-American countries, but also what articles those countries can sell to Mexico."

NEW STEAMSHIP LINES TO THE UNITED STATES.

According to the United States Consul, W. W. CANADA, at Veracruz, a concession has been granted to JOSÉ GABRIEL ESCALANTE, of Progreso, Yucatan, by the Mexican Government, for the establishing of a line of steamers, to be called the "Yucatan Steamship Line," to ply between Progreso and New York, with the privilege of calling at Veracruz, Tampico, Galveston, New Orleans, and Mobile. The concessionary is authorized to organize a company and the vessels employed must be owned by the concessionary or the company, or chartered for at least six months at a time. The Mexican mail will be carried free of charge, in compensation for which the vessels will be entered and cleared at any time, day or night, except national holidays. The owners of this line are authorized to have their own coaling depots, either on land or on pontoons, in the ports where their vessels touch. It is expressly stipulated that the concessionary or the members of the company shall be considered Mexican, and shall be subject to Mexican laws only. The term of this agreement is for three years.

Another agreement recently entered into by the Mexican Government was with the Tabasco-Chiapas Trading and Transportation Company of Frontera, Tabasco, for the establishment of steam navigation between Mexican Gulf ports and one or more American ports, Europe, and South America, and also in the coastwise trade between Mexican ports. Vessels must be owned by the company, or, if chartered, the contract must be for not less than six months. Mexican mail will be carried free of charge, in compensation for which the company will enjoy certain privileges, such as the entering and clearing of their vessels at any time, day or night, except national holidays; reduction of 30 to 35 per cent in tonnage dues, etc.; and in compensation for the usual privileges reserved by the Government, the vessels of this company will pay only 50 per cent of the charges of the health officer; the stock of the company will be exempt from all Federal taxes except such as are required in the way of revenue stamps; and all vessels belonging to this company under the Mexican flag will enjoy the same privileges as any other Mexican vessels. The company is authorized to employ foreigners as masters and chief engineers on the vessels, whenever it is impossible to fill the posts with Mexicans, provided such officers will pass an examination and be qualified under Mexican law. The company may establish its own coaling depots, on land or on pontoons, and repair shops at such port or ports as may be found necessary and convenient, and make contracts with established steamship lines or new ones to promote direct interoceanic traffic, and with railroads for direct transportation to all parts of the Republic.

CUSTOM-HOUSE IN YUCATAN.

The custom-house heretofore located at Puerto Morelos has been removed to "La Bahia de la Ascension"—places on the east coast of Yucatan—where it was opened August 1, 1902. At Cozumel, on the island of Cozumel, a branch of the above-mentioned custom-house was also established on the same date. The jurisdiction of the custom-house at Progreso has been extended to a point situated at 87° 32″ longitude west of Greenwich, on the north coast of the peninsula of Yucatan. From this point to Cape Kuche, the district is under the jurisdiction of the custom-house at Bahia de la Ascension, and the rest of the east coast is under the jurisdiction of the custom-house of Chetumal.

FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC NOTES.

During the ten fiscal years which commenced July 1, 1892, and terminated June 30, 1902, the Department of Fomento issued 17,929 titles to mines of all classes, covering 215,973 hectares, or 529,670 acres. In the year 1892–93 the number of titles issued was 417, in 1899–1900 the number reached 2,184, in 1900–1901 it was 2,339, and in 1901–2 it reached 3,607. This report indicates the advancement in the mining interests of the Republic, notably in the last three years.

According to statistics recently issued by the Mexican Government it appears that during twenty-four years, up to and including the fiscal year 1900–1901, Mexico's output of silver had a value of $1,094,623,182, while that of gold totaled $67,117,277.

According to a report of United States Consul-General Barlow, the amount of United States capital invested in Mexico is $750,000,000, Mexican currency. Of this sum $200,000,000 were invested between January and May of the current year. After the United States, the order of foreign investments in the Republic, according to the value, is as follows: Spain, Great Britain, France, Germany, Belgium, Italy, and Switzerland.

THE EXPLOITATION OF OIL IN TABASCO.

The presence of oil in Mexico of a high grade, both for fuel and illumination, and in paying quantities, has been demonstrated as an assured fact, and the development of this industry, which promises to become one of the greatest in the Republic, is only a question of time. One of the greatest impulses to this branch of enterprise is to be found in the recent organization of the Tabasco Oil and Exploration Company, capitalized at $100,000 (Mexican silver). This company was organized as a "Sociedad Anómina," under the laws of the Republic, and owns leases for about 7,000 acres of land in the State of Tabasco, which has oil indications and oil springs in all sections. In the vicinity of the company's land is one well 575 feet deep and yielding 2,000 gallons per day, the oil being of a very fine fuel variety and also available for lubricating purposes. It is the purpose of the present company to form yet another, with $1,000,000 (gold) capital, to which 1,000 acres of land will be leased, the revenue resulting therefrom to be used for developing purposes.

The policy of the company as set forth by the "Mexican Herald" of September 24, 1902, is as follows:

First. Close the contract with parties resident in Tabasco who promise to take a lease of 500 acres of land and in payment of same agree to put down a well at their expense until they strike oil stratum, going as deep as 2,000 feet if necessary, all expenses therefor to be for their account, for which they receive 51 per cent interest on the aforesaid tract.

Second. Use the money that will be paid into the company by the sale of 200 shares for the purpose of developing another tract of land, or putting a well down on another tract of land, establishing a lubricating-oil plant, and shipping oil to Yucatan, where coal sells at $30 per ton, it being the plan to supply fuel oil in the place of coal, starting in where coal is most expensive. When they have oil enough to more than supply the demand in Yucatan, they will then ship to Veracruz and the City of Mexico.

One-fifth of the stock—namely, 200 shares—has been devoted to the treasury, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the development and organization of other companies.

PARTICIPATION IN THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.

The Republic of Mexico has taken active steps toward the arrangements for the part she is to take in the fair to be held in St. Louis in 1904, commemorative of the Louisiana purchase. The chief of the commission appointed to exploit the enterprise is ALBINO R. NUNCIO, other officers being MANUEL DE LAS PIEDRAS FERNANDEZ, assistant chief of the commission; JESUS M. NUNCIO, traveling representative; B. VERGARA, chief of the manufacturing department; LUIS SALAZAR, electricity and transportation; ROMULO ESCOBAR, agriculture, horticulture, forestry, fishing, and hunting, and EDUARDO MARTINEZ BACA, mines and mining.

It is expected that measures will be taken up within the near future toward arranging for the Mexican exhibit, and it is predicted that Mexico will be better represented at St. Louis than at any previous international exposition.

STEEL FOUNDRY AT MONTEREY.

A steel foundry has been established in the State of Nuevo Leon, at Monterey, employing 3,000 operatives and requiring 7,000 horsepower for the propelling of the powerful machinery. The company controlling the enterprise possesses various mines in the Carrizal Mountains of Nuevo Leon, in Monclova, Coahuila, and in Parral, Chihuahua. Those of Carrizal are already opened upon a grand scale, and explorations of others will soon be commenced. They are situated some distance from the foundry, but they have cable lines according to Bleichart's system, with a capacity to transport 1,200 tons in ten hours. In three hours after being mined the steel is in the workshops of the company, at a cost of $3.50 per ton. The furnace for melting the mineral has a capacity of 182,000 metric tons of iron ingots a year. The small furnaces known as the open-hearth system can produce 325 tons daily, the product being appropriate for steel rails, girders, and all uses requiring great strength. The company has the necessary plans for the erection of another plant after the Bessemer system, on which they will soon begin work.

The production of the foundry for the past six months with its present capacity is estimated as follows:

	Tons.
Steel girders, etc	120,000
Iron rods	10,000
Iron ingots	12,000
Cast iron	8,000
Total	150,000

The equipment includes the most complete machinery, and the amount of coal and coke consumed is about 280,000 tons a year.

BORDER TRAFFIC WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The Treasury Department of Mexico has issued a statement of the traffic between the United States and the Republic of Mexico for the three years ended June 30, last. This official report shows that during the fiscal year 1898–99, the number of freight cars which entered Mexico through the frontier towns of Juarez, Porfirio Diaz, Nuevo Laredo, and Nogales was 32,305, carrying 467,839 tons of merchandise. The number of freight cars which entered the United States from Mexico during that year was 15,506, carrying 288,412 tons of merchandise. The total traffic movement both ways for the year was 47,811 freight cars, with 756,251 tons of freight, which paid $5,295,071 duties.

During the fiscal year 1899–1900, the number of freight cars entering Mexico from the United States was 47,592, carrying 645,953 tons of freight. The number of cars entering the United States from Mexico during the same year was 24,471, carrying 242,550 tons of freight. The total movement both ways for the year was 72,063 cars, carrying 888,503 tons of freight, which paid $6,580,519 duties.

During the fiscal year 1900–1901, the number of cars that entered Mexico from the United States was 38,629, carrying 635,540 tons of freight. The number of cars that entered the United States from Mexico during the same period was 20,368, carrying 223,720 tons of freight. The total movement both ways for the year was 58.997 cars, carrying 759,360 tons of freight, upon which duties to the amount of $6,587,470 were paid.

The tonnage at the several border points was distributed as follows: Juarez, 54,874 cars, with 896,680 tons of freight; Porfirio Diaz, 61,727 cars, with 681,900 tons of freight; Nuevo Laredo, 51,356 cars, with 681,578 tons of freight; Nogales, 10,914 cars, with 144,026 tons of freight.

THE MEAT-PACKING INDUSTRY.

Contracts have been let and arrangements perfected for the establishment in Mexico of a huge packing house, designed to furnish the City of Mexico and the Southwestern cities of the United States with fresh meat. It is also purposed, as the business broadens, to enter into direct competition with the packers of the latter country. The site of the new industry is 300 miles west of the City of Mexico and in the midst of the best cattle country of the Republic, with a natural water power of 170 feet fall to take the place of fuel. The plant will have at the outset a capacity of 500 head each of cattle, hogs, sheep, and goats, and will be enlarged as fast as the trade warrants. It is on the Mexican National road, and a special line will run out to the works for the transport of the products. It is further purposed to erect a refrigerating plant and put on a line of refrigerator cars for the shipment of meats to the United States. In addition to the meat-packing industry, oleomargarine, lard, and canned goods will be included in the work of the establishment. A United States firm has received the contract for the construction of the buildings, which will cost $500,000, and the work will begin immediately, so that the new enterprise may be thoroughly under way by January 1, 1903.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

The licensed cement factory of the City of Mexico, says a recent French journal of commerce, has made great improvements in its buildings with a view to meet the growing demands for this article. The production of the factory has doubled within two years and the competition resulting from this has affected the importation of foreign cements. However, the demand for cement at the present time is so large in Mexico that the manufacturers need feel no alarm for the future trade in this article.

An article of Mexican production which has lately become an item of export is cheese, there being a growing demand for the Mexican variety on the island of Cuba.

The Consul-General of Mexico in Canada, resident in Montreal, has obtained from the Canadian government a reduction of the customs charges on coffee imported into the Dominion from Mexico.

PARAGUAY.

TARIFF MODIFICATIONS.

Modifications of the general expenditure estimate for the fiscal year 1902 and of the valuation tariff now in force are embodied in the second supplement to No. 123 (second edition) of the International Customs Journal under date of June, 1902:

I. Law of January 10, 1902, approving the general expenditure estimate for the fiscal year 1902 with certain modifications.

[Diario Oficial, No. 387, of January 21, 1902.]

ARTICLE 1. The general expenditure estimate for the fiscal year 1902 shall, subject to the following modifications, be the same as for 1901, and is to be applicable from and after the month of February, 1902.

* * * * * * *

ART. 2. The heading relating to the budget expenditure shall be covered by the amount of such taxes in force as are not applied to any object in virtue of special laws and by means of the following fresh duties, which shall be applicable from and after the date of promulgation of the present law:

(1) An additional export duty at the rate of 25 *centavos* leviable in gold on exportation of every oxhide.

(2) An additional charge for manual labor ("eslingage") at the rate of 3 *centavos* in gold per 10 kilograms of yerba mate and of 4 *centavos* in gold per 10 kilograms of yerba "mborobiré," when exported.

(3) A surtax of 100 per cent upon the duties charged on comestibles and beverages of foreign origin according to the law of September 24, 1899.

(4) Exported oranges shall be subject to an inclusive duty at the rate of 10 *centavos* per 1,000.

ART. 3. The budget law of 1901 shall be applicable during the month of January.

* * * * * * *

II. Decree dated April 3, 1902, modifying the valuations of wine and other beverages, appearing in the valuation tariff in force.

[Diario Oficial, No. 448, of April 9, 1902.]

ARTICLE 1. The valuation tariff in force is amended as below.

No.		Valuation in gold.
	BEVERAGES.	
	Liqueurs of all kinds up to 50° in strength:	*Pesos.*
247	In bottles of 1 liter capacity ... per dozen..	12.00
248	In casks or demijohns ... per liter..	.70
	Wines:	
	Champagne, in bottles of a capacity not exeeeding 1 liter per doz ...	9.00
	Other, in general, including sparkling wines, in bottles of a capacity not exceeding 1 liter ... per doz..	8.00
	Port, Sherry, Madeira, Rhine, Chateau Margaux, Chateau Lafitte, Chateau Yquem, Burgundy and other fine wines in casks or demijohns ... per liter..	.50
	Muscatel, Marsala, Nébiolo, Barolo, Sauterne, Moselle, and sweet and desert wines and other half-fine wines ... per liter..	.15
	Carlon, Priorato, dry ordinary claret and Burgundy, common Moselle, Barbera, and other common wines, in casks or demijohns, up to 15° in strength and containing 45 per cent of dry extract, ascertained by evaporation at a temperature of 100° centigrade, including reducing sugar ... per liter..	.10

NOTE.—In case the dry extract exceeds in quantity the above-mentioned rate, same shall pay 1 centavo for every extra 5 grams or fraction thereof per liter.

Should the wines and other beverages be of greater strength than the valuation assigned thereto, they shall pay 1 centavo for every extra degree or fraction thereof per liter.

LACE MANUFACTURING.

The art of making lace by hand is well developed in Paraguay. It was taught the natives two hundred years ago by the missionaries, and has been transmitted from generation to generation till it is now quite general throughout the Republic. Some towns are devoted to making a certain kind of lace. In one town of 8,000 or 9,000 inhabitants, almost all the women and children, and many of the men, make lace collarettes, handkerchiefs, and ladies' ties. Another town makes lace embroidery, and others drawn-thread work, such as centerpieces, tray mats, tea cloths, doilies, etc. The designs used in making the lace are taken from the curious webs of the semitropical spiders that are so numerous here. On this account it is called "ñanduti," an Indian name which means spider web. This industry may be of service to American trade. There is scarcely a dealer in Paraguay who would not purchase American goods if it were not so difficult to get a draft on the United States. This is due to the fact that nearly all the exports go to Europe. Some of the principal lace makers here, however, have agreed to give the benefit of all their drafts on the United States for the facilitation of trade, if American importers and dealers in handmade lace and drawn-thread work should take up their product.

CATTLE INDUSTRY.

The following information has been received by the Bureau of Foreign Commerce from United States Consul J. N. Ruffin, of Asuncion, under date of May 31, 1902, in answer to the many inquiries received from persons interested in cattle industry in this country:

EXTRACT FROM LETTER OF MANUEL DOMINGUEZ TO MR. RUFFIN.

In reply to your request for information desired by various persons in the United States in regard to obtaining land in the country for the cultivation of products and the raising of cattle, it gives me pleasure to communicate that this Government, taking into consideration the importance of the enterprise, is disposed to accord all the facilities possible. The Department of State has made investigation of the matter, and has to say that it has at its disposal the following lands north of Asuncion:

(1) Forty leagues in the Department of Horqueta, near Villa Conception, serving in part for cattle raising and in part for agriculture.

(2) Eight leagues in the Department of San Pedro, 3 leagues from the Paraguay River and on the River Jejui, which empties into the same. It is settled by people of various nations, whose rights are included in the land mentioned.

(3) Eighteen leagues in the Department of Villa Del Rosaria, about the same distance from the Paraguay River.

(4) Fifty leagues in the Departments of Ajos, Mbocayaty, and Caaguazu, on the Tebicuary River, which also empties into the Paraguay River.

In the Department of Asuncion there do not exist any public lands, but the Government can expropriate land. The interested parties should determine the extent of the products desired to be cultivated, or the importance of the beef establishment which they propose to erect, and they can without difficulty procure the lands which they may need.

To the north as well as to the south of the capital, there exist various cattle ranches where interested parties would find a sufficient quantity of animals for the establishment of a beef-extract factory.

The price of the best land for cattle raising south of Asuncion may be valued at about $3,000 gold a square league and about $2,000 gold near the river.

There is one dried-beef establishment on the northern frontier on the Paraguay River which is prosperous, although it is remote from Asuncion and from the ports of the River Plata.

I annex copy of a law respecting beef establishments. I shall be pleased to transmit any other information desired upon this matter.

[Translation of law giving concessions to beef establishments.]

ARTICLE 1. There are granted to enterprises for preserving as well as making extract of beef the following exemptions and privileges up to December 31, 1910: First, free introduction of all machinery and other elements necessary for the buildings and installations, materials for packing their products, common salt, and the chemical substances necessary; second, exemption from export duties on all the products and by-products of the industry.

ART. 2. The concessionnaires should comply with the procedures established by the law and the custom-house regulations for import and export.

ART. 3. The executive power will determine the minimum number of animals to be killed annually in the establishment, to give effect to this concession.

ART. 4. If the establishment ceases to work during twelve consecutive months, it will lose its concessionary right, except in case of force majeure.

ART. 5. The Executive will appoint an inspector to examine the products while they are being prepared in the establishment; his monthly salary will be $50 gold, to be paid by the concession establishment.

ART. 6. The Executive will limit annually, in proportion to the importance of the beef establishments, the quantity of effects to be entered free from import duties.

ART. 7. The establishments will pay to the State 50 per cent of the tax on each hide exported or for each animal killed.

ART. 8. If the establishment is of a modern system, with refrigerating appliances, it will pay only 10 cents gold for each animal.

ART. 9. All articles of merchandise which the concessionnaires import or export in contravention of this law will be confiscated and the concession declared void.

ART. 10. The beef establishments must have their legal domicile in the Republic and keep their accounts in the language of the country (Spanish).

LETTER FROM ANGLO-PARAGUAYAN LAND COMPANY TO MR. RUFFIN.

In answer to your query of the 23d instant, relative to our lands on the River Paraguay, I beg to inform you that we own some 120 leagues, more or less, answering to the above conditions. These lands are in three lots, viz:

Block B (area 59 leagues 1,554 squares), situated in front of Ita pucu-mi, with frontage on River Paraguay of 6 leagues. It contains first-class grazing land and is well watered. There is also a large number of quebracho trees and black palms. The quebracho has been worked for the last five years under royalty, but the contract expires next month. Five square leagues of grazing land are also rented for the next three years. This block is really one of the finest in the Paraguayan Chaco. Our price is £250 ($1,216) per league, or, say, $75,000 gold for the whole property. The company would probably not sell less than 10 leagues of this or any of their Chaco lots.

In Block C, we have still 10 square leagues to sell, but as several parties are proposing to purchase, further description is useless.

Block D contains 54 odd leagues, and lies a little north of Villa Conception. It is first-class grazing land, with a frontage on River Paraguay of 5½ leagues. Our price is £275 ($1,338) per league, and we could arrange easy terms of payment, extending over four years, if land were mortgaged in our favor and reasonable interest paid.

I am sure my board would welcome any proposition for the erection of a modern meat-extract factory, but with regard to cattle I am unable to say. My company's address is Dashwood House, 9 New Broad street, London, E. C.

Our lands have first-class titles, having been ceded to the foreign bondholders by the Paraguayan Government in payment for coupons of the external debt.

As you know, there is a good demand for Chaco lands, so that the above are not likely to be in the market for any length of time.

APPROXIMATE COST OF A MEAT ESTABLISHMENT, AND OTHER DATA.

10 leagues of grazing land, at $1,250 per league	$12, 500
House for the owner or superintendent	1, 200
Houses for workmen	300
Sheds (one large and one small)	200
2 artesian wells	150
2 cattle yards	200
2 small cattle yards	80
Fencing wire	2, 000
7 acres of land for gardening, etc	130
Various plantations	100
4,000 cows, from 3 to 8 years old, at $7 each	28, 000

400 bulls, from 3 to 4 years old, at $8 each	$3,200
1,000 oxen, 3 years old (to fatten), at $8 each	8,000
150 horses (including colts and studs)	3,000
300 sheep, at $1 each	300
20 working oxen, at $10 each	200
2 bullock carts	150
Sundries	200
Saddles, lassos, etc	200
1 overseer, at $7 gold per month, per year	84
6 cowboys, at $3.50 gold per month, per year	252
2 boys, at $2 gold per month	48
2 cooks, at $2 gold per month	48
1 washerwoman, at $2 gold per month	24
1 shepherd boy, at $2 gold per month	24
1 farmer, at $5 gold per month	60
Cost of living for all employed	360
Various expenses	60
Total cost of a well-organized ranch	61,070

NOTES.

Cattle can be purchased in Matto Grosso, in Brazil, at the northern boundary of Paraguay, large and small together, for about $5 gold apiece. Cattle for killing purposes cost as follows; Fat cows, $8 to $8.50 each; fat heifers from 3½ to 4 years old, $9 to $9.50 each. By buying a drove of 20,000 or 30,000 head of Brazilian cattle, many fat heifers may be obtained at $8 each.

A heifer of 3½ or 4 years old yields the following: A salted hide from 30 to 32 kilograms (66 to 70 pounds) in weight brings about $5 gold; tallow and grease sell in Buenos Ayres for $2 gold; fresh meat, 300 to 350 pounds, salted, brings in Buenos Ayres $7.50 gold; tongue, bones, hair, etc., 50 cents—making a total of $15 per heifer.

The general expenses for fuel, tins, pipes, labor, and freight to Buenos Ayres are calculated at $3 to $4 gold, thus making the total cost of preparing animal and shipping it about $12.50 gold, leaving a gain on each animal of from $2 to $2.50 gold. Thus, an establishment killing 20,000 head per season makes from $40,000 to $50,000.

Bricks (2 by 5 by 11) cost here $5.50 gold per 1,000, and a suitable building could be erected for $100,000 gold.

The cattle are fattest in the summer and autumn, and refrigerating machinery is necessary for boiled and corned beef. Paraguay is so thinly populated that it will be a century before it is short of pastures for breeding cattle.

PERU.

SUGAR PRODUCERS.

Port.	Name of estate.	Owner.
Supe	Huayto	Canevaro & Co.
	Paramonga	Sociedad Agrícola de Paramonga.
	San Nicolas	Sociedad Agrícola de San Nicolas.
	Carreteria	H. Romero Bros.
Huacho	Humaya	Sebastian Salinas.
	El Ingenio	A. Dall 'Orso & Co.
	Andahuasi	Fraser Luckie.
Chancay	Palpa	Eulogio T. Higueras.
Tambo de Mora	San José de Chincha	H. S. Prevost & Co.
	Hacienda Laran	Fernando Carrillo.
Pisco	Caucato	J. M. Montero.
Pimentel	Tuman	Mariana B. Vda. de Pardo.
Eten	Cayalti	Aspillaga Bros.
	Pomalca	V. Gutierrez & Sons.
	Patapo y Tulipo	José F. Ramos.
	Pucalá	Manuel M. Izaga.
	Almendral	The Peruvian Sugar Estates Company, Limited.
Pacasmayo	Lurifico	Do.
Chimbote	Tambo Real	Do.
	Vinzos	Sociedad Agrícola de Vinzos, Limited.
	Suchiman	E. C. Du Bois.
Salaverry	Roma	Victor Larco Herrera.
	Casa Grande Sausal	Sociedad Agrícola Casa Grande, Limited.
	San Antonio	Garcia y Lastres.
	Chicama	Vda. de Barna.
	Laredo	José Ignacio Chopitea.
	Pampas	Sociedad Agrícola Pampas, Limited.
	Cartavio	Cartavio Sugar Company, Limited.
	La Vinita	Jesus Garcia y Garcia.
Samanco	San Jacinto	British Sugar Company, Limited.
	San José	George Sharp.
Ancon	Caudevilla	Sociedad Agrícola de Caudevilla.
Cerro Azul	Santa Barbara	British Sugar Company, Limited.
	Arona	José Beltran.
Huanchaco	Chiquitoy	Victor Larco Herrera.
	Chiclia	Larco Herrera Bros.

EXHIBIT OF ALCOHOL APPLIANCES AT LIMA.

Consul C. V. HERDLISKA, of Callao, under date of August 22, 1902, says he has been officially advised by the executive committee of the International Exhibition of Industrial Appliances of Alcohol, to be held in Lima, that the Government of Peru has postponed the inauguration of the exhibition, which had been fixed for the 1st of November, 1902, until the 1st of January, 1903. The particulars of this exhibition were reported to the Department by Vice-Consul JOSEPH C. CREE under date of April 16, 1902.

UNITED STATES.

TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICA.

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Following is the latest statement, from figures compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, United States Treasury Department, showing the value of the trade between the United States and Latin-American countries. The report is for the month of August, 1902, with a comparative statement for the corresponding month of the previous year; also for the eight months ending August, 1902, as compared with the same period of 1901. It should be explained that the figures from the various custom-houses showing imports and exports for any one month are not received at the Treasury Department until about the 20th of the following month, and some time is necessarily consumed in compilation and printing, so that returns for the month of August, for example, are not published until some time in October.

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Articles and countries.	August—		Eight months ending August—	
	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.
Chemicals:				
Logwood (*Palo campeche; Pão de campeche; Campeche*):				
Mexico	....	....	$3,100	$13,486
Coal, bituminous (*Carbón bituminoso; Carvão bituminoso; Charbon de terre*):				
Mexico	$435	$192	38,667	24,683
Cocoa (*Cacao; Coco ou cacao crú; Cacao*):				
Central America	357	233	2,165	3,169
Brazil	111,703	76,888	645,330	435,062
Other South America	283,343	237,971	1,650,135	1,753,891
Coffee (*Café; Café; Café*):				
Central America	336,757	243,614	6,361,363	4,349,785
Mexico	63,279	90,726	1,793,116	2,421,195
Brazil	4,316,254	3,233,129	29,313,593	31,761,108
Other South America	1,170,513	280,275	5,226,559	3,022,461
Fibers:				
Cotton, unmanufactured (*Algodón en rama; Algodão em rama; Coton, non manufacturé*):				
South America	35,845	2,313	315,715	313,016
Sisal grass (*Henequén; Henequen; Hennequen*):				
Mexico	660,541	681,441	5,779,946	8,841,806
Fruits:				
Bananas (*Plátanos; Bananas; Bananes*):				
Central America	258,462	265,659	2,000,451	1,888,008
Cuba	59,460	72,862	465,480	588,395
South America	43,995	44,228	416,462	395,764
Oranges (*Naranjas; Laranjas; Oranges*):				
Mexico	2,786	87	5,920	7,069
Cuba	....	2	750	375
Fur skins (*Pieles finas; Pelles; Fourrures*):				
South America	26,308	12,827	94,999	186,521
Hides and skins (*Cueros y pieles; Couros e pelles; Cuirs et peaux*):				
Central America	72,640	65,922	324,674	374,571
Mexico	2,951,163	235,669	2,222,993	2,511,848
South America	1,244,973	1,046,230	7,612,728	8,622,258
India rubber, crude (*Goma elástica; Borracha crua; Caoutchouc*):				
Central America	57,674	32,826	474,443	54,883
Mexico	7,139	7,976	89,641	77,474
Brazil	577,799	674,778	12,282,690	10,906,545
Other South America	59,624	19,418	378,145	267,535
Lead, in pigs, bars, etc. (*Plomo en galápagos, barras, etc.; Chumbo em linguados, barras, etc.; Plombs en saumons, en barres, etc.*):				
Mexico	233,215	150,325	1,966,523	2,621,155
Sugar, not above No. 16 Dutch standard (*Azúcar, no superior de la escala holandesa; Assucar, não superior ao No. 16 de padrão hollandez; Sucre, pas au-dessus du type hollandais No. 16*):				
Central America	23,735	11,172	83,060	126,406
Mexico	179	221	32,578	7,626
Cuba	1,440,774	5,627,003	27,227,412	21,266,788
Brazil	....	568	4,904,708	3,224,038
Other South America	243,040	358,805	3,756,072	3,541,797

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	August—		Eight months ending August—	
	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.
Tobacco, leaf (*Tabaco en rama; Tabaco em folha; Tabac en feuilles*):				
Mexico	$8,945	$6,852	$39,666	$38,883
Cuba	573,279	552,390	6,551,783	5,863,007
Wood, mahogany (*Caoba; Mogno; Acajou*):				
Central America	13,083	1,061	475,635	175,406
Mexico	34,770	15,860	339,631	240,671
Cuba	23,853	36,159	163,447	289,960
South America	1,164	200	25,724	6,783
Wool (*Lana; Lá; Laine*):				
South America—				
Class 1 (clothing)	197,728	6,832	1,062,248	2,278,207
Class 2 (combing)	4,456	....	43,691	22,233
Class 3 (carpet)	36,584	51,813	498,059	630,366

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE.

Agricultural implements (*Instrumentos de agricultura; Instrumentos de agricultura; Machines agricoles*):				
Central America	$1,585	$7,813	$7,668	$19,980
Mexico	14,902	28,035	128,024	211,131
Cuba	6,036	1,864	55,561	29,847
Argentina	349,564	419,001	1,055,704	1,287,802
Brazil	1,615	3,928	9,529	22,330
Chile	9,981	33,388	42,786	94,016
Colombia	9	132	410	957
Venezuela	173	36	2,081	993
Other South America	36,958	15,999	80,392	88,059
Breadstuffs:				
Corn (*Maíz; Milho; Maïs*):				
Central America	3,600	1,307	46,902	24,264
Mexico	172,159	102	751,360	2,497
Cuba	92,030	44,420	623,588	665,164
South America	68,640	1,098	85,252	24,603
Wheat (*Trigo; Trigo; Blé*):				
Central America	4,085	2,792	22,381	25,975
Mexico	218	....	353	6,470
South America	42,805	20,160	850,837	236,739
Wheat flour (*Harina de trigo; Farinha de trigo; Farine de blé*):				
Central America	48,752	85,247	611,573	689,703
Mexico	13,605	25,397	111,246	147,236
Cuba	237,910	205,416	1,433,623	1,451,020
Brazil	193,211	204,750	1,778,981	1,523,373
Colombia	15,054	5,180	147,722	148,190
Other South America	299,164	202,315	1,646,438	1,119,760
Carriages, etc.:				
Carriages, cars, etc., and parts of (*Carruages, carros y sus accesorios; Carruagens, carros e partes de carros; Voitures, wagons et leurs parties*):				
Central America	10,235	5,765	86,427	27,892
Mexico	77,998	140,137	646,728	1,001,516
Cuba	14,225	10,874	265,704	152,744
Argentina	24,553	14,962	110,852	352,666
Brazil	11,997	1,080	71,500	16,838
Chile	1,574	570	199,664	113,690
Colombia	817	2,324	13,043	17,150
Venezuela	8,827	433	17,308	9,527
Other South America	5,075	14,611	153,969	42,326
Cycles and parts of (*Bicicletas y sus accesorios; Bicyclos e accessorios; Bicyclettes et leurs parties*):				
Central America	121	131	3,734	2,133
Mexico	2,537	1,941	16,636	18,320
Cuba	1,767	1,113	8,243	9,390
Argentina	260	396	4,762	5,689
Brazil	83	412	4,428	4,046
Colombia	75	....	575	740
Venezuela	....	2	1,306	309
Other South America	2,425	1,724	18,799	13,783
Copper (*Cobre; Cobre; Cuivre*):				
Mexico	102,020	111,267	290,091	515,000

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	August—		Eight months ending August—	
	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.
Cottons:				
Cotton, unmanufactured (*Algodón non manufacturado; Algodão não manufacturado; Coton, non manufacturé*):				
Mexico	$4,869	$110,898	$776,016	$1,424,266
Cotton cloths (*Tejidos de algodón; Fazendas de algodão; Coton manufacturé*):				
Central America	37,889	75,191	480,073	621,576
Mexico	20,075	25,079	152,014	159,128
Cuba	20,084	24,861	205,698	140,582
Argentine Republic	9,858	5,970	75,575	55,924
Brazil	33,099	40,370	202,728	426,411
Chile	12,638	43,182	351,920	318,344
Colombia	70,390	193,315	835,082	755,374
Venezuela	22,340	14,735	431,711	317,905
Other South America	34,262	35,202	196,637	237,108
Wearing apparel (*Ropa de algodon; Roupa de algodao; Vêtements en coton*):				
Central America	38,683	22,749	327,901	213,066
Mexico	34,409	42,395	307,250	287,634
Cuba	12,214	10,882	102,294	103,309
Argentine Republic	14,573	20,413	46,599	150,368
Brazil	5,609	5,110	23,553	51,718
Chile	1,199	1,770	11,505	21,486
Colombia	4,331	7,634	37,647	55,164
Venezuela	893	1,125	13,765	14,118
Other South America	6,757	3,624	38,861	29,026
Electric and scientific apparatus (*Aparatos eléctricos y científicos; Apparelhos eléctricos e scientificos; Appareils électriques et scientifiques*):				
Central America	3,020	4,565	53,783	41,019
Mexico	12,342	38,200	244,094	292,912
Argentine Republic	10,834	11,468	112,965	68,480
Brazil	7,479	9,934	188,451	211,076
Chile	3,041	3,647	25,251	31,629
Venezuela	2,265	913	14,954	18,556
Other South America	5,930	8,303	112,547	78,654
Iron and steel, manufactures of:				
Steel rails (*Carriles de acero; Trilhos de aço; Rails d'acier*):				
Central America	8,198	4,290	131,534	7,478
Mexico	99,600	47,257	912,586	345,312
South America	75,306	3,000	1,296,277	77,871
Builders' hardware, and saws and tools (*Materiales de metal para construcción, sierras y herramientas; Ferragens, serras e ferramentas; Matériaux de construction en fer et acier, scies et outils*):				
Central America	6,819	9,160	81,722	80,169
Mexico	31,241	64,013	382,482	543,626
Cuba	31,499	23,428	249,020	233,996
Argentine Republic	34,455	19,590	176,243	133,825
Brazil	8,072	18,681	83,539	118,587
Chile	6,154	6,204	79,803	70,885
Colombia	4,795	3,578	38,548	30,975
Venezuela	4,380	1,234	30,038	16,892
Other South America	17,338	18,578	117,072	91,189
Sewing machines and parts of (*Máquinas de coser y accesorios; Machinas de coser e accessorios; Machines à coudre et leurs parties*):				
Central America	2,628	3,338	20,445	17,652
Mexico	39,033	42,790	237,315	262,179
Cuba	9,083	3,360	49,999	76,865
Argentine Republic	17,019	8,657	110,210	104,103
Brazil	3,558	5,309	24,350	39,862
Colombia	1,246	1,899	10,206	10,833
Other South America	15,602	13,006	135,010	102,638
Steam engines and parts of (*Locomotoras y accesorios; Locomotivas e accessorios; Locomotifs et leurs parties*):				
Central America	....	....	81,195	14,450
Mexico	225,979	105,636	211,259	626,615
Cuba	6,540	....	71,140	93,540
Brazil	....	....	49,054	14,200
Colombia	....	....	....	21,400
Other South America	....	....	77,623	374,785
Typewriting machines and parts of (*Máquinas de escribir y accesorios; Machinas de escribir e accessorios; Machines à écrire et leurs parties*):				
Central America	603	463	3,581	3,852
Mexico	9,852	19,488	64,059	106,320

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	August—		Eight months ending August—	
	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.
Iron and steel, manufacturers of—Continued.				
Typewriting machines and parts of, etc.—Continued.				
Cuba	$3,214	$972	$25,002	$22,840
Argentine Republic	1,053	1,464	11,423	19,688
Brazil	539	1,116	4,269	8,593
Colombia	262	572	1,924	2,611
Other South America	1,312	4,472	26,585	20,675
Leather, other than sole (*Cuero distinto del de suelo; Couro não para solas; Cuirs, autres que pour semelles*):				
Central America	1,134	3,427	18,218	40,863
Mexico	431	826	7,964	9,556
Cuba	5,624	5,853	58,158	50,942
Argentina	8,796	3,782	54,172	38,111
Brazil	4,140	6,774	72,158	122,775
Chile	2,235	860	19,139	18,374
Colombia	43	1,256	5,402	9,957
Venezuela	2,595	483	25,151	20,012
Other South America	3,725	2,701	18,452	19,007
Boots and shoes (*Calzado; Calçado; Chaussures*):				
Central America	7,362	7,102	90,824	69,336
Mexico	45,672	51,839	329,881	450,584
Colombia	3,408	5,912	29,763	45,445
Other South America	10,113	3,527	68,632	52,290
Naval stores:				
Rosin, tar, etc. (*Resina y alquitrán; Resina e alcatrão; Résine et goudron*):				
Central America	614	1,046	6,438	7,294
Mexico	328	1,065	7,772	11,055
Cuba	2,365	1,831	14,881	16,702
Argentina	5,889	26,247	119,153	85,864
Brazil	8,229	16,038	103,375	144,851
Chile	185	241	8,122	12,137
Colombia	734	1,344	10,329	9,022
Venezuela	2,389	87	16,542	12,116
Other South America	3,323	2,699	54,994	32,575
Turpentine (*Aguarrás; Agua-raz; Térébenthine*):				
Central America	460	739	4,034	6,354
Mexico	228	292	2,127	2,163
Cuba	7,655	1,484	29,521	16,911
Argentina	2,374	13,323	70,008	73,265
Brazil	2,970	5,025	35,416	46,930
Chile	2,271	4,232	23,338	23,418
Colombia	106	630	4,208	4,226
Venezuela	464	213	3,965	2,304
Other South America	3,750	4,657	28,566	16,674
Oils, mineral, crude (*Aceites minerales, crudos; Oleos mineraes, crús; Huiles minérales, brutes*):				
Mexico	33,472	520	273,082	281,869
Cuba	53	....	186,408	227,115
Oils, mineral, refined or manufactured (*Aceites minerales, refinados ó manufacturados; Oleos mineraes, refinados ou manufacturados; Huiles minerales, raffinées ou manufacturées*):				
Central America	10,062	9,871	105,668	106,604
Mexico	13,286	17,603	121,597	131,985
Cuba	14,631	10,604	148,240	124,526
Argentina	77,388	129,688	709,174	762,930
Brazil	160,090	236,270	1,116,840	1,362,194
Chile	36,771	49,901	423,691	436,925
Colombia	3,094	6,099	55,286	75,435
Venezuela	9,790	5,577	88,103	74,771
Other South America	51,529	75,841	346,369	406,464
Oils, vegetable (*Aceites vegetales; Oleos vegetaes; Huiles végétales*):				
Central America	151	1,314	4,957	7,518
Mexico	68,025	47,040	574,255	501,104
Cuba	1,674	2,196	25,558	23,623
Argentina	....	....	31,902	19,378
Brazil	26,785	42,512	256,916	291,368
Chile	126	85	13,040	12,054
Other South America	11,154	16,500	112,393	121,255
Provisions, comprising meat and dairy products:				
Beef, canned (*Carne de vaca en latas; Carne de vacca em latas; Bœuf conservé*):				
Central America	1,736	5,348	19,360	19,119
Mexico	1,783	2,175	23,525	14,757
Cuba	625	177	5,975	2,723

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	August—		Eight months ending August—	
	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.
Provisions, comprising meat and dairy products—Continued.				
Beef, canned, etc.—Continued.				
Argentina				$126
Brazil	$1,302	$652	$5,782	4,626
Colombia	566	477	3,737	6,338
Other South America	1,688	1,813	13,350	16,679
Beef, salted or pickled (*Carne de vaca, salada ó en salmuera; Carne de vacca, salgada ou em salmoura; Bœuf salé ou en saumure*):				
Central America	3,361	4,570	28,773	26,785
Mexico	39	60	1,087	371
Cuba	209	86	3,983	4,472
Brazil	36	112	969	273
Chile	353	596	2,199	4,073
Colombia	727	1,544	9,405	12,874
Other South America	13,539	21,828	117,850	133,511
Tallow (*Sebo; Sebo; Suif*):				
Central America	8,728	9,606	59,858	87,383
Mexico	7,654	1,205	33,924	19,924
Cuba	373		1,985	6,433
Brazil	1,100	60	6,773	20,856
Chile		1,166	6,476	2,010
Colombia	452		4,837	2,160
Other South America	4,725	4,442	34,849	29,034
Bacon (*Tocino; Toucinho; Lard fumé*):				
Central America	3,056	2,393	19,922	17,915
Mexico	3,756	3,182	22,761	20,579
Cuba	23,302	18,648	277,746	259,110
Brazil	11,703	9,627	133,629	115,490
Colombia	15	46	1,803	1,455
Other South America	1,763	247	15,448	20,772
Hams (*Jamones; Presunto; Jambons*):				
Central America	2,266	1,899	21,873	18,884
Mexico	4,759	5,405	33,061	38,800
Cuba	61,993	55,695	386,858	340,652
Brazil	190	149	3,951	1,997
Colombia	1,747	1,207	11,851	9,984
Venezuela	3,080	2,098	28,034	18,156
Other South America	3,438	3,697	22,316	26,565
Pork (*Carne de puerco; Carne de porco; Porc*):				
Central America	12,237	8,401	67,262	72,356
Cuba	45,163	34,441	389,360	240,867
Brazil		2,792	69	5,974
Colombia	1,531	1,230	9,556	10,004
Other South America	25,278	23,834	170,518	190,851
Lard (*Manteca; Banha; Saindoux*):				
Central America	14,072	22,945	118,474	126,613
Mexico	57,344	38,394	324,070	376,672
Cuba	141,908	146,740	23,234,282	1,495,318
Argentina	73	421	8,838	3,754
Brazil	85,344	80,826	815,469	679,285
Chile	996	2,652	48,090	36,353
Colombia	8,872	9,442	71,872	71,217
Venezuela	42,241	13,194	286,267	200,865
Other South America	37,844	29,404	258,559	296,235
Butter (*Mantequilla; Manteiga; Beurre*):				
Central America	3,437	2,620	28,678	24,332
Mexico	2,990	6,561	43,239	60,625
Cuba	1,422	2,218	15,009	21,781
Brazil	16,344	16,587	110,632	79,537
Colombia	1,235	1,015	10,001	8,969
Venezuela	7,484	2,069	58,139	54,474
Other South America	3,124	517	17,376	13,134
Cheese (*Queso; Queijo; Fromage*):				
Central America	1,717	1,516	15,999	14,278
Mexico	3,522	6,891	23,396	38,861
Cuba	1,482	512	18,879	11,883
Brazil			17	
Colombia	743	909	5,642	6,320
Other South America	752	25	4,274	1,316
Tobacco, unmanufactured (*Tabaco no manufacturado; Tabaco não manufacturado; Tabac non manufacturé*):				
Central America	1,473	2,560	23,627	27,806
Mexico	6,859	19,222	80,425	145,975
Argentina		2,675	7,739	12,276
Colombia	2,920	2,149	17,833	25,651
Other South America	4,935	6,295	60,780	56,683

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	August—		Eight months ending August—	
	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.
Provisions, comprising meat and dairy products—Continued.				
Tobacco, manufactures of (*Manufacturas de tabaco; Manufacturas de tabaco; Tabac fabriqué*):				
Central America	$5,138	$7,334	$41,306	$42,669
Mexico	518	647	9,362	8,255
Cuba	18,091	6,098	123,020	85,962
Argentina	....	....	5,318	....
Brazil	62	....	162	342
Colombia	401	7,687	11,899	23,928
Other South America	2,515	1,472	39,248	25,941
Wood and manufactures of:				
Wood, unmanufactured (*Madera no manufacturada; Madeira não manufacturada; Bois brut*):				
Central America	3,213	3,641	39,983	35,841
Mexico	28,261	57,870	310,058	485,335
Cuba	541	8,266	26,414	138,181
Argentina	496	825	26,210	34,284
Brazil	....	....	....	890
Chile	1,500	....	2,460	....
Colombia	....	1,947	7,346	10,548
Other South America	7,188	....	93,001	34,430
Lumber (*Maderas; Madeiras; Bois de construction*):				
Central America	8,658	4,449	33,871	35,650
Mexico	73,945	120,541	672,185	1,063,223
Cuba	82,901	43,484	517,968	639,199
Argentina	56,445	83,514	893,477	602,368
Brazil	27,444	21,762	168,554	249,919
Chile	7,274	27,698	86,649	103,811
Colombia	5,108	5,079	33,378	26,445
Venezuela	1,755	201	14,265	1,091
Other South America	73,495	26,949	365,573	299,092
Furniture (*Muebles; Mobilia; Meubles*):				
Central America	2,652	4,126	37,954	33,877
Mexico	39,645	51,087	377,771	409,900
Cuba	25,467	21,315	199,970	186,599
Argentina	12,840	10,039	47,339	52,374
Brazil	3,027	1,464	13,266	10,772
Chile	3,115	1,319	13,060	10,579
Colombia	2,384	2,426	15,868	13,097
Venezuela	1,844	1,670	11,488	6,748
Other South America	6,571	2,583	28,458	25,716

CONSULAR TRADE REPORTS.

The following reports are furnished the International Bureau of the American Republics by the various Latin-American consular officers at the ports mentioned.

According to data furnished by the Consul of Ecuador at San Francisco, Cal., the exports from that port to the ports of Ecuador during the month of July, 1902, consisted of 11,696 packages of merchandise, weighing 536,004 kilograms, valued at $23,892.84. The annexed tables give these shipments in detail by ports, as well as a recapitulation of the business done during the month:

Articles.	Quantity.	Weight.	Value.
GUAYAQUIL.		*Kilos.*	
Beer ... boxes..	10	300	$42.50
Brooms ... rolls..	20	820	135.00
Flour ... sacks..	5,100	228,700	8,797.50
Gasoline ... tank..	1	380	26.20
Groceries ... packages..	216	9,357	1,515.25
Powdered marble ... sacks..	50	4,650	100.00
Shoes ... boxes..	1	2	6.00
Sulphuric acid ... drums..	2	1,634	36.00
Wines and liquors ... packages..	91	3,572	372.25
Total ... do...	5,491	249,415	11,030.70

Articles.	Quantity.	Weight.	Value.
MANTA.		*Kilos.*	
Empty sacks ... packages..	4	1,190	$130.72
Flour ... sacks..	200	9,000	350.00
Groceries ... packages..	1	60	5.40
Potatoes ... sacks..	100	6,345	165.00
Tallow candles ... boxes..	8	336	60.60
Wines and liquors ... packages..	4	176	21.00
Total ... do....	317	17,107	735.72
BOLIVAR.			
Wines and liquors ... kegs..	40	1,480	180.00
RECAPITULATION.			
Beer ... boxes..	10	300	42.50
Brooms ... rolls..	20	820	135.00
Empty sacks ... packages..	4	1,190	130.72
Flour ... sacks..	5,300	237,700	9,147.50
Gasoline ... tank..	1	380	26.20
Groceries ... packages..	217	9,417	1,520.65
Potatoes ... sacks..	100	6,345	165.00
Powdered marble ... do....	50	4,650	100.00
Shoes ... boxes..	1	2	6.00
Sulphuric acid ... drums..	2	1,634	36.00
Tallow candles ... boxes..	8	336	60.60
Wines and liquors ... packages..	135	5,228	576.25
Total ... do....	5,848	268,002	11,946.42

According to data furnished by the Consul of Ecuador at San Francisco, California, the exports from that port to the ports of Ecuador during the month of August, 1902, consisted of 9,044 packages of merchandise, weighing 429,783 kilograms, valued at $22,019.27. The annexed tables give these shipments in detail, by ports, as well as a recapitulation of the business done during the month:

Articles.	Quantity.	Weight.	Value.
GUAYAQUIL.		*Kilos.*	
Brooms ... bundles..	37	1,610	$348.75
Casks ... packages..	85	9,152	980.00
Cordage ... rolls..	54	6,357	1,343.18
Flour ... sacks..	,080	315,440	11,096.00
Gasoline ... tank..	1	377	26.20
Groceries ... packages..	142	11,280	1,526.75
Lard ... barrels..	70	13,599	2,107.57
Powder ... kegs..	200	2,500	300.00
Stationery ... packages..	7	717	190.87
Tallow ... barrels..	39	8,023	949.00
Wines ... packages..	85	4,541	412.80
Total ...	7,800	373,596	19,281.12
MANTA.			
Flour ... sacks..	400	18,200	712.50
Groceries ... packages..	89	4,193	275.00
Wines ... do....	100	4,800	565.00
Total ...	589	27,193	1,552.50
ESMERALDAS.			
Flour ... sacks..	622	28,251	1,073.75
Groceries ... packages..	33	843	111.90
Total ...	655	28,994	1,185.85
RECAPITULATION.			
Brooms ... bundles..	37	1,610	348.75
Casks ... packages..	85	9,152	980.00
Cordage ... rolls..	54	6,357	1,343.18
Flour ... sacks..	8,102	381,791	12,882.25

Articles.	Quantity.	Weight.	Value.
RECAPITULATION—continued.		*Kilos.*	
Gasoline.....tank..	1	377	$26.20
Groceries.....packages..	264	16,316	1,913.65
Lard.....barrels..	70	13,599	2,107.57
Powder.....kegs..	200	2,500	300.00
Stationery.....packages..	7	717	190.87
Tallow.....barrels..	39	8,023	949.00
Wines.....packages..	185	9,341	977.80
Total	9,044	429,783	22,019.27

Reports from the Mexican Consul at San Francisco show that the imports into the United States from the Republic of Mexico, through the port of San Francisco, during the month of July, 1902, consisted of mineral products to the value of $246,724, Mexican silver, and other products valued at $74,030, *pesos*, or a total of $320,754, as is shown in detail in the following table:

	Quantity.	Value.
MINERAL PRODUCTS.		*Pesos.*
Argentiferous ores		81,865
Auriferous ores		5,410
Gold bullion		7,967
Silver bullion		151,482
Total		246,724
SUNDRY PRODUCTS.		
American goods returned		578
Bananas		87
Beeswax.....pounds..	384	81
Books		10
Cascalote		6,054
Cheese.....pounds..	20	5
Clay manufactures		14
Coffee.....pounds..	70,970	7,214
Copper, scraps.....do....	1,000	39
Drugs, etc		7,932
Fish		644
Flasks for mercury		542
Fruits		332
Glycerin.....gallons..	176,854	19,749
Hair		185
Hides and skins.....pounds..	216,237	21,765
Horns		152
Lead.....pounds..	50,626	1,667
Lemons		1,776
Live animals		167
Machinery		200
Marine plants.....tons..	16	1,805
Peas.....quintals..	402	482
Raw material for glue		135
Raw material for paper		10
Residue of cocoanut oil.....pounds..	67,825	307
Rubber, crude.....do....	650	284
Salt.....do....	299,081	695
Shellfish		112
Shells		216
Sole leather		743
Sugar.....pounds..	655	20
Wooden wares		28
Total		74,030

The exports from San Francisco during the same period consisted of American merchandise invoiced at $100,276, and foreign products reexported to the value of $4,910. This trade in detail was as follows:

AMERICAN MERCHANDISE.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Acids		$592	Manufacture of—		
Barley...quintals	369	186	Lead		$123
Beer, bottled...dozen	2	3	Leather		488
Belting		524	Linen		382
Bicycles		96	Paper		937
Birds		145	Rubber		119
Blacking		52	Straw		18
Boilers, etc		1,888	Tin		169
Books		290	Wood		997
Brandy...gallons	500	1,243	Mats		616
Brass		538	Mercury...pounds	20,975	12,100
Brooms		95	Milk		261
Butter...pounds	1,982	400	Musical instruments		40
Cacao		98	Nails, cut...pounds	10,400	315
Calicoes...yards	16,100	820	Nails, wire...do	26,600	807
Candles...pounds	68	5	Nuts		192
Canned fish		741	Oils...gallons	1,500	503
Canned meats...pounds	1,120	440	Onions...quintals	27	22
Carriages		174	Oysters		136
Cars		398	Paints		846
Cattle		100	Paper clips		38
Cement...barrels	89	211	Patent medicines		126
Cheese...pounds	13,916	1,614	Plows		409
Coal...tons	25	332	Pork...pounds	104	12
Codfish...pounds	420	30	Potatoes...quintals	895	734
Cognac...gallons	12	20	Powder		2,152
Coke...tons	5	80	Prunes...pounds	1,559	79
Cordage...pounds	3,516	542	Pumps		145
Cotton clothing		210	Raisins...pounds	2,464	177
Crackers...pounds	9,065	445	Rubber tubes		1,699
Doors and windows		143	Sacks		598
Dried apples...pounds	150	19	Safes	1	75
Drugs, etc		1,590	Salmon...pounds	8,160	563
Envelopes, etc		395	Scales		186
Firearms		507	Seeds		200
Flour...barrels	295	964	Shoes...pairs	396	884
Fruits		1,282	Soap...pounds	1,000	35
Furniture		430	Sole leather...do	848	220
Furs		65	Spirits of turpentine.gallons	20	15
Glass		1,402	Springs		33
Grease		898	Starch...pounds	1,639	78
Groceries		865	Steel, in bars...do	33,440	1,131
Ham...pounds	2,297	315	Steel plates...do	17,237	546
Hay...tons	21	238	Stoves		48
Hops...pounds	50	10	Tallow...pounds	33,238	1,974
Ink		232	Tar...barrels	6	24
Iron:			Tin plates...pounds	5,050	248
Cast		2,510	Tools		509
In bars...pounds	5,670	180	Typewriters		219
In sheets...do	8,440	257	Varnish...gallons	90	109
Tubing		587	Vegetables		1,849
Lamps		103	Vinegar...gallons	369	59
Lard...pounds	400	32	Whisky...do	439	1,057
Locks		568	Wine, in kegs...do	8,483	3,603
Machinery		15,143	Wine, in bottles...dozen	38	123
Malt		74	Wire...pounds	47,560	1,244
Manufactures of—			Wood		15,022
Clay		158	Yeast...pounds	689	210
Copper		608			
Cotton		389	Total		100,276
Iron		2,502			

FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Aguardiente...gallons	385	$555	Manufacture of—		
Beer and ale...do	454	370	Straw		$104
Bottles		381	Mats...yards	400	36
Cacao...pounds	154	26	Mineral water...gallons	150	60
Caustic soda...do	19,273	448	Musical instruments		38
Cement...do	118,017	482	Pepper...pounds	1,115	167
Cognac...gallons	23	73	Rice...do	6,497	99
Firecrackers		22	Sacks		170
Iron in sheets...pounds	5,211	144	Spices	1,894	387
Manufactures of—			Tea		206
Jute		572			
Metal		480	Total		4,910

entered the harbor of New York, bringing 54,595 packages of merchandise. During the same period 16 vessels cleared from the port of New York, carrying 130,739 packages of merchandise destined to Mexican ports. The imports in detail from Mexico to New York during the month referred to were as follows:

Alligator skins	bales	127	Hides, loose	bales	8,400
Bones	packages	1,435	Honey	barrels	544
Broom root	bales	3,529	Ixtle	bales	3,088
Cedar	logs	419	Jalap	sacks	24
Chicle gum	bales	789	Lead bullion	bars	8,320
Cigars	boxes	107	Mahogany	logs	101
Coffee	sacks	3,300	Metals		128
Copper bullion	bars	480	Ores	sacks	12,025
Deerskins	bales	162	Rubber, crude	bales	119
Fustic	logs	3,733	Sarsaparilla	do	154
Goatskins	bales	865	Tecali marble	pieces	148
Hair	do	94	Tobacco, leaf	bales	213
Henequen	do	1,000	Vanilla	boxes	111
Hides	do	5,170			

Reports furnished by the Mexican Consul at Nogales, Arizona, show that the imports into Mexico through the port of Nogales during July, 1902, amounted to $119,510, consisting of the following merchandise:

Amimal products	$10,888
Arms and explosives	5,091
Beverages	1,742
Chemical products	14,597
Machinery, and parts thereof	13,184
Mineral products	23,379
Paper and paper products	3,625
Textile products	18,203
Vegetable products	16,395
Vehicles	5,891
Sundries	6,515
Total	119,510

This merchandise originated in the following countries:

Austria	$417
Belgium	15
England	14,669
France	6,185
Germany	6,543
Japan	60
United States	91,621
Total	119,510

The duties collected by the Mexican Government on the goods mentioned amounted to $55,329.23 Mexican silver.

The exports from Mexico to the United States through the port of Nogales in July, 1902, amounted to $922,350 Mexican silver, and consisted of the following products:

Articles.		Quantity.	Value, Mexican silver.
Copper bullion	pounds..	5,364,388	$643,732
Cattle	head..	18	188
Fruits	pounds..	1,386	23
Gold bullion and dust	ounces..	7,911	158,239
Hides, salted	pounds..	107,558	10,924
Lead ores	do....	91,383	3,656
Leaf tobacco	do....	1,495	542
Lime	do....	1,385	10
Mescal	gallons.,	99	83
Ores			56,954
Silver bullion	ounces..	90,443	47,935
Sole leather	pounds..	320	64
Total			922,360

Reports furnished by the Mexican Consul at Nogales, Arizona, show that the imports into Mexico through the port of Nogales during August, 1902, amounted to $157,159, consisting of the following merchandise:

Animal products	$16,235
Arms and explosives	281
Beverages	1,881
Chemical products	17,707
Machinery and parts thereof	16,035
Mineral products	38,830
Paper and paper products	1,880
Textile products	29,925
Vegetable products	11,815
Vehicles	32,954
Sundries	5,616
Total	157,159

This merchandise originated in the following countries:

Austria	$316
Ecuador	300
England	11,554
France	10,531
Germany	12,744
Spain	89
United States	121,625
Total	157,159

The duties collected by the Mexican Government on the goods mentioned amounted to $59,379.84, Mexican silver.

The exports from Mexico to the United States through the port of Nogales in August, 1902, amounted to $819,393, Mexican silver, and consisted of the following products:

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, Mexican silver.
Copper bullion ... pounds..	5,475,826	$657,001
Cattle ... head..	61	746
Fruits ... pounds..	1,310	33
Gold bullion and dust ... ounces..	3,115	62,315
Hides, salted ... pounds..	168,081	13,814
Lead ores ... do....	44,564	1,782
Leaf tobacco ... do....	3,021	1,067
Lime ... do....	36,400	182
Ores ...	....	53,441
Silver bullion ... ounces..	54,664	28,972
Salt ... pounds..	10,800	40
Total ...	....	819,393

The Mexican Consul at Pascagoula, Mississippi, states that the shipments of lumber from that port to the Mexican ports of Veracruz and Progreso during the month of August, 1902, amounted to $15,746.

The Mexican Consul at Philadelphia advises that the merchandise exported from that port to Mexican ports during the month of August, 1902, consisted of 2,990,000 kilos of coal, valued at $9,332.50.

During the month of September, 1902, the following articles were exported:

	Weight.	Value.
	Kilos.	
Coal ...	5,705,000	$16,511.25
Oil ...	3,567,882	59,789.57
Powder ...	89,007	19,800.00
Silk tassels ...	....	61.50

The Mexican Consul at New Orleans reports that during the month of August, 1902, five vessels entered the port of New Orleans, proceeding from the Mexican ports of Isla del Carmen, Tonalá, and Veracruz, bringing the following products:

Coffee ... sacks..	110
In ballast ... tons..	869
Do ... do...	1,524
Mahogany (769 logs) ... do...	323
Mahogany (109 logs) ... do...	217

During the same month, four vessels cleared from the port of New Orleans destined to the Mexican ports of Tampico and Veracruz, carrying cargoes of lumber, glass, machinery, oil, and furniture.

The Consul-General of Nicaragua at San Francisco reports that the exports from San Francisco to Nicaraguan ports during the months of May, June, and July, 1902, consisted of 12,205 packages of merchandise, weighing 791,845 kilograms, valued at $58,378.77. The following tables show the movements of this merchandise in detail.

Articles.	May.			June.			July.		
	Quantity.	Weight.	Value.	Quantity.	Weight.	Value.	Quantity.	Weight.	Value.
TO CORINTO.									
		Kilos.			*Kilos.*			*Kilos.*	
Advertising matter..cases..	5	69		2	29				
Ammonia...do....							2	406	$90.00
Areated water...do....							4	268	22.00
Barbed wire...rolls..				300	13,500	$997.50			
Beer...cases..	30	2,632	$202.00	159	12,576	997.20	33	3,259	264.50
Brooms...bundles..				1	19	4.40	1	29	7.50
Caps...cases..	1	11	17.25	1	11	17.25			
Caustic soda...barrels..				8	2,440	157.20			
Clamps...kegs..				7	336	24.50			
Cloth...bundles..	25	4,512	2,295.66	24	3,864	2,022.16	27	4,617	2,363.99
Coal...sacks..	36	1,860	30.75						
Cork...do....							1	4	8
Dynamite...cases..	15	382	101.50						
Firecrackers...do....	20	354	90.00	7	591	128.75	51	999	28.00
Flour...sacks..	2,700	183,541	7,234.38	2,610	177,302	7,085.14	2,530	172,028	6,810.65
Furniture...cases..							6	250	78.00
Fuse for mines...do....	4	90	32.00	1	32	12.00			
Ginger ale...do....				3	198	17.25			
Groceries...packages..	127	5,276	1,142.14	180	6,967	1,165.31	84	3,368	661.78
Hardware...cases..	6	360	217.50	51	3,526	538.12	31	1,794	400.62
Hides...bundles..	2	85	287.00	1	51	260.50			
Hides, poisoned...do....	2	106	40.00						
Hops...cases..				1	37	7.90			
Lumber...bundles..							15	345	52.00
Mats...rolls..	12	766	81.00	15	547	80.50			
Mineral waters...cases..				4	272	23.00			
Oils...do....	30	6,249	815.85	31	6,297	815.34	42	7,767	923.77
Packing...bundles..							2	49	21.65
Paints...cases..	6	251	33.15						
Paper...do....							1	54	5.00
Pitch...packages..	50	11,123	271.36						
Potatoes...crates..	178	10,301	380.50	105	5,993	191.38	108	6,295	187.50
Powder...cases..				10	255	115.00			
Rattan...packages..				6	191	159.50			
Rice...sacks..	205	4,706	22.50	495	10,803	520.80			
Silicate of soda...barrels..				1	321	9.07			
Silk...packages..	3	126	1,195.18	3	181	1,752.00	2	104	1,079.00
Skins...bundles..							1	24	110.40
Soap...cases..							510	14,205	900.00
Spirits of turpentine.do....	6	258	41.40				2	84	14.60
Stationery...do....	1	161	71.97						
Staves...packages..				32	2,988	245.00	64	6,007	490.00
Sulphate of carbon..cases..							1	8	1.60
Sundries...do....	1	45	16.35	4	129	41.03	3	101	80.65
Tags...do....	1	2	5.00	1	6	5.26	6	30	26.40
Tallow...barrels..	100	21,660	2,603.80				100	21,289	2,620.47
Toys...cases..	3	142	54.07	1	29	8.50			
Varnish...do....	3	120	15.20				1	45	5.47
Wines and liquors, packages...	81	7,995	1,204.22	78	5,938	661.60	124	14,148	2,878.35
Total...	3,655	263,183	18,701.73	4,143	255,529	18,063.16	3,752	257,577	19,383.90
TO BLUEFIELDS.									
Advertising matter..cases..	2	14							
Wines and liquors, packages...	2	291	119.50						
Total...	4	305	119.50						
TO SAN JUAN DEL SUR.									
Beer...cases..				13	1,496	110.50			
Cattle...head..				2		204.70			
Flour...sacks..				155	10,540	440.60	455	30,940	1,085.48
Wines...cases..				14	1,784	181.20	12	518	88.00
Total...				184	13,793	937.00	467	31,458	1,173.48

The Consul of Nicaragua at Mobile, Alabama, reports that the exports to Bluefields, Nicaragua, through the port of Mobile, during August, 1902, amounted to $8,027 and consisted of the following articles:

Articles.	Quantity.	Weight	Value.
		Kilos.	
Beef..........barrels..	1		$14
Boiler and engine, complete	1		1,800
Canned meats..........cases..	100		240
Cheese..........do....	2	36	11
Coal..........tons..	28		84
Corn..........sacks..	15	945	30
Cotton pants..........bales..	1	12 doz.	45
Fixtures for gasoline engine			463
Flour..........barrels..	197		805
Hams..........packages..	3	69	21
Lanterns..........cases..	4		20
Pitch-pine lumber..........feet..	8,791		211
Potatoes..........barrels..	3		7
Rope..........coils..	2	212	49
Salmon..........cases..	2		8
Salt meat..........packages..	3	285	61
Sardines..........cases..	5		18
Soles..........pieces..	4,000		1,640
United States currency			2,500
Total			8,027

Commerce between these ports has increased to such an extent that the American Fruit and Transportation Company has put on another boat to ply regularly between Mobile and Bluefields.

The Consul-General of Venezuela at New York advises that the total shipments from the city of New York to the Republic of Venezuela during the month of August, 1902, consisted of 23,111 packages of merchandise, weighing 1,460,683 kilograms, valued at $246,835.41, as compared with 87,704 packages, weighing 5,293,131 kilograms, valued at $266,064.29, shipped in August, 1901. The following table shows the movement of this merchandise in August, 1901 and 1902:

Ports.	Articles.	1901.			1902.		
		Number of packages.	Weight.	Value.	Number of packages.	Weight.	Value.
			Kilos.	*Bolivares.*		*Kilos.*	*Bolivares.*
La Guaira	Merchandise	53,303	3,095,360.50	723,177.75	11,081	759,567.20	895,858.10
Do	Gold				3	25.50	75,000.00
Porto Cabello	Merchandise	9,578	442,075.50	125,908.40	3,004	139,426.00	45,335.00
Maracaibo	do	12,410	1,095,260.75	278,818.80	8,872	553,514.00	258,291.85
La Vela	do	3,972	195,788.25	40,085.15			
Guanta	do	272	20,299.00	3,680.00			
Cumaná	do	517	25,587.75	11,401.25	151	8,150.00	4,455.00
Carúpano	do	2,822	148,938.25	43,705.00			
Ciudad Bolivar	do	4,484	209,044.75	123,441.05			
Caño Colorado	do	346	60,776.00	28,354.05			
Total		87,704	5,293,130.75	1,378,571.45	23,111	1,460,682.70	1,278,939.95

This commerce of $246,835.41 in August, 1902, was made up of the following articles:

Articles.	Packages.	Weight.	Value.
		Kilos.	*Bolivares.*
Axes and agricultural implements	51	1,653.00	2,825.00
Barbed wire and clamps	43	1,829.00	587.80
Beer and hops	10	292.00	440.00
Blankets	59	8,091.00	600,000.00
Butter	178	9,171.00	12,750.00
Cement (Roman)	4	200.00	65.00
Coal	1,155	100,710.00	1,900.00
Cordage	387	15,018.00	14,233.60
Cotton drill:			
Colored and white	103	14,115.00	35,119.25
Rough and muslin	131	11,107.00	19,165.00
Drugs and perfumes	607	29,602.00	44,670.35
Fine hardware, etc	421	26,458.65	44,104.30
Flour, wheat	8,952	619,125.00	136,485.00
Forage	15	873.00	260.00
Glass and lamp ware	1,226	47,315.00	29,260.00
Gold coin	83	8,525.50	75,000.00
Hardware and carriages	563	92,683.90	44,357.30
Kerosene	5,790	216,981.00	30,670.00
Lard	1,594	74,638.00	69,285.00
Liquors	72	1,562.00	2,805.00
Live animals	1	7.00	165.00
Lumber (undressed)	131	10,897.00	1,090.00
Machinery and electrical supplies	514	54,813.40	36,270.45
Oils and paints	197	15,319.75	7,801.75
Printing supplies (paper, presses, and type)	210	15,895.50	5,768.00
Provisions	87	8,520.50	22,450.70
Sailcloth and ducking	74	8,862.00	17,675.00
Sewing machines, and parts thereof	47	2,647.00	3,500.00
Small fruits	44	2,779.00	755.00
Soap and candles	305	62,302.00	8,850.00
Sugar	6	403.00	275.00
Tobacco:			
Chewing tobacco	11	325.50	721.50
Leaf tobacco	92	4,170.00	5,884.95
Tobacco fillings	25	2,291.00	3,750.00
Total	23,111	1,460,682.70	1,278,939.95

The Consul-General of Venezuela at New York advises that the total shipments from the city of New York to the Republic of Venezuela during the month of September, 1902, consisted of 20,239 packages of merchandise, weighing 1,312,297.66 kilograms, valued at $132,015.91, as compared with 45,765 packages, weighing 2,710,168.91 kilograms, valued at $219,351.86 shipped in September, 1901. The following tables show the movement of this merchandise in September, 1901 and 1902:

Ports.	Articles.	1901.			1902.		
		Number of packages.	Weight.	Value.	Number of packages.	Weight.	Value.
			Kilos.	*Bolivares.*		*Kilos.*	*Bolivares.*
La Guaira	Merchandise.	15,984	977,112.41	405,627.15	12,089	821,589.76	336,088.50
Do	Silver				8	1,084.00	80,000.00
Porto Cabello	Merchandise.	7,388	310,561.75	98,086.45	1,684	114,373.40	56,320.60
Maracaibo	do	8,284	682,407.50	290,257.95	6,391	370,081.50	209,215.90
La Vela	do	988	52,390.00	22,752.50			
Guanta	do	164	8,666.50	3,060.00			
Cumaná	do	307	17,797.00	6,730.00			
Carúpano	do	1,600	93,645.00	41,035.25	67	5,169.00	2,395.25
Ciudad Bolivar	do	10,516	490,642.75	247,784.95			
Caño Colorado	do	534	76,946.00	21,203.90			
Total		45,765	2,710,168.91	1,136,538.15	20,239	312,297.66	684,020.25

This commerce of $132,015.91 in September, 1902, was made up of the following articles:

Articles.	Packages.	Weight.	Value.
		Kilos.	*Bolivares.*
Axes and agricultural implements	50	988.00	2,210.00
Barbed wire and clamps	81	19,340.90	9,001.35
Beer and hops	7	142.00	185.00
Blankets	135	14,692.50	48,305.65
Butter	219	11,519.20	17,030.00
Cordage	324	10,108.00	10,085.00
Cotton drill:			
Colored and white	122	13,229.25	31,622.70
Rough and muslin	148	12,725.00	23,495.00
Drugs and perfumes	232	9,981.70	28,916.50
Fine hardware, etc	350	16,783.26	35,487.50
Flour, wheat	8,428	628,935.00	134,395.00
Forage	63	5,688.00	955.00
Glass and lamp ware	56	2,009.50	3,033.25
Hardware and carriages	404	30,647.10	22,930.25
Kerosene	4,250	152,232.00	21,065.00
Lard	2,036	89,630.00	99,325.00
Liquors	29	1,434.00	1,690.00
Live animals	3	96.00	200.00
Lumber (undressed)	50	27,107.00	2,050.00
Machinery and electrical supplies	383	25,187.25	32,878.30
Oils and paints	203	19,340.90	9,001.55
Printing supplies (paper, presses, and type)	49	9,878.00	3,485.00
Provisions	1,713	81,134.50	37,168.30
Sailcloth and ducking	86	7,474.00	14,475.00
Sewing machines, and parts thereof	16	876.00	1,430.00
Silver coin	8	1,084.00	80,000.00
Small fruits	45	2,505.00	670.00
Soap and candles	653	128,898.00	13,030.00
Sugar	3	401.00	200.00
Tobacco:			
Chewing tobacco	50	568.00	915.00
Leaf tobacco	5	270.00	906.25
Tobacco fillings	38	3,099.00	5,040.00
Total	20,239	1,312,297.66	684,020.25

FOREIGN COMMERCE IN AUGUST, 1902.

The following is a statement of the imports into and exports from the United States for August, 1902, and for the eight months ending August 31, 1902, compared with those for the corresponding periods in previous years:

	August—		Eight months ending August—	
	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.
IMPORTS.				
Articles of food, and animals	$17,232,268	$18,253,993	$150,350,523	$132,873,738
Articles in a crude condition which enter into the various processes of domestic industry	24,346,126	26,690,415	198,700,620	226,748,545
Articles wholly or partially manufactured for use as materials in the manufactures and mechanic arts	7,803,066	7,578,363	54,794,758	59,714,518
Articles manufactured ready for consumption	12,865,701	14,578,476	89,848,346	107,194,102
Articles of voluntary use, luxuries, etc	10,880,056	11,822,274	85,956,509	87,882,634
Total imports of merchandise	73,127,217	78,923,521	579,650,756	614,413,537
EXPORTS.				
Domestic:				
Products of—				
Agriculture	65,706,161	50,783,014	583,243,495	458,941,445
Manufactures	31,642,686	33,776,920	267,853,957	279,532,992
Mining	4,212,308	2,701,486	27,384,201	23,640,452
Forest	4,361,471	5,109,975	35,057,480	34,140,345
Fisheries	390,910	466,026	3,075,508	3,266,505
Miscellaneous	133,235	129,151	2,975,224	3,840,998
Total domestic	106,446,771	92,966,572	919,589,865	803,362,737

	August—		Eight months ending August—	
	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.
EXPORTS—continued.				
Foreign:				
Free of duty	$754,130	$940,296	$10,611,330	$9,988,572
Dutiable	823,308	1,024,442	9,128,146	8,583,021
Total foreign	1,577,438	1,964,738	19,739,476	18,571,593
Total exports	108,024,209	94,931,310	939,329,341	821,934,330
GOLD AND SILVER.				
Gold:				
Imports	3,490,528	5,143,597	23,494,611	19,925,362
Exports	150,861	2,305,714	32,517,207	30,466,290
Silver:				
Imports	2,598,578	1,807,219	20,295,917	16,304,437
Exports	4,380,497	4,744,888	36,653,246	30,944,736
TONNAGE.				
Vessels entered:	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
Sailing	461,314	400,344	2,730,119	2,539,588
Steam	2,935,076	2,641,959	17,862,972	16,762,094
Vessels cleared:				
Sailing	376,627	401,401	2,744,808	2,576,451
Steam	2,914,315	2,689,547	17,867,866	16,802,924

The items include breadstuffs, cattle and hogs, provisions, cotton, and mineral oils, and the value of exports of all these items since January 1 shows a decrease of $126,468,681, comparing with the corresponding eight months in 1901. Each of these items shows a decrease, but breadstuffs contribute $84,256,028 of the total decrease, due in very great measure to the failure of the 1901 corn crop.

The month of August closes the cotton year in trade figures and the Department of Statistics has adopted the trade division, its export figures in this direction covering the twelve months ending with August. These indicate an outward cotton movement in volume nearly 100,000 bales ahead of 1901, but the value is $33,000,000 smaller as a result of a decline of 1 cent per pound in the average export price of the product. Notwithstanding this decline in price, cotton is easily again in the front rank of domestic products exported, having a total of $135,000,000 for the eight months ending with August, with breadstuffs second best with a total of $108,000,000.

The decrease in breadstuffs, as already noted, was due very directly to the failure of the 1901 corn crop, the total value of corn shipped during the entire eight months being but $4,440,319, comparing with $43,050,354 the corresponding months last year. In quantities the corresponding figures are 6,462,561 bushels this year and 90,616,944 bushels last.

Wheat also contributes a large part of the decrease in breadstuffs during the eight months under consideration, a partial explanation being that wheat, during the closing months of last year, was rushed forward as the result of the corn shortage, and the foreign demand to that extent became oversupplied.

The movement of oats likewise shows a sharp decline for the eight months in value to $1,400,899 from $7,517,402.

Exports of all kinds in August aggregated $94,682,178, a gain of 6.6 per cent over July, but a decrease of 12 per cent from August a year ago, and 8.6 per cent from August, 1900. The decrease in breadstuffs exports from August a year ago is 33 per cent; in live animals, 38 per cent; in provisions, 28 per cent; in cotton, 10 per cent, and in oils, 13 per cent. The decrease in all preliminary exports is 27 per cent, against which there was a gain in other exports of 7.8 per cent, leaving the net decrease in all exports from a year ago 12 per cent, as above shown.

The feature in import trade in August was the continuance of the gain shown in the inward movement over 1902 and preceding years. The gain as compared with August last year was entirely in dutiable imports, free-of-duty materials falling off slightly. Imports as a whole are the heaviest reported in August for at least six years past, aggregating $78,675.31, a gain of 7.6 per cent over August a year ago and of 27 per cent over August, 1900. An example of the growth in import trade from the low point in recent years is afforded by the fact that imports in August, 1902, were just about double those of August, 1896.

For the two-thirds of the year which has elapsed it is found imports aggregate $614,165,387, the largest total on record for that period and 6 per cent larger than a year ago. It is an interesting fact that, while imports are the best on record, exports have fallen off largely from their best, and are now 12 per cent behind last year, 10 per cent less than in 1900, and only 3.6 per cent larger than in 1899. American consumption, stimulated by the past years of prosperity, is evidently running in excess of American supply in many lines, and foreign aid in supplying this enlarged demand is being increasingly invoked.

THE COTTON CROP OF 1901-2.

The full report of Secretary Hester, of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, on the cotton crop of 1901–2 gives some interesting statistics of the movement of the South's great staple in the season just ended. The commercial crop—that is, the amount which came into sight and passed into consumption at home or abroad during the year, specifically the port receipts, overland shipments, and Southern consumption—was 10,680,680 bales, a gain of 297,000 bales over the preceding year. The value of the crop was, however, not so great, being only $438,014,687, as against a value of $494,567,549 in 1900–1901, a decrease of 11.3 per cent in value on a 3 per cent increase in quantity. Following will be found the estimated commercial crops of the past four seasons, with the aggregate value thereof and the average price per pound realized:

Years.	Bales.	Value.	Price per pound.
			Cents.
1901-2	10,680,680	$438,014,687	$8\frac{1}{16}$
1900-1901	10,383,422	494,567,549	$9\frac{1}{2}$
1899-1900	9,436,416	363,784,820	$7\frac{2}{3}$
1898-99	11,274,840	282,722,987	$4\frac{9}{16}$

The price realized was about 1¼ cents lower than in the preceding season, but was over 3 cents per pound higher than in the low-price and large-crop year 1898–99. The actual crop of the year—that is, the amount actually grown in the United States in 1901—is estimated by Mr. HESTER at 10,552,000 bales. In view of the very general dissent from the Agricultural Department's reports of condition of the crop now growing, it is worth noting that in December last year the Government estimate of the crop of last season was 9,674,000 bales, which points to the interesting fact that the Government's estimate last season was below the actual outturn by 8.3 per cent.

The increase in the total yield over the preceding season is found to have occurred in the Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States, which showed a gain of 17 per cent, while that of Texas (including Indian Territory) fell off 21 per cent. The loss in Texas and Indian Territory is placed at 816,000 bales, while that of the rest of the belt increased 1,114,000 bales. It is worth noting that Indian Territory raised 369,894 bales, Oklahoma 130,812 bales, and Missouri 31,412 bales, a total of 532,118 bales, or 20 per cent more than the preceding season and double that of the crop of 1899–1900. Texas (including Indian Territory, but not Oklahoma) is credited with shipping 2,993,000 bales, against 3,809,000 bales the year before; Georgia shipped 1,525,000 bales, against 1,295,000 bales in 1900–1901; Mississippi, 1,375,000 bales, against 950,000 bales, and Alabama, 1,200,000 bales, against 1,000,000 bales in 1900–1901. Every State except Texas, in fact, is credited with a larger production than in the preceding season.

American cotton consumption was never so large as in the season just closed. Mr. HESTER estimates the Northern mill takings at 2,050,000 bales, against 2,025,000 bales in 1900–1901; the supply was 2,173,000 bales and the stock at the close of the season was 123,000 bales, or about the same as a year ago. The Southern takings were 1,938,000 bales, against 1,621,000 bales in the preceding season, making the total American (United States) consumption 3,988,000 bales, against 3,646,000 bales the season preceding. In addition, there were used 180,802 bales (American weight) of foreign cotton, mostly Egyptian, largely consumed by Northern mills. The coming season six Southern mills, with

57,000 spindles, will use foreign cotton. Adding the domestic and foreign cotton, a total American consumption of 4,169,547 bales is reached, against 3,698,442 bales last season. The progress of the Southern mills is best shown by the following table of Northern and Southern mill takings and of total crop since the year 1890:

Year ending August 31—	Northern mills.	Southern mills.	Total.	Total crop.
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
1890	1,799,258	546,894	2,346,152	7,311,392
1891	2,027,362	604,661	2,632,023	8,652,597
1892	2,190,766	686,080	2,876,846	9,035,379
1893	1,687,286	743,848	2,431,134	6,700,365
1894	1,601,173	718,515	2,319,688	7,549,817
1895	2,083,839	862,838	2,946,677	9,901,251
1896	1,600,271	904,701	2,504,972	7,157,346
1897	1,804,680	1,042,671	2,847,351	8,757,964
1898	2,211,740	1,231,841	3,443,581	11,199,994
1899	2,190,095	1,399,399	3,589,494	11,274,840
1900	2,068,300	1,597,112	2,665,412	9,436,416
1901	1,967,570	1,620,931	3,588,501	10,383,442
1902	2,050,774	1,937,971	3,988,745	10,680,680

In 1890 the Southern mills took 7 per cent of the total crop and 23 per cent of the American takings. Now they take 18 per cent of the total crop and 48.5 per cent of the American takings.

Taking the visible supply of American cotton at 925,000 bales at the beginning of the season and adding the amount brought into sight, a total world's supply of 11,537,000 bales is reached. Of this 2,051,000 bales went to Northern mills, 1,938,000 were used South, 122,000 bales went to Canada, 33,000 bales to Mexico, 169,000 bales to Japan and China, 6,441,000 bales to Europe, and 5,000 bales were burned. The visible supply at the end of the season was 778,000 bales, against 925,000 bales the preceding year. The total mill stocks of American are placed at 580,000 bales, making the visible and invisible supply of American 1,358,000 bales, against 1,421,000 bales the year before, while the total supply of all kinds is 2,057,000 bales, against 2,163,000 bales the year before. The world's consumption of American cotton is estimated by Mr. HESTER at 10,670,000 bales in 1901–2, against 10,171,000 bales in 1900–1901 and 10,995,000 bales in 1899–1900. It would seem evident from these figures that a crop at least equal to last year's will be absolutely necessary if the present supplies of cotton are to be kept unimpaired.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR SEPTEMBER, 1902.

The monthly statement of the public debt issued from the Treasury Department for September, 1902, shows that at the close of business on September 30, the debt, less cash in the Treasury, amounted to $957,415,887, which is a decrease of $10,675,434 as compared with September 1. The debt is recapitulated as follows: Interest-bearing debt, $931,070,340; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity,

$1,254,860; debt bearing no interest, $396,342,081; total, $1,328,669,281. This amount, however, does not include $855,899,089 in certificates and Treasury notes outstanding, which are offset by an equal amount of cash on hand held for their redemption. The cash in the Treasury is classified as follows:

Gold reserve fund	$150,000,000
Trust funds	855,899,089
General fund	175,598,261
In national-bank depositories	309,530,459
Total	1,491,027,809

Against which there are demand liabilities outstanding amounting to $944,176,154, which leaves a cash balance on hand of $371,253,394.

The monthly coinage statement issued by the Director of the Mint shows that during September, 1902, the total coinage executed at the mints of the United States was $6,762,115, as follows: Gold, $3,560,860; silver, $2,831,165; minor coins, $370,090.

The quarterly estimate of the value of foreign coins, issued by the Director of the Mint, shows that during the quarter ended September 30, 1902, the market value of silver has increased $0.0017 per fine ounce. The value of foreign silver coins has increased accordingly.

STATISTICS OF RAILWAYS IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1901.

Mileage.—On June 30, 1901, the total single-track railway mileage in the United States was 197,237 miles, this mileage having increased during the year 3,891 miles. This increase is greater than that for any other year since 1893, excepting 1900, when it was 4,051 miles. The 16 States and Territories for which an increase in mileage in excess of 100 miles is shown are as follows: Alabama, Colorado, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, West Virginia, Indian Territory, and Oklahoma. Including tracks of all kinds, the aggregate railway mileage was 265,366.29 miles, which was classified as follows: Single track, 195,570 miles; second track, 12,845 miles; third track, 1,153 miles; fourth track, 876.13 miles, and yard track and sidings, 54,919.86 miles. From these figures it is noted that there was an increase of 6,581.99 miles in the aggregate length of all tracks, of which 2,766.84 miles, or 42.03 per cent, were due to the increase in track and sidings. The number of the railway corporations included in the report was 2,057.

Equipment.—On June 30, 1901, there were 39,584 locomotives in the service of the railways, which was 1,921 more than were in use the preceding year. Of the total number 10,184 are classed as passenger locomotives, 22,839 as freight locomotives, 5,959 as switching locomotives, the remainder, 602, not being classified. The total number of cars of all classes in the service of the railways on the date stated was 1,550,833, there having been an increase of 99,995 in rolling stock of this class. Of the total number of cars, 35,969 are assigned to the passenger service, 1,464,328 to the freight service, and 50,536 to the immediate service of the railways. These figures, however, do not include cars owned by private companies and firms that are used by railways, as no returns for them are made to the Commission.

It appears that the railways of the United States used on an average 202 locomotives and 7,926 cars per 1,000 miles of line; that 59,631 passengers were carried and 1,704,005 passenger-miles accomplished per passenger locomotive, and that 47,692 tons of freight were carried and 6,439,736 ton-miles accomplished per freight locomotive. Embracing in the term "equipment" both locomotives and cars, it is noted that the total equipment of railways at the end of the year was 1,590,417. Of this number 1,164,048 were fitted with train brakes, the increase in this item being 158,319, and 1,549,840 were fitted with automatic couplers, the increase being 145,708. Nearly all locomotives and cars in the passenger service were fitted with train brakes, and of 10,184 locomotives assigned to that service 8,370 were fitted with automatic couplers. Practically all passenger cars were fitted with automatic couplers. Regarding freight equipment, it is observed that nearly all freight locomotives were equipped with train brakes and 89 per cent of them with automatic couplers. Of 1,464,328 cars in the freight service, 1,071,758 were fitted with train brakes and 1,434,075 with automatic couplers.

Employees.—The number of persons in the employment of the railways of the United States as reported for June 30, 1901, was 1,071,169, or an average of 548 employees per 100 miles of line. As compared with June 30, 1900, the number of employees increased 53,516, or 19 per 100 miles of line. The classification of these employees shows that 45,292 were enginmen, 47,166 firemen, 33,092 conductors, and 84,493 other trainmen. There were 47,576 switchmen, flagmen, and watchmen. Omitting 3,107 employees not assigned to any of the four general divisions of employment, it appears that the services of 38,816 employees were required for general administration, 343,717 for maintenance of way and structures, 206,418 for maintenance of equipment, and 479,111 for conducting transportation. The amount paid in salaries and wages to employees during the year ending June 30, 1901, it is seen, was $610,713,701, which was $33,448,860 in excess of what was paid during 1900. The compensation of the railway employees for 1901 is equivalent to 59.27 per cent of the operating expenses of the railway companies and 38.44 per cent of their gross earnings.

Capitalization and valuation.—The amount of railway capital outstanding on June 30, 1901, was $11,688,177,991. This amount, on a mileage basis, represents a capitalization of $61,528 per mile of line. Of the total capital stated, $4,806,597,104 existed in the form of stock, of which $4,475,439,721 was common stock and $1,331,157,383 preferred stock. The amount which existed in the form of funded debt was $5,881,580,887. The amount of capital stock paying no dividends was $2,829,021,925, or 48.73 per cent of the total amount outstanding. Omitting equipment trust obligations, the amount of funded debt which paid no interest was $361,905,203. Of the stock paying dividends 8.82 per cent of the total amount outstanding paid from 1 to 4 per cent; 13.37 per cent paid from 4 to 5 per cent; 10.47 per cent paid from 5 to 6 per cent; 8.71 per cent paid from 6 to 7 per cent, and 6.67 per cent paid from 7 to 8 per cent. The amount of dividends declared during the year was $156,735,784, which is equivalent to a dividend of 5.26 per cent on the amount of stock on which some dividend was declared. The amount of dividends declared in 1900 was $139,597,972.

Public service.—The number of passengers carried during the year ending June 30, 1901, as shown by the annual reports of railways, was 607,278,121, showing an increase for the year of 30,412,891. The number of passengers carried 1 mile—that is, passenger mileage—was 17,353,588,444, there being an increase in this item of 1,314,581,227. There was an increase in the density of passenger traffic, as the number of passengers carried 1 mile per mile of line in 1901 was 89,721, and in 1900, 83,295. The number of tons of freight carried during the year was 1,089,226,440, a decrease of 12,453,798 being shown. The number of tons of freight carried 1 mile—that is, ton mileage—was 147,077,136,040. The increase in the number of tons carried 1 mile was 5,477,978,770. The number of tons carried 1 mile per mile of line was 760,414. These figures show an increase in the density of freight traffic of 25,048 tons carried 1 mile per mile of line. The average revenue per passenger per mile for the year ending June 30, 1901, was 2.013 cents. For the preceding year it was 2.003 cents. The revenue per ton of freight per mile was 0.750 cent, while for 1900 it was 0.729 cent. An increase in earnings per train mile appears for both passenger and freight trains. The average cost of running a train 1 mile also increased. The percentage of operating expenses to earnings was 64.86 per cent.

Earnings and expenses.—For the year ending June 30, 1901, the gross earnings from the operation of the railways in the United States arising from the operation of 195,570.92 miles of line were $1,588,526,037, being $101,481,223 more than for the fiscal year 1900. The operating expenses were $1,030,397,270, having increased in comparison with the year preceding $68,968,759. Gross earnings were in detail as follows: Passenger revenue, $351,356,265—increase, as compared with the preceding year, $27,640,626; mail, $38,453,602—increase, $701,128; express, $31,121,613—increase, $2,705,463; other earnings from passenger service, $8,202,982—increase, $41,960; freight revenue, $1,118,543,014—increase, $69,286,691; other earnings from freight service, $4,065,457—increase, $719,545; other earnings from operation, including unclassified items, $36,783,104—increase, $385,810. Gross earnings from operation per mile of line were $401 more than for the year ending June 30, 1900, being $8,123.

The operating expenses of the railways already stated were distributed among the four general divisions as follows: Maintenance of way and structures, $231,056,602—increase, $19,836,081; maintenance of equipment, $190,299,560—increase, $9,125,680; conducting transportation, $565,265,789—increase, $36,149,463; general expenses, $42,566,553—increase, $3,237,788; undistributed, $1,208,766. The operating expenses amounted to $5,269 per mile of line, or $276 more than for the year immediately preceding.

The income from operation, or the net earnings, was $558,128,767, this item showing an increase as compared with the previous year of $32,512,463. The average amount of net earnings per mile of line for the year ending June 30, 1901, was $2,854, and for 1900, $2,729. The amount of income received from sources other than operation was $179,746,449. Included in this amount are the following items: Income from lease of road, $111,637,907; dividends on stocks owned, $28,822,788; interest on bonds owned, $12,055,312, and miscellaneous income, $27,230,442. The total income of the railways, $737,875,215—that is, the income from operation, increased by income from other sources, is the item from which fixed charges and analogous items are deducted in order to ascertain the amount available for dividends. The total deductions of this character amounted to $496,363,898, leaving $241,511,317 as the net income for the year available for dividends or surplus.

The amount of dividends declared during the year (including $10,752 other payments from net income) was $156,746,536, leaving as the surplus from the operations of the year ending June 30, 1901, $84,764,781. The surplus for the year 1900 was $87,657,933. In the amount stated for deductions from income, $496,363,898, are embraced the following items: Salaries and maintenance of organization, $532,209; interest accrued on funded debt, $262,094,838; interest on current liabilities, $5,526,572; rents paid for lease of road, $112,644,822; taxes, $50,944,372; permanent improvements charged to income account, $31,939,761; other deductions, $32,681,234.

Railway accidents.—The total number of casualties to persons on account of railway accidents, as shown for the year ending June 30, 1901, was 61,794, the number of persons killed having been 8,455 and the number injured 53,339. Of railway employees, 2,675 were killed and 41,142 were injured. These casualties were distributed among three general classes of employees, as follows: Trainmen, 1,537 killed, 16,715 injured; switchmen, flagmen, and watchmen, 175 killed, 1,190 injured; other employees, 963 killed, 23,237 injured. The casualties to employees resulting from coupling and uncoupling cars were, killed, 198; injured, 2,768. The corresponding figures for the year 1900 were, killed, 282; injured, 5,229. The casualties connected with coupling and uncoupling cars are assigned as follows: Trainmen, killed, 163; injured, 2,377; switchmen, flagmen, and watchmen, killed, 25; injured, 284; other employees, killed, 10; injured, 107. The casualties due to falling from trains, locomotives, or cars in motion were, trainmen, killed, 376; injured, 3,147; switchmen, flagmen, and watchmen, killed, 26; injured, 222; other employees, killed, 61; injured, 452. The casualties due to jumping on or off locomotives or cars in motion were, trainmen, killed, 65; injured, 1,983; switchmen, flagmen, and watchmen, killed, 11; injured, 144; other employees, killed, 60; injured, 423. The casualties to the same three classes of employees from collisions and derailments were, trainmen, killed, 464; injured, 2,508; switchmen, flagmen, and watchmen, killed, 11; injured, 81; other employees, killed, 60; injured, 566.

The number of passengers killed during the year was 282 and the number injured 4,988. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 249 killed and 4,128 injured. As a result of collisions and derailments 110 passengers were killed and 2,208 injured. The total number of persons other than employees and passengers killed was 5,498; injured, 7,200. These figures include casualties to persons classified as trespassers, of whom 4,601 were killed and 4,858 were injured. The total number of casualities to persons other than employees from being struck by trains, locomotives, or cars was 4,135 killed and 3,995 injured. Casualties of this class occurred as follows: At highway crossings—passengers killed, 2; injured, 11; other persons killed, 828; injured, 1,343. At stations—passengers killed, 21, injured, 344; other persons killed, 378; injured, 553; and at other points along track—passengers killed, 6; injured, 27; other persons killed, 2,899; injured, 1,717. The summaries giving the ratio of casualties show that 1 out of every 400 employees was killed and 1 out of every 26 employees was injured. With reference to trainmen—including in this term enginemen, firemen, conductors, and other trainmen—it is shown that 1 was killed for every 136 employed and 1 was injured for every 13 employed. One passenger was killed for every 2,153,469 carried and 1 injured for every 121,748 carried. Ratios based upon the number of miles traveled, however, show that 61,537,548 passenger miles were accomplished for each passenger killed and 3,479,067 passenger miles accomplished for each passenger injured. The corresponding figures in these latter ratios for the year ending June 30, 1900, were 64,412,684 and 3,885,418 passenger miles for each passenger killed and each passenger injured, respectively.

RECOGNITION OF LATIN-AMERICAN CONSULAR OFFICERS.

The following Latin-American consular officers have been recognized by the Government of the United States:

FREDERICK HARNWELL, Consul of Bolivia at Chicago.

JOHN L. BORRAS, Vice-Consul of Brazil at Pensacola, Florida.

LOUIS CHABLE, Vice-Consul of Costa Rica at New York.

JOAQUIN A. VARGAS, Vice-Consul of Mexico at Chicago.

J. EUGENIO MEDINA, Consul-General of the Dominican Republic at San Juan, for Porto Rico.

ENRIQUE RUSSELL, Vice-Consul of the Dominican Republic at Mayaguez, Porto Rico.

CARLOS BARRET, Consul of Paraguay at Norfolk, for Norfolk and Newport News, Virginia.

M. D. HOGE, Vice-Consul of Paraguay at Richmond, Virginia.

OTON GRIMMER, Honorary Consul of Venezuela at New Orleans, Louisiana.

MARIANO VELOSO DEL ROSARIO, Consul of Venezuela at Cebu, Porto Rico.

RESULTS OF THE FUEL-OIL TESTS.

On September 5, 1902, the Navy Department of the United States published the report of Lieut. WARD WINCHELL, U. S. Navy, the expert detailed by the Department to investigate and report upon the efficiency and installation of the oil-fuel system as fitted to the Oceanic Steamship Company's steamer *Mariposa*. The gross displacement of the *Mariposa* is 3,160 tons. The average horsepower developed was about 2,481. The average distance made each day by the ship was 354 knots, giving a mean speed of 13.53 knots an hour. There was consumed each day about 278 barrels of oil, which gave an average consumption of 3,720 pounds per hour.

It practically required 1½ pounds of oil per hour to secure a horsepower, and while this result has been secured on shore in highly efficient engines the consumption is practically 50 per cent less in weight of combustible than would be required of coal. The ship required 262 hours to make the voyage from San Francisco to Tahiti, while only 260 hours were occupied in the return trip.

By the use of oil as fuel the complement of the ship was reduced from 81 to 55, thus decreasing the force in the engine room from 36 to 20 men. The crude oil was atomized by means of an air compressor, which had a capacity of a thousand cubic feet of air per minute compressed to 30 pounds. The *Mariposa* has 18 furnaces in her boilers, only 12 of them being used. Two burners were installed in each furnace, although all the burners were not in use except at short intervals when the engines were run at full power.

The engineer experts at the Navy Department are most interested in the fact that careful inspection does not show any effect of the flame on any part of the boilers. Upon reaching Tahiti, after the run, the tubes were swept by scrapers and all the refuse collected barely filled two ash buckets, and some of this came from coal which had been used on one of the preliminary trials. The speed secured on the return trip was much higher than that attained when outward bound, due to the fact that the firemen had become more accustomed to manipulating the burners. The company had taken measures to arrange the burners so that steam could be used as the atomizing agent in case the compressor became impaired. On one or two instances during the voyage the compressor needed overhauling and the oil was sprayed by steam while these repairs were being made.

WHEAT FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF MACARONI.

In the issue of the MONTHLY BULLETIN for June, 1901, reference was made to the intention of the Agricultural Department of the United States to develop the growing of that species of wheat known as "macaroni wheat," and experiments were made looking to the discovery of the sections most suited to that particular culture. As a result of the impetus given to the industry, the chief cerealist of the Department states that in the present year over 1,000,000 bushels of this wheat were produced in the United States, and that present indications point to a crop of not less than 5,000,000 bushels for the coming year. The crop of 1902 was twenty times as great as that of the preceding year, and, notwithstanding the enormous increase in the acreage devoted to its culture, it will be some time before enough is raised to supply home consumption. As the returns for the fiscal year 1902 show imports of macaroni to the amount of 20,000,000 pounds, it is estimated that at least four or five years must elapse before sufficient macaroni wheat will be grown to permit of exporting it.

The grade of this wheat raised in the United States is as good as the foreign article, the Department having obtained the original grain from eastern Russia, while a few varieties were imported from Siberia and Algeria. The profit on this wheat is based on the greater yield to the acre, as the price per bushel is about the same as the standard wheat. During the past three years from 20 to 25 bushels to the acre has been the average yield, the grain being twice as big as the standard varieties and the number of stalks to the plant being greatly augmented.

An important item in regard to this wheat variety is that it can be grown in localities where flour wheat will not flourish. It needs very little moisture and thrives best in dry climates. North and South Dakota are the chief producing States, and it is being introduced in the dry sections of Texas with success. It is the hardest known wheat variety and requires special machinery for grinding it.

EXPORTS OF TOBACCO TO EUROPE FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 1897-1901.

	1897.		1898.		1899.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Pounds.		*Pounds.*		*Pounds.*	
Germany	64,304,001	$4,574,725	53,787,518	$4,140,000	44,216,962	$3,808,748
Belgium	25,862,119	2,283,179	15,062,753	1,226,991	17,246,480	1,521,879
Spain	19,364,505	738,730	6,897,068	298,997	....	....
France	23,762,881	1,832,903	22,016,203	1,724,682	23,656,171	1,918,624
Holland	26,489,855	1,506,131	18,282,505	1,047,117	21,170,683	1,512,306
Italy	27,472,628	2,632,730	23,432,941	2,620,882	27,397,587	3,287,343
England	89,664,950	8,119,248	88,366,290	8,572,298	85,395,232	7,808,850
Other countries of Europe	2,520,027	221,864	2,721,715	183,473	3,178,194	307,365
Total	279,470,966	21,909,510	230,566,993	19,815,340	222,261,309	20,165,115

	1900.		1901.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Pounds.		*Pounds.*	
Germany	52,525,167	$4,911,382	45,421,823	$3,831,579
Belgium	17,122,797	1,467,748	18,950,320	1,701,732
Spain	13,772,478	661,842	18,056,915	946,167
France	38,584,488	2,999,118	37,751,056	3,062,819
Holland	19,932,942	1,302,841	20,486,826	1,497,861
Italy	38,372,301	3,665,692	42,030,464	4,457,976
England	121,793,251	10,957,441	93,011,808	8,803,283
Other countries of Europe	3,749,947	315,434	2,967,443	239,349
Total	307,853,371	26,281,498	278,676,655	24,540,766

URUGUAY.

SANITARY WORKS AT MONTEVIDEO.

The Government of Uruguay has issued, through its Ministry of Public Works, a call for tenders for the construction of sanitary works in the Port of Montevideo. The works to be constructed consist of the following:

(*a*) A tunnel, in rock, of 1,278 meters in length, 3.65 meters in height, and 3 meters in breadth.

(*b*) A main collector sewer of 1,157.60 meters plus 1,283.30 meters long, in oviform section 1.80 meters and 1.70 meters in height, respectively, in earthen subsoil.

(*c*) A secondary collector 2,016 meters long, of oviform section, varying from 1.70 meters, 1.25 meters, and 0.98 meters in height, partly in rock and partly in earth.

(*d*) The auxiliary collectors, inspection chambers, etc.

The plans, calculated cost, and sheet of conditions can be obtained in Montevideo on application direct by letter to the "Ministerio de Fomento" and through the various legations of the Republic established abroad. Tenders will be opened in Montevideo on Monday, December 15 next, at 3 p. m., at the office of the Minister of Public Works, in the presence of such bidders as may attend.

The Government reserves to itself the right to reject all or any tender and to accept the one it judges most convenient.

VENEZUELA.

NEW TARIFF LAW.

[In force since July 1, 1902.]

The Congress of the United States of Venezuela decrees:

ARTICLE 1. Foreign merchandise imported through the custom-houses of the Republic shall be distributed into nine classes, as follows:

Class No. 1, paying 5 céntimos of bolívar per kilogram.
Class No. 2, paying 10 céntimos of bolívar per kilogram.
Class No. 3, paying 25 céntimos of bolívar per kilogram.
Class No. 4, paying 75 céntimos of bolívar per kilogram.
Class No. 5, paying 1.25 bolívares per kilogram.
Class No. 6, paying 2.50 bolívares per kilogram.
Class No. 7, paying 5 bolívares per kilogram.
Class No. 8, paying 10 bolívares per kilogram.
Class No. 9, paying 20 bolívares per kilogram.

Paragraph I.—Class No. 1, paying 5 céntimos of bolívar per kilogram.

1. Apparatus and machinery for generating steam by means of petroleum residues.
2. Apparatus and machinery for lighting with gas and electricity.
3. Hatching apparatus.
4. Fire engines.
5. Calcium carburet.
6. Hydrographic and navigation charts.
7. Carriages, accessories, and materials intended exclusively for railroads.
8. Wood ashes, residues of pressed grapes, guano, and every other substance, vegetable, mineral, or artificial, used as fertilizers and not included in any other class.
9. Roman cement.
10. Tileston roofing cement.
11. Springs, axletrees, rims, and boards for carts and carriages to be constructed in the country.
12. Geographical or astronomical globes, atlases, and printed or lithographed maps and topographical plans of all classes.
13. Rennet.
14. Eggs.
15. Native iron and scrap iron in pieces, both for smelting purposes.
16. Books printed, unbound or bound in paper, treating of science, arts, and trades, catalogues, newspapers, and writing samples for primary schools.
17. Wood prepared for shipbuilding, logs of pine, pitch pine for masts and square or round beams of pitch pine, oak or other common wood not specified exceeding 25 centimeters intended to be sawn into planks, beams, or into any other form.
18. Machines and apparatus for electrical telegraph.
19. Steam motors of all kinds and all the appurtenances thereto.
20. Windmills and all the appurtenances thereto.
21. Unmanufactured gold and silver.
22. Unmanufactured platinum or white gold.
23. Living plants of all kinds; herbariums or collections of dry plants other than medicinal.
24. Bridges with their chains, floors, and other accessories when intended for public use or agricultural purposes; otherwise they pay duty on the materials of which they are composed.
25. Clocks for public use if not imported by order of the National Government.

26. Seeds, if not alimentary, for sowing purposes.

27. When empty, ordinary glass bottles are imported in boxes, to be afterwards used to carry the same number of bottles when filled, the bottles and the boxes shall pay the respective duty to which they are liable under this law.

28. Articles in which goods exempt from duty or burdened with lower duties are imported, such as trunks, carpetbags, portmanteaus, or cloths which are not thereby deteriorated in value, shall be weighed apart and shall pay the duty of the class to which they respectively belong.

Class II.—Duty 10 centimes of a bolivar (1.93 cents) per kilogram.

29. Sulphuric acid and liquefied carbonic-acid gas.

30. Bran, wheat, corn, linseed, oats, barley, and other cereals and cakes of the same for cattle fodder.

31. Fishhooks and iron wire, galvanized or otherwise, not wrought.

32. Almagra, ocher, chalk, Spanish white, clay, *caput mortum*, and all earths for building purposes not specified.

33. Mineral or vegetable tar, asphalt, raw petroleum, and bitumens of all kinds except blacking.

34. Hoops of iron or wood for casks, barrels, and sieves.

35. Mineral waters.

36. Rice in the grain and oats.

37. Iron bars (as tools).

38. Common bottles of ordinary black or white glass for bottling liquors, aërated waters, and sterilized milk, and empty demijohns and square bottles of similar glass, generally used for importing gin.

39. Hydraulic pumps and their pipes, valves, and other accessories.

40. Boats and lighters, whole or in detached pieces, and the ores and sails for the same.

41. Tar, pitch or rosin.

42. Hydraulic lime, common lime, and all other similar materials for building purposes not elsewhere mentioned.

43. Parings and wastes of skins and dried sheep intestines, such as are used by sausage makers.

44. Hemp or tow, raw or twisted for calking; tarred tow and cotton wastes for cleaning machines.

45. Conduits or pipes of iron or lead, and the joints or connections for said pipes.

46. Cardboard in the paste and the filtering material used in breweries.

47. Waterproof cardboard for roofing and other purposes.

48. Carts and wagons.

49. Wheelbarrows and fire ladders:

50. Barley in the grain.

51. Rye and wheat in the grain.

52. Coaches, chaises, gigs, omnibuses, phaëtons, and all kinds of vehicles not otherwise mentioned.

53. Bark of oak, yew, and other trees, used in tanning, and bone ashes.

54. Flour of barley, chick-pease, "DuBarry's Revalenta," and any flour not otherwise mentioned.

55. Ice imported into ports where ice factories established with permission of the Government are running.

56. Iron in bars, round or square, in plates or sheets, intended to make boilers or tanks.

57. Bricks for polishing knives.

58. Bricks, even if fireproof, slabs and tiles of baked clay, jaspar wood, or any

other material for pavements not exceeding 60 centimeters; tiles of clay or slate, and all kinds of common unwrought stone.

59. Firewood and charcoal in pieces.

60. Common wood such as planks, beams, and joists of pitch pine, and other wood, not planed, tongued, or grooved, less than 25 centimeters in thickness and pine wood not specified, of whatever dimensions.

61. Maize in the grain.

62. Apples, grapes, pears, and all other fresh fruits.

63. Machinery, tanks of galvanized iron, and apparatus not specified in Class I, the total weight of which exceeds 1,000 kilograms, and ice boxes.

64. Music in sheets or book form.

65. Manioc.

66. Manila paper, and dried grass, not medicinal, such as hay and other similar, to be used as fodder for animals.

67. Pitch, common, white, black, or yellow.

68. Logwood, guaiacum, Brazil wood, mulberry wood, rose, sandalwood, and others similar, in shavings.

69. Slates for roofs.

70. Slates for billiard tables.

71. Slates with or without frames, slate books and pencils.

72. Pine resins and all other resins, not medicinal.

73. Wheels for carriages, carts, and wagons, iron axle boxes for the same, and steel wheels fitted on steel axles.

74. Epsom salts.

75. Glauber's salts and silicate of soda.

76. Sienna and black earths for cleaning purposes.

77. Tombstones or sepulchers, of marble, granite, or any other material.

78. Shingles.

79. Chalk, white, in sticks or powder, and marble and glass powder.

80. Gypsum in pieces or powder, and gypsum for casting.

Class III.—Duty 25 centimes of a bolivar (4.8 cents) per kilogram.

81. Olive oil and its imitations, and cotton-seed oil.

82. Kerosene oil, colza oil, bone oil, and so-called "esperma de cristal" oil, for machines.

83. Stearic and oleic acids; stearin, pure, unworked, and stearin mixed with paraffin, known as trade stearin.

84. Acetic, hydrochloric, or muriatic acids; boric acid and borax.

85. Nitric acid or aqua fortis.

86. Aerated waters and lemonades.

87. Steel, bronze, brass, pewter, copper, tin, pure or alloyed, lead, nickel, and zinc, in ingots, bars, rods, or plates, whether perforated or not.

88. Orange-flower water.

89. Spirits of turpentine.

90. Knitting needles of steel, wood, bone, caoutchouc, or other similar material.

91. Cotton.

92. Spike lavender.

93. Alum in lumps.

94. English yellow or chromate of lead, minium litharge, mineral manganese, white lead and carbonate of lead, asbestine.

95. Stuffed animals.

96. Advertisements of medicinal or other industrial products, in the shape of almanacs.

97. Apparatus for filtering water; telephonic apparatus and adjuncts, as transmitters, plugs, ringing keys, carbons, and covered copper wire.

98. Harness and horse collars for use with all kinds of coaches, calashes, "quitrins," omnibuses, phaetons, and all kinds of cars, wagons, and carts.

99. Ground rice, sago, salep, tapioca, and crushed maize.

100. Brown sugar, and the burnt sugar used by brewers.

101. Sulphur, flowers or paste of.

102. Scales, Roman balances with their weights, except those of copper or in which copper predominates.

103. "Barba de palo," and Spanish rush fiber.

104. Barrels, pipes, and hogsheads, put together or not, and staves imported separately.

105. Wimbles and augers for perforating stones and trunks.

106. Pottery, glazed or not, in any form not otherwise mentioned.

107. Zinc, white and white bole.

108. Canes, reeds, rushes, palm, straw, not otherwise mentioned, and ozier, not worked, for the manufacture of brooms.

109. Sporting shots and bullets.

110. Cables, rigging and cordage.

111. Bowls for tobacco pipes and common clay and faïence pipes not combined with any other material.

112. Cannon of all kinds.

113. Beans of all kinds, chick-pease, lentils, Spanish beans, and all kinds of pulse, garden produce, and alimentary roots, unprepared.

114. Cloth, unbleached and coarse cloth called "coleta," unbleached No. 3, common packing cloth, generally employed for cacao and coffee sacks and for packing, the color of which, naturally dark, has not been changed by a preparation intended to bleach them, even when with colored stripes and checks.

115. Charcoal in powder, boneblack, and lampblack.

116. Meat, salted in brine, or smoked hams or shoulders not in tins, bacon and tongues, with the exception of jerked meat "tasajo," the importation of which is prohibited.

117. Packing cloth lined with paper, fine pasteboard or thick office paper for visiting cards and other purposes, including waterproof paper for presses.

118. Chloride of lime and cyanide of potash.

119. Sieves of iron wire.

120. Hair grass and similar vegetable fibers.

121. Wax for shoemakers.

122. Beer and cider.

123. Creoline and all disinfectants, liquid or in powder.

124. Copper—old and scrap.

125. Portable kitchens of iron or other metals.

126. Hearses, including the lanterns, feathers, plumes, and all other accessories thereto, even when subject separately to higher duties, provided they be imported together with the hearses in the same or in another package.

127. Chalk—white or red, in lumps or in powder.

128. Crucibles of all kinds.

129. Pickles in vinegar, except olives and capers.

130. Juniper berries.

131. Emery in lumps or in powder.

132. Esparto—raw.

133. Fuses and quick matches for mines and the lubricating tow for putting together machinery.

134. Copper scupper nails.

135. Fountains or basins of iron, marble, or any other material, and statues, busts, vases, and urns, of marble, alabaster, granite, or other similar stones.

136. Sago flour.

137. Biscuits of all kinds without any sugar.

138. Fluid gas and orozus.

139. Gum arabic.

140. Wheat flour and semoline prepared for making vermicelli, crushed wheat, and oatmeal.

141. Tools and instruments, such as hammers, sledge hammers, hatchets, capstans, forges, bellows of all kinds, cranes, "mollejones," large screws for blacksmiths, bickerns, anvils, and other similar tools and instruments.

142. Manufactures of iron: Wire and wire netting for mattresses; anchors and chains for vessels; safes; mortars; furniture; copying presses and machines for stamping paper; nails; tacks; hobnails; rivets, and scupper nails; buildings not erected, or separate parts thereof, such as balconies, doors, balustrades, gratings, columns, roofs, even when imported separately; statues, urns, flowerpots, busts, and all other similar ornaments for houses and gardens; weights for scales; flatirons; posts for fences; stoves; boilers; "budares" kettles; broilers; pots; frying pans, and other household utensils, tinned or not, with the exception of similar articles of sheet iron and tin plate, which pay duty according to Class IV. Galvanized iron nails and washers are also included in this third class.

143. Tinned plate and sheets of tinned paper used for lining trunks.

144. Bones, horns, and hoofs not manufactured.

145. Cotton, Holland cloth, blue.

146. Toys of all kinds and of whatever material, including marbles.

147. Printed books, unbound or bound in paper, not comprised in Class I, pamphlets, copy books, and books intended for primary instruction, imported simply stitched or bound in cloth.

148. Sandpaper on paper or linen.

149. Linseed or linseed meal and colza seed.

150. Flax, raw.

151. Earthenware, common and faïence, glazed or not, in articles of all forms, not mentioned in other classes.

152. Walnut wood.

153. Wood, fine, for musical instruments, cabinetwork, etc.

154. Wood in fine sheets for veneering.

155. Wood, sawn, planed, or dovetailed.

156. Lard and butter.

157. Machines, reservoirs of galvanized iron, and apparatus not otherwise mentioned and not exceeding 1,000 kilograms in weight. When machines are imported with extra pieces, which taken separately are subject to a higher duty, the whole will be dutiable as machines when such pieces arrive in the same package.

158. Mills of all kinds not specified in Class I.

159. Ore of iron, copper, and tin, black lead, and asbestos.

160. Potatoes of all classes and sizes.

161. Paper of all kinds, not otherwise mentioned, and serpentines or paper ribbons, perforated paper, white or colored, used in carnival sports, white tissue paper in sheets 49 centimeters long by 36 wide, used to make press copy books.

162. Fish, pressed, salted, or smoked, not in tins.

163. Lithographic stones, pumice stones, stones of all kinds, and forms for grinding or whetting, fireproof stones for blast furnaces, filtering and other similar stones.

164. Colors, common, prepared in oil.

165. Pianos, even silent.

166. Saltpeter, niter, and common or calcined potash.

167. Leeches.

168. Sardines, pressed in oil with tomatoes or prepared in any other manner.

169. Tallow, prepared for the manufacture of stearin candles or stearin.

170. Soda, common or calcined.

171. Carbonate of soda, crystallized.

172. Sulphate of iron or green copperas.

173. Sulphate of copper or bluestone.

174. Iron-wire netting, not otherwise mentioned, and wire hooks.

175. Turpentine, common or of Venice, and paste or extract of logwood.

176. Poison, for preserving skins.

177. Glass plates not silvered, white or colored.

178. Vinegar, common and empyreumatic, and brandy from the residues of pressed grapes.

179. Wines of all kinds in casks, pipes, or barrels, except when medicinal.

180. Coffee winnowers.

181. Sumac, powdered or not.

Class IV.—Duty 75 centimes of a bolivar (14.46 cents) per kilogram.

182. Linseed oil.

183. Fish oil, other than cod, and cotton-seed oil, sésame oil, and almond oil.

184. Palm oil and painters' or sicative oil.

185. Olives, capers of all kinds.

186. Oil and vinegar cruets and castors, not having any part of gold or silver, which come under Class VIII, or those of German silver, of gilt or silvered, which are comprised in Class VI.

187. Steel, iron, copper, brass, tin, tin plate, bell metal, bronze, lead, pewter, zinc, and nickel, however manufactured, not otherwise mentioned, whether polished, varnished, stained, or bronzed or not, and furnaces for the manufacture of sugar.

188. Metallic wire manufactured in frames for wigs, bird cages, racks for clothes or hats, and other similar articles, also frames for parasols and umbrellas.

189. Almonds, hazelnuts, nuts, peanuts, chestnuts, and all other dried fruits with shells, not specified.

190. Stills and all similar apparatus.

191. Siegert's bitters.

192. Beneseed, canary seed, and millet.

193. Aniseed, canary seed, Ceylon and Chinese cinnamon, garlic, cumin, origan, pepper, and other kinds of spices, for seasoning.

194. Chandeliers, globes, shades, candelabra, candlesticks, beacons, street lamps, lamps, lanterns, hanging lamps, etc., except those ornamented with gold or silver which are included in Class VIII, and those of German silver or gilt or silvered which are taxed according to Class VI. Accessories thereof imported with the above-mentioned articles shall pay duty according to the class to which they belong.

195. Christmas trees.

196. Jet, not manufactured.

197. Sugar, white or refined.

198. Scales, Roman balances and copper weights or in which copper predominates, including weights even of iron when imported together with the scales.

199. Wooden troughs or buckets, and tubs.

200. Billiard-table cushions, and bands or belts of coarse oilcloth for steam engines.

201. Bagatelle tables with all their accessories.

202. Felt for hats, not fulled, hair for hats, paper wrappers, leather hatbands, linings, plushes, peaks for capes and kepis, ribbon of silk or cotton when it comes in pieces of not more than 80 millimeters in width, and other articles used exclu-

sively in the manufacture of hats, such as oilcloth prepared with gum-lac dissolved in alcohol, employed in the manufacture of black felt hats, and solutions of said gum in alcohol, and wool, or silk cord used in the same manufacture.

203. Shoe blacking and bituminous oil for blacking and softening harness.

204. Billiard tables with all their accessories, including the balls and cloth covers when imported together with the tables.

205. Armenian and lees of oil and lard and all other fatty substances.

206. Boxes of wood, even imported in pieces, *i. e.*, in boards for making same, and china water-closets, with their metal connections and other appurtenances.

207. Baskets, large or small, hand baskets, small carriages for children, and other articles of osier and wickerwork, including children's carriages, whatever may be the material from which made; cotton canvas covered with paper, for the manufacture of envelopes, and tissue coated with sulphate of copper.

208. Pasteboard manufactured or prepared for boxes, large and small, or in any other form, excepting for toys, masks, and playing cards. Blank visiting cards of any size are also included in this class.

209. Barley, husked or ground.

210. Sneezeroot.

211. Capsules for bottles.

212. Brushes, common, horse brushes, and those of horn or whalebone, for scrubbing.

213. Wax, vegetable, black or yellow, unprepared.

214. Bristles, and horsehair, and haircloth, used for keeping clothing in shape.

215. Wooden horses, or carousels.

216. Glue, common, in paste or liquid, and collodion for photographers.

217. Linen, unbleached, and cloth called "coleta," unbleached, No. 2, coarse cloth of the same name as that comprised in No. 119 of Class III, but which has been more or less bleached, and also "cotonia."

218. Pointed knives, common, with or without sheaths, knives with handles of wood or other common material, for fishermen, large steel knives, and machetes, and knives used in the arts and trades.

219. Varnishes of all kinds.

220. Caoutchouc made into tube or pipes, and in sheets or bands for machine belting, and in the shape of washers and rings, with linen inside.

221. Oilcloth for floors, packing, and roofing.

222. Mirrors of all kinds and plate glass silvered.

223. Spermaceti and paraffin.

224. Sea foam, a substance used in the manufacture of bread and baking powders.

225. Mats, large and small, and matting for floors.

226. Table mats.

227. Figures, ornaments, and articles of all kinds used in putting up confectionery, also gilt paper bags or cornucopias, finished or partly finished, imported for the above purpose. Should the receptacles referred to be covered with silk or velvet, or ornamented with flowers or other articles liable to higher duties, they shall, unless completely filled with sweetmeats, be placed under Class VI as fancy articles.

228. Door mats not otherwise mentioned.

229. Dried fruits.

230. Fruits in brandy, sirup, or in their juice

231. Saddletrees.

232. Artificial flowers of porcelain.

233. Biscuits or crackers in the preparation of which sugar is employed.

234. Gasoline and benzine or naphtha.

235. Gelatin of all kinds.

236. Potato, maize, and rye flour.

237. Shoemakers' thread and hemp rope for halters with core of tow, and iron buckles, whether tin, nickel, or bronze plated, for harnesses.

238. Coarse thread of hemp, and twisted lines or twine of the same material, for fishing.

239. Twine or cord.

240. Tin plate or sheet iron manufactured into articles not specified and iron utensils for domestic use when they have lids or covers of tin or brass.

241. Incense.

242. Tools used in the arts and trades, with or without handles, such as pinchers, gravers, compasses, gimlets, trowels, chisels of all kinds for carpenters, levels, gauges, jack planes, awls, files, hammers, saws, tongs and pinchers, laths, and vises.

243. Colored chalk for tailors.

244. Sirups of all kinds other than medicinal, confectionery of all kinds, sugar candy, and flavored rice flour employed for sweets.

245. Sealing wax in cakes or sticks and well cement.

246. Raw wool and sailcloth of hemp or cotton, unbleached.

247. Condensed milk.

248. Books, printed and bound, except those mentioned in Class VIII.

249. Crockery, in imitation of porcelain.

250. Porcelain and china in any way not specified.

251. Hops.

252. Wood manufactured into articles not otherwise mentioned.

253. Manigraphs.

254. Furniture of iron and wood.

255. Marble, jasper, alabaster, granite, and other similar stones, wrought or polished in articles not otherwise mentioned.

256. Maizena.

257. Wicks and twists for lamps and chimney cleaners.

258. Mustard in the grain or in powder.

259. Furniture of common wood, osier and straw or cane.

260. Organs and all kinds of parts thereof imported separately.

261. Ostein and oleomargarine.

262. Wood in strips for making matches.

263. Wooden colts covered with flax.

264. Paste or mastic for polishing and that used for the tips of billiard cues.

265. Wall paper, including black and albuminated paper.

266. Composition imitating porcelain, marble, granite, or any fine stone, in all kinds of articles, except toys for children.

267. Paper for cigarettes not otherwise mentioned, even when bearing on it, printed or lithographed, the name of the manufacturer, or of the manufacture, for whose use it was made.

268. Flints, touchstones, polishing and similar stones not included in the other classes.

269. Hides, neither tanned nor prepared.

270. Shovels made altogether of wood.

271. Solders.

272. Leather tips for billiard cues.

273. Cheese of all kinds.

274. Sacks—empty, of canvas, unbleached, and thick linen or other similar fabrics.

275. Sausages, hams in cans, fish in cans, alimentary preserves, mushrooms, dried or in sauce; lacteous flour and all other similar foods, prepared or not prepared, not included in the preceding classes, such as Buitoni's agglutinated paste.

276. Sauces of all kinds and pickles in mustard.

277. Tallow—raw, rendered or pressed, and ordinary fats of all kinds for making soap.

278. Siphons and machines for aerated waters.

279. Sole leather, dyed or not, unmanufactured, and hempen soles for sandals.

280. Piano stools of whatever material.

281. Talc in sheets or in powder.

282. Horsehair or bristles for fishing rods.

283. Meat covers of wire gauze.

284. Stoppers with heads of metal, glass, crystal, or porcelain.

285. Fabrics of cotton, hemp, esparto or flax for floor coverings, even when mixed with a small quantity of wool, and haircloth for furniture.

286. Canvas prepared for oil paintings and stumps for drawing.

287. Cloth—common, of hemp, flax, or cotton,. for furniture, in bands, or any other form, and cotton dishcloths for domestic use and straw ribbon for packing.

288. Wooden heels, shod or not with copper or iron.

289. Strips of tinned stuff or paper for shoemakers of 1 centimeter in width and 12 centimeters in length.

290. Bootjacks and corkscrews.

291. Chalk in sticks, lumps, or other form for billiard rooms.

292. Shades and blinds for doors and windows.

293. Firecrackers, called "triquitraques," and the fuses for rockets.

294. Rubber tubes and hose and bands for machinery.

295. Sails of coarse twilled cloth for vessels.

296. Tallow candles.

297. Bicycles, or velocipedes.

298. Glass and crystal, manufactured, in any form not elsewhere mentioned.

299. Wines of whatever description, when imported in demijohns or bottles, excepting medicinal wines.

300. Articles of gypsum of all kinds, excepting toys.

Class V.—Duty 1.25 bolivars (24 cents) per kilogram.

301. Cod-liver oil, tartago oil, medicinal oils, and all other oils not specified.

302. Perfumed oils and soaps.

303. Arsenic.

304. Tartaric acid in powder.

305. Liquid ammonia.

306. Toilet waters and hair wash such as "florilina" and the like, and waters for cleaning metals.

307. Spirits of all kinds, brandy or cognac and its essences, absinth, gin and its essences up to 22° Cartier; above 22° they shall pay proportionally; bitters not otherwise specified, such as the elixir bitter of coca, are included in this class.

308. Peeled almonds.

309. Apparatus for measuring hats.

310. Photographic apparatus and implements used for making same, not included in other classes.

311. Shapes of gummed stuff for hats and caps.

312. Rings and buckles covered with leather.

313. Strops and fine stones for sharpening razors and razor paste.

314. Saffron.

315. Quicksilver.

316. Trunks, traveling sacks, bags, valises, and portmanteaus of all kinds.

317. Skins for carrying wine and purses and small bags of oilcloth for grain samples.

318. Trusses, bandages, bougies or probes, supporters, lint, strainers or filters, sucking bottles and nipples, cupping glasses, anodyne necklaces, spatulas, lancets, retorts, clysters, syringes of all kinds, and siphons not otherwise mentioned.

319. "Bramante," "brin" ticks, drills, domestic cloth, "liencillo," "platilla," "warandol" or Irish linen, and all other unbleached similar cloths even if they have colored lines or flowers, and Holland linen, black or blue.

320. Paint brushes of all kinds.

321. Hat cases of leather.

322. Almanacs of all kinds.

323. Camera obscure or camera lucid, for drawing or photography, and other similar apparatus.

324. Cotton canvas for embroidering, and canvas of unbleached thread similar to the light tissues used for mosquito nets.

325. Capsules, sacks or bags of paper, of all kinds and sizes, with or without inscriptions, for pharmaceutical purposes.

326. Tortoise shell, crude.

327. Homespun linen, white "coleta," "lienzo de rosa," camel's back, cotton cretonne, and linen unbleached German cretonne, Nos. 9, 10, and 11, striped or checked crehuela, colored or not, and all other similar cloth not mentioned in other classes.

328. Sieves of copper wire, of leather, wood, or horsehair.

329. Brushes for the teeth, hair, and clothes, and all others, except those included in the fourth class.

330. White wax, pure or mixed, not wrought, and mineral wax.

331. Bristles for shoemakers.

332. Fish glue and liquid glue for shoemakers.

333. Colors and paints not otherwise mentioned, such as bluing, ultramarine, and "kalsomine" earth of several colors, and paints prepared with oil to be used for enamel.

334. Cork in sheets, stoppers, and in any other shape.

335. Shoe strings, ordinary cotton braids for sandals, and all other linen or cotton shoe strings and cord, twisted or untwisted, provided that they consist of ten or more threads.

336. Amethyst quartz.

337. Cubebs.

338. Penknives, razors, scissors, and "jackknives," table knives and forks, except those which have gilt or silver handles, which belong to the VIII Class, and those gilt or silvered, which are included in Class VI.

339. Cords and "entorchados."

340. Beer, concentrated or pectonized.

341. Sassafras and all other medicinal barks.

342. Cotton drills, white or colored, and cotton flannel, white or colored; also cotton drill called "casinette," and cotton batiste and the fulled cloth used for towels, bath or hand.

343. Drugs, medicines, and chemical products not otherwise mentioned; also all vermifuges or medicinal articles or substances, such as bicarbonate of soda, beef wine, Bisteri cinchona wine, cardamom seeds and plants, and all patent medicines, drugs, and chemical products not specified elsewhere, and dynamite.

344. Oilcloth of all kinds not otherwise mentioned, except those used for flooring, packing, or roofing, included in Class IV.

345. Cotton buckram.

346. Brooms, large and small, and horsehair brooms.

347. Essences and extracts of all kinds not otherwise mentioned.

348. Sponges.

349. Stereoscopes, cosmoramas, dioramas, panoramas, magic lanterns, phonographs, graphophones, and other similar apparatus.

350. Paper lanterns, paper collars, fronts, and cuffs, including those lined with cloth, and manufactured paper not otherwise mentioned.

351. Foils, masks, breastplates, and fencing gloves.

352. Matches of all kinds, not specified, and match stuff in paste.

353. Photographs.

354. Cotton blankets.

355. Woolen blankets, white or with colored fringes, and dark blankets of the material called "cabrin."

356. Gum lac, copal, and all kinds of gums and resins not otherwise mentioned.

357. Horsehair gloves, and fencing gloves.

358. Glycerin.

359. Ordinary sewing thread, untwisted thread for embroidering, and thread of one end for weaving.

360. Loadstone.

361. Images and statues other than those of gold or silver, and mechanical manikins of life size.

362. Musical instruments and boxes, and all accessories thereof, excepting organs and pianos.

363. Surgical, dental, anatomical, mathematical, and other scientific instruments not elsewhere mentioned.

364. Soap, white, marbled, called "Castille" or "Marseilles."

365. Soap, common, soap in powder, and rock salt for animals.

366. Sets of chessmen, draughts, dominos, roulette, and similar games, and playing cards of all sorts.

367. Pictures and engravings on paper.

368. Blank books, crayons and charcoal pencils for drawing, notebooks and portfolios, lithographed receipt and check books, pencils of all kinds, except slate pencils, rubber erasers, seals and stamps for letters, writing ink and ink powder, paper cutters, pencil cases, sealing wax and wafers, sand, steel pens, penholders, inkstands, and all other stationery articles, with the exception of envelopes and articles containing gold and silver.

369. Books containing gold or silver leaf, whether real or imitation, for gilding or silvering; bronze in powder and books for bronzing.

370. Liquor stands, empty or with liquor.

371. "Liencillo," "brin," and domestic cloth, bleached or unbleached, linen or cotton.

372. Iron filings.

373. Striped cloth, "arabias," ginghams of linen or cotton, common, that is, such as have only thirteen strands in the warp or woof of each square of 5 millimeters.

374. Wooden battens, moldings, and cornices, painted, varnished, gilt or silvered, and wooden curtain loop holders.

375. Colored cotton duck, and linen, cotton, or woolen straps, from 7 to 15 centimeters wide, for saddle girths and upper girths.

376. Liqueurs, or cordials, such as cherry cordial, creams of vanilla, cocoa, and the like.

377. Madapolan, Hollands, Brittany, domestic, sheeting, Irish, white or colored, cretonne, "elefante," "platilla," "liencillo," Rouen, calico, "savage" of cotton, and other similar white cotton goods.

378. Picture frames of any material, with or without glasses, pictures, plates, or engravings.

379. Masks of all kinds.

380. Macaroni, "tallarines," vermicelli, and other similar soup pastes.

381. Tape measures of leather, linen, or paper, with or without cases.

382. Furniture of fine wood, such as rosewood, mahogany, and walnut, and that with backs and seats upholstered with horsehair, wool, cotton, or silk, furniture of common gilt wood and coffins of all sorts.

383. Gallnuts, nutmegs, and mace.

384. Screens of paper, metal, or tissue.

385. Gum pastilles or drops.

386. Perfumery of all kinds, and perfumed books of "papier poudré."

387. Parchment and imitations of the same, in articles not otherwise mentioned; cloth only used for bookbinding, and waterproof cloth of caoutchouc and cotton used for blankets and winter overcoats, and cotton felt for lithographic machines.

388. Aerometers of all kinds and alcoholometers.

389. Paintings, chromos, drawings, and portraits on canvas, wood, paper, stone, or other materials; lithographed advertisements applied on cardboard and cards with colored landscapes or figures, used in baptismal festivities.

390. Tissue paper and writing paper when bearing something printed, even if imported for private use.

391. Bottle and glass stands.

392. Gunpowder.

393. Tobacco, cut for cigarettes. This article shall pay the additional duty of 2 bolivars per kilo.

394. Tannin.

395. Tea and vanilla.

396. Indian ink, hair dyes, and all other inks not specified.

397. Candles of spermaceti, paraffin, composition, or stearin, and twisted wicks for the same.

398. Dowlas warandol, unbleached, of linen or cotton, even with colored stripes or flowers, also that with a lead-gray or light-yellow ground.

399. Tinder boxes and flints or wicks for tinder boxes.

Class VI.—Duty 2.50 bolivars (48.2 cents) per kilogram.

400. Bugles and beads of glass, porcelain, steel, wood, or of any other material excepting gold and silver; coffin ornaments; fancy articles of glass or porcelain mounted in gilt or silvered metal; artificial plants of caoutchouc, paper, or tissue, representing palms, begonias, and large leaves; and sweetmeat boxes covered with silk or velvet, or ornamented with flowers or other articles liable to higher duties than those levied under Class IV.

401. Steel hoops for crinolines or bustles, covered or not with tissue.

402. Damasks, drills, Brittany cloth, unbleached cloth, "bramante," ticks, dowlas, excepting unbleached German dowlas Nos. 9, 10, and 11, specified in Class V, "estopilla," "estrepe," "garantido," Irish linen, "florete," "platilla," Rouen, calico, white or dyed dowlas, warandol of linen, pure or mixed with cotton, and any other similar goods of linen or linen mixed with cotton.

403. Pins, needles, eyelets, hooks and eyes, clasps for clothes and shoes, zinc clasps for shoes, buckles for hats, waistcoats, trousers, and shoes, except those of gold or silver.

404. Carpets in the piece or rugs.

405. Undershirts, scarfs, bonnets, socks, drawers, trousers, stockings, and underwaists, of cotton, knitted, and like tissues. Undershirts with collars and cuffs, or fitted for same, shall pay 50 per cent additional.

406. Field glasses, spectacles, opera glasses, telescopes, eyeglasses, lenses, microscopes, except those of gold or silver, including glasses and lens, etc., imported separately.

407. Whalebone and its imitations.

408. Chamois and tanned skins, not manufactured, except the white or colored sole leather, which belongs to Class IV.

409. Barometers, hygrometers, chronometers, thermometers, sextants, octants, and other similar instruments, and compasses of all classes.

410. Canes, whips, and slung shots, with the exception of sword sticks or sticks containing a mechanism for firing, which are included in Class VII.

411. Buttons of all kinds, excepting those of silk, silver, or gold.

412. Baize and ratteens, in piece or plaids, and blankets made of these materials.

413. Bowls for pipes, cigar holders and pipes, of amber, porcelain, and any other material except those of gold or silver and those mentioned in Class III.

414. Shaving boxes with accessories, work and traveling cases.

415. Shells, loose, or made up into ornaments.

416. Pocketbooks, cigar and cigarette cases, cardcases, purses, tobacco pouches, spectacle cases, match boxes, albums, not covered with velvet, nor gilt nor silvered, and all other similar articles except those which have gold or silver.

417. Wax, manufactured into articles of all kinds, except toys.

418. Counterpanes, sheets, plaids, hammocks, table covers, of linen or cotton.

419. Elastic for shoes.

420. Coral in articles of all kinds, except when set in gold or silver.

421. Funeral wreaths and other funeral articles.

422. Thin cord, white, linen or cotton, twisted or untwisted, of less than ten threads, and also twisted linen in the shape of cord, such as binding or sail thread, which can not, on account of its elasticity, be assimilated to cord or be used in the manufacture of hand or machine made fabrics.

423. Crinolines, bustles, and similar articles, and caoutchouc dress shields covered or not, used inside of ladies' clothing.

424. Knives and forks with German or white metal, or silvered or gilt handles.

425. Mattresses, pillows, paillasses, and cushions, except those of silk; feathers for stuffing them, and woven-wire mattresses.

426. Cotton ropes for hammocks.

427. Damasks, "coqui," bombazine, "bordon," padding, ticking, "mahon," nankeen, light nankeen, "estrepe," quilting, sateen, "tangep," or stiff muslin, of cotton, white or colored, and other similar cotton tissues not mentioned in the other classes.

428. Thimbles, not of gold or silver, and artificial teeth and eyes.

429. Skirts, petticoats, dressing gowns, nightdresses, and dresses of cotton, made up or in patterns, and cotton goods in patterns for petticoats, with or without embroidered bands.

430. Articles of German or white metal or its imitations, such as trays, dishes, curbs, bits, muzzles, spurs, stirrups, hinges, buckles, chandeliers, lamps, candelabra, and other similar articles.

431. Articles of iron and other similar metals, gilt or silvered, with the exception of stationery, which shall always be included in Class V, even when gilt or silvered.

432. Yarns, worsted, raw, and of goats' hair.

433. Cases containing small articles of steel, copper, or other metals, for embroidering, cleaning the teeth and nails, and for drawings and paintings.

434. Brooms and brushes of palms, rushes, or other vegetable fibers.

435. Felt in pieces for saddle cloths.

436. Blankets or quilts of pure wool, or wool mixed with cotton, and with ground of one or more colors, and counterpanes, of wool, or wool mixed with cotton, also colored.

437. Goods for slippers, excepting of silk.

438. Elastic for shoes.

439. Gutta-percha, manufactured or not, and rubber shoes.

440. Imitation gold or silver thread, thin wire, spangles, tinsel, leaf, foil, galloons, trimmings, small wares, and other articles of imitation gold or silver, for embroidering or sewing.

441. Bone, ivory, mother-of-pearl, real and imitation jet, real and imitation tortoise shell, caoutchouc, india rubber, sheets of celluloid, horn and talc, manufactured in articles of all kinds not otherwise mentioned, with the exception of children's toys comprised in Class III, and those combined with gold and silver, which are included in Class VIII.

442. Table cloths, towels, and napkins of all classes.

443. Sheeting of pure linen or of linen mixed with cotton.

444. Clock and watch hands, keys, springs, spirals, and other parts of watch and clock movements, excepting those of gold and silver.

445. Wicks and cotton slightly spun for wicks.

446. Cotton handkerchiefs, when not more than one meter long.

447. Paper, gilt or silvered, paper stamped in relief, and colored paper for artificial flowers.

448. Umbrellas, sunshades, and parasols, of wool, linen, or cotton.

449. Imitation pearls and stones, not set, or set in any metal except gold or silver.

450. Rice and other toilet powder, such as Persian shell calcined. Powder puffs also belong to this class.

451. White metal or German silver, in articles of all kinds not specified.

452. Goose quills prepared as toothpicks.

453. Feather dusters.

454. Imitation jewelry.

455. Table or wall clocks, alarm clocks, water clocks, hourglasses, and all other clocks, except tower clocks imported by the Federal Government for public use, belonging to other classes.

456. Hats, caps, hat frames and bonnets, of straw, or its imitations, not trimmed.

457. Patent leather, not manufactured.

458. Chewing tobacco, in paste or twisted, and cigarette paper whether in bobbins or in the form of Egyptian cigars.

459. "Dowlas," warandol, white or of linen, or of linen mixed with cotton.

460. Chintz, nainsook, calicoes, cretonnes, carlancanes, paper cambrics, fine French striped cloth, and other fine tissues, which have more than thirteen threads in the woof in a square of 5 millimeters, poplins, "malvinas," Japanese cloth, lustrines, colored percales, and any other cotton cloths, colored, similar to the above, and not otherwise mentioned under different classes, such as cotton merinos and colored canton flannel.

Class VII.—Duty 5 bolivars (96.5 cents) per kilogram.

461. Fans of all kinds.

462. Opera cloaks, of wool, or wool mixed with cotton.

463. Undershirts, of wool, or wool mixed with cotton.

464. Sword sticks and sticks with a mechanism for firing.

465. Purses of linen or cotton.

466. Stockings, socks, fringes, tassels, laces, ribbons, bands, tapes, trimmings, plushes, caps, mantles, capes, waistbands, bows, epaulettes, list shoes, gloves of wool or of wool mixed with cotton.

467. Boots and shoes only cut out or without soles, and rugs of sheepskins.

468. Woven uppers for sandals.

469. Rugs, carpets, and all other articles of crochet, except those of silk.

470. Chasubles, corporal cases, altar cloths, bands, dalmatics, stoles, maniples, chalice covers, and other ecclesiastic vestments and church ornaments.

471. Curtains, hangings, and mosquito nets, of linen or cotton.

472. Lace, embroidered bands, edgings, ribbons, borders, epaulettes, tassels, cords, fringes, scarfs, braids, gloves, and trimmings of linen or cotton.

473. Swords, sabers, daggers, fine hunting knives, blunderbusses, pistols, revolvers, guns, muskets, rifles, carbines, and other arms for artillery and infantry, including projectiles, percussion caps, gunlocks, cartridges, loaded or empty, and everything relating to side or fire arms, and compressed-air guns for target practice.

474. Pyrotechnic or Bengal lights.

475. Fireworks.

476. Back cloth for horses, all kinds.

477. Stockings of linen, or of linen mixed with cotton, and those of Scotch twisted yarn.

478. Shot bags, powderflasks, cap boxes, and game bags.

479. Muslins, crépons of cotton, colored, lawn, cotton gauze, called "rengue," barege, grenadine, organdy, zephyr, very fine linen cloth, called "clairn dulce," "sueño" tarlatan, "imité," batiste of Holland, cotton batiste, white or colored, plain, worked, transparent, or embroidered, in pieces or patterns for dresses, and all other tissues similar to the above and not included in other classes.

480. Muslins and batistes of linen, or of linen mixed with other materials, unbleached or colored, in pieces or patterns for clothes.

481. Cotton velvet, cotton plush and imitation velvet, in pieces or ribbons.

482. Fine and common woolen cloth, cassimere, bassinette, muslin, satin, knitted goods, flannel, "lanilla," bombazine, alpaca, crape, merino, serge, lasting, damask, and all other tissues of wool or of wool mixed with cotton, not mentioned in other classes, unless made up into wearing apparel, which would bring them under Class IX.

483. Shawls, foulards, and scarfs, large and small, of muslin, lawn, knitted goods, or other fine cotton tissues, and tissues made of ramié, or of cotton mixed with this fiber.

484. Handkerchiefs, shawls, table covers, of wool, or of wool mixed with cotton, neither ornamented nor embroidered with silk.

485. Umbrellas, sunshades, and parasols of silk, or of silk mixed with wool or cotton.

486. Skins, tanned, manufactured in any shape, not mentioned in other classes.

487. Guipure or tulle, of cotton or pita, and crape bands for hats.

488. Saddles, headpieces, gun cases and pistol holsters, reins, girths, cruppers, and sheepskin horse covers of all kinds.

489. Tobacco leaf, and tobacco stalks.

Class VIII.—Duty 10 bolivars ($1.93) per kilogram.

490. Ornaments and nets for headdress of all kinds.

491. Human hair and its imitations, worked or not.

492. Shirts, made up, of cotton, without any part of linen.

493. Cigarettes, of paper or maize leaf.

494. Neckties, cotton, haircloth, or wool.

495. Suspenders, corsets, corset covers, garters of all kinds.

496. Skirts, petticoats, nightdresses, pillowcases, dresses, of linen or linen mixed with cotton, except those of batiste or "clarin" lawn, of linen or linen mixed with wool, which belong to Class IX.

497. Flowers and fruits, artificial, not otherwise mentioned, and materials for making flowers, with the exception of colored paper, comprised in Class VI.

498. Skin gloves, with the exception of fencing gloves, belonging to Class V.

499. Dutch batiste, light tissue "clarin," knitted goods, zephyr, lawn, tarlatan, muslin, and all other fine linen or cotton tissues made up into articles such as frills, ruches, infant capes, skirts, cuffs, chemisettes, and other similar articles and adornments not mentioned in other classes.

500. Books and albums bound in velvet, silk, mother-of-pearl, tortoise shell, ivory, Russian leather, with ornaments gilt or silvered.

501. Handkerchiefs of linen or linen mixed with cotton.

502. Book covers imported separately, and removable book covers.

503. Feathers for hats and bonnets, and other similar uses, and hearse plumes, imported separately from the hearses.

504. Cloths or tissues of all kinds, mixed or embroidered with gold or silver, real or imitation, except ecclesiastical articles and ornaments which belong to Class VII.

505. Cloths or tissues, woolen or of wool mixed with cotton, prepared for mosquito nets, hangings, curtains, or other articles not enumerated.

506. Tobacco manufactured and prepared in whatever form, not specified. Cigarettes with tobacco wrapping.

Class IX.—Duty 20 bolivars ($3.86) per hectogram.

507. Shirts made up of linen and of wool, and those of cotton mixed with linen, pants, jackets, blouses, vests, drawers, paletots, sacks, coats, and any other piece of clothing made up of linen or cotton, for men, not specified.

508. Collars, bosoms, and cuffs made up of linen or cotton, for men and women.

509. Bag nets (chinchorros) of all kinds.

510. Placards, show cards, and handbills printed or lithographed.

511. Cigarette wrappers.

512. Shoes and boots of all classes, and tanned skins made up in shoes.

513. Skirts, petticoats, nightgowns, pillow cases, and dresses of baptiste or clarin lawn, linen, or of linen mixed with cotton.

514. Labels of all kinds, printed or lithographed, which are not attached to any article, and printed visiting cards, with or without colored designs.

515. Jewels, pearls, precious stones, and fine jewelry, and articles wholly or in part of gold and silver, watches of any material, empty watch cases, and jewelry cases, even if imported separately.

516. Cloths ("paño" and "pañete"), cassimer, satin, knitted goods, flannel, "alepin," alpaca, "cambrón," serge, "cúbica," damask of wool, or of wool mixed with cotton, made up in men's clothing.

517. Silk, pure or mixed with other materials, and tissues of other materials mixed with silk.

518. Envelopes of all kinds, finished or only cut out.

519. Hats, bonnets, "pavas," and caps trimmed for women and children.

520. Hats of black silk plush, with high crowns, and similar hats of any material, including opera hats, hats simply cut out, hats of fulled felt, and all other kinds of hats, wholly or partially finished, excepting those of straw or their imitations.

521. Advertisement cards (large), printed or lithographed.

522. Tarlatan, silk, wool, batiste of Holland, light tissue "clarin," zephyr, lawn, muslin, and all other tissues of linen or cotton, made up into ladies' wearing apparel.

523. Men's clothing of wool, linen, or cotton, with the exception of that mentioned in other classes.

Art. 2. The customs duties established by this tariff shall be levied on the gross weight.

Art. 3. The following articles shall be admitted free from duty:

1. Articles imported by order of the Federal Government.

2. Live animals, with the exception of leeches.

3. Personal effects brought by foreign public ministers, or by the diplomatic agents of the Republic on their return to Venezuela.

4. Baggage brought by passengers, with the exception of those articles which have not been used, or of pieces of furniture, which shall pay duty according to its class,

even if used, subject, however, to a rebate proportionate to the deterioration resulting from use.

The duty to be levied on unused articles coming with passengers' baggage shall be increased by 20 per cent, and if the articles come from the Antilles they shall pay 30 per cent additional.

5. Ice imported into localities where no ice factories authorized by the Government have been established, or where the established ones are not in operation; coal; coal used to produce the arc electrical light, acetylene gas, and trisulphite of lime.

6. Fruits and natural products of Colombia imported through the Colombian frontier, provided that fruits and natural products of Venezuela when similarly imported into Colombia are granted the same benefit.

7. Samples of tissues in small strips, not exceeding 25 kilograms in weight, and also of wall paper, not exceeding 50 centimeters in length, or of other articles which, owing to their size or other circumstances, can not be offered for sale.

8. Legal gold coin.

9. Frames ("almas"), bottoms, or boilers of iron, gridirons, roasters ("tambores"), and rollers for pressing cane ("trapiches"), and the axles, frames, and pieces thereof.

10. Plows and plowshares, hoes, spades, sickles, billhooks, and scythes, weeding hooks, hatchets, shovels, picks, "tasies," and cutlasses with or without wooden handles, and matchets for lopping.

11. Barbed wire for fences, and also hooks for fastening the same, as shown in the illustration accompanying the decree of June 13, 1894.

12. Printing presses and typographical accessories, such as type, lines, printing ink, including inks for lithographing, and white printing paper, neither glued nor gummed, and also paper paste for making stereotype plates, and alloy of lead and aluminium employed for stereotype printing.

13. Machinery for use in agriculture, mines, weaving, sawmills, and foundries, not otherwise mentioned, and extra pieces for repairing sugar mills ("trapiches") and other agricultural machinery.

Art. 4. The importation of the following articles is forbidden:

1. Cocoanut oil.
2. Starch.
3. Indigo.
4. Cacao.
5. Coffee.
6. Molasses and honey.
7. Salted jerked meat ("tasajo").
8. Salt.
9. Sarsaparilla root.
10. Silver, nickel, and copper coins.
11. Apparatus for coining money, unless imported by the National Government.

Sole paragraph.—Should the Executive power deem it expedient to authorize the importation, through the custom-houses of the Republic, of any prohibited article, it shall fix the duty to be levied on such article, and report to Congress at its first session.

Art. 5. The Executive Power may totally or partially prohibit the importation of any kinds of tissue, ready-made wearing apparel, hats, bonnets, and caps, and debar entry thereof through the custom-houses of the Republic, if the industries and manufactories in districts producing goods of the above description have, in importance and development, reached a sufficient degree to meet the demands of consumption, provided that purchasers do no suffer in consequence of such prohibition.

Art. 6. For the importation of dutiable firearms through the custom-houses of the Republic, as well as of powder, shot, cartridges, caps, primers, flints, saltpeter, and all other explosive materials not mentioned in the present law, a special permission or order from the General Government is necessary.

Sole paragraph.—Arms of precision and all war articles exclusively intended for the arsenals can only be imported by the National Government.

ART. 7. For all articles mentioned in the tariff the material from which they are made will not be considered, the class under which placed being solely taken into account. Hence, trusses, syringes, clyster pumps, toys, masks, spectacles, portfolios, cardcases, and all other articles mentioned, shall pay the duty of the class to which they belong, whatever be the material from which manufactured, except when they are partially made of gold or silver, in which case they are comprised in Class VIII.

ART. 8. Packages containing samples of tissue in small pieces or samples of wall paper weighing more than 25 kilograms shall, for the weight exceeding 25 kilograms, pay the duty stipulated in Class III.

ART. 9. When goods or products subject to import duties are imported, such goods being unknown in the country and not specified in the tariff nor in the latest resolutions of the Ministry of Finance, the importers can state this fact in their manifests and address a petition to the Government, accompanied by a sample of the goods or products, to permit the proper denomination or classification thereof. The respective custom-house shall report upon this petition.

ART. 10. Machines, tools, and other mining apparatus can enjoy the exemption from import duties but once for each mining company, and the extra parts imported to replace the same shall not enjoy this exemption.

ART. 11. The custom-houses shall not, without previous order from the Secretary of the Treasury, authorize the importation free of duty of those articles entitled to this privilege only by virtue of existing contracts or special laws.

ART. 12. Unused foreign articles brought by passengers with their baggage shall pay, in addition to the regular duty, a surtax of 20 per cent thereon.

ART. 13. The Executive Power is authorized to increase, decrease, or abolish any of the duties of the present tariff leviable on alimentary products of primary necessity, subject, however, to reporting to Congress the measures which it deems proper to take.

ART. 14. Should articles be imported in separate parts, whether in one or more packages, the duty thereon shall be the same as if they were imported in the whole.

ART. 15. The law of October 10, 1900, and all former Executive orders on this subject are hereby repealed.

Given at the Federal Legislative Palace, Caracas, May 10, 1902.

Approved May 19, 1902.

MODIFICATION OF THE TARIFF.

The "Venezuelan Herald" of August 11, 1902, contains the following modification of the new tariff of the Republic:

[United States of Venezuela—Ministry of Finance and Public Credit—Department of Customs and Salt—Caracas, July 29, 1902.]

Resolved, In exercise of the authority conferred upon the Executive Power by Article 13 of the Import Tariff Law to diminish any classification under said tariff when unforeseen circumstances should render any such alteration necessary, the Second Vice-President, in exercise of the National Executive, has resolved:

That from and after this date, on the importation through the customs of the Republic of the hereinafter-mentioned articles, they shall be placed on the eighth class of the tariff; that is to say:

Ready-made linen and woolen shirts and those of cotton which have any part of linen, trousers, jackets, blouses, vests, drawers, coats, sacks, frock coats, and all articles of men's clothing made of linen or cotton and not included in other classes.

Collars, false bosoms, and cuffs of linen or cotton, for men and women.

Fishing nets of all kinds.

Petticoats, underskirts, pillowcases, chemises of Dutch batiste or linen clarin, or mixed with cotton.

Jewels, pearls, fine stones and gems, and articles entirely or partly of gold, watches of whatever material they may be, empty watch and jewel boxes, although imported apart.

Silk, whether pure or mixed with any other material, and silk or other clothes which contain silk.

To be communicated to the customs of the Republic for uniformity in classification and to be published.

THE SALT INDUSTRY OF THE REPUBLIC.

During the year 1901, the amount of salt exported from the mines of Zulia, Republic of Venezuela, amounted to 3,363,500 kilograms, the revenue to the nations resulting from export duties amounting to 978,537.62 bolivares. In the quantity exported must be included 598,000 kilograms sent to the Government of Tachira, the duty on which represented 169,935 bolivares.

The report of the Chamber of Commerce of Maracaibo, from which the above figures are reproduced in the "Venezuelan Herald" of August 11, further states that the salt from the mines of Coche is white and firm and that large quantities are distributed throughout the various States of the Republic. White salt is also obtained from the island of San Carlos. The yellow salt is consumed in considerable quantities in the Andes States, the only consumption of the white variety in that section being in the salting factories in the State of Zulia.

The salt for export is generally packed in gunny sacks and then in packages of 105 pounds gross weight, and the ships which take the cargoes to the ports on the coast of Lake Maracaibo and its tributary rivers take it on board at the very places where it is mined. That used in the State of Zulia is packed in sacks of 125 pounds net, and is brought to Maracaibo in schooners. It is then distributed to all the State of Tachira and a part of the Department of Santander, in the Republic of Colombia, where salt of other classes finds no market. The salt industry has suffered considerably since the imposition of heavy duties on the commodity.

PEARL FISHERIES CONCESSION.

The Minister of Fomento of the United States of Venezuela, thereto authorized by the Federal Executive and in execution of the resolution passed this day, of the one part, and of the other, Mr. NEMECIO COATS, attorney of Mr. MARCUS GRUMBERG, of Paris, cessionary of Mr. SEBASTIAN CIPRIANI of the contract entered into by the latter with the National Government of the 17th of July, 1900, have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE 1. MARCUS GRUMBERG undertakes:

1. To pay to the National Government as 10 per cent due to it under article 2 of the said contract 2,000 *bolivares* monthly as industrial license and 50 *bolivares* on each kilogram of pearls exported. The first of these sums shall be paid only in the months in which GRUMBERG carries on the fishing by virtue of his contract.

2. To pay to the National Government 10 per cent on the gross sales which he has made up to this date of pearls fished in execution of this contract.

3. Not to institute any claim whatsoever for the time during which the contract was suspended nor for any other cause transpired before this date; and

4. Not to use drags or other like apparatus for the purpose of fishing pearls, but shall use for the taking of the mother-of-pearl only diving bells and other submarine apparatus which will not destroy the oyster beds.

ART. 2. The Federal Executive accepts the conditions of this contract in their entirety.

Made in duplicate at Caracas this 4th day of July, 1902, year 92 of the Independence and 44 of the Federation.

ARNALDO MORALES.
NEMECIO COATS.

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

For the first eleven months of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, the imports received from the United States by Venezuela aggregated $2,648,307, as compared with the corresponding period of 1901. Exports from Venezuela to the ports of the United States for the same eleven months' period amounted to $5,913,225, as against $6,034,556 for the corresponding months of the preceding year. From these figures it appears that Venezuela exports nearly double the value of goods received from the United States.

THE WORLD'S WHEAT CROP.

The world's wheat crop is a large one. The Liverpool "Corn Trade News" says it is almost the largest ever raised. Their latest estimate, in quarters of 8 bushels each, of the crop in America and Europe compares as follows with recent seasons:

	1902.	1901.	1898.
	Quarters.	*Quarters.*	*Quarters.*
France	42,000,000	38,000,000	45,600,000
Russia	52,000,000	50,000,000	50,800,000
Austria-Hungary	26,000,000	22,000,000	23,400,000
Italy	14,500,000	15,700,000	16,700,000
Germany	17,000,000	11,500,000	16,500,000
Spain	14,000,000	14,500,000	13,600,000
Portugal	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,100,000
Roumania	10,500,000	8,800,000	7,100,000
Bulgaria	3,600,000	3,300,000	4,000,000
United Kingdom	6,500,000	6,700,000	9,300,000
Belgium	1,600,000	1,500,000	2,100,000
Tolal, chief countries of Europe	188,900,000	173,200,000	190,200,000
United States of America	85,000,000	94,000,000	89,100,000
Canada	11,000,000	10,500,000	8,200,000
North America	96,000,000	104,500,000	97,300,000
Total, Europe and North America	284,900,000	277,700,000	287,500,000

This makes the total 57,000,000 bushels more than last year. It places the United States crop at 680,000,000 bushels. This is more than than the Government, but somewhat less than the extreme private guesses.

The official figures of the Indian wheat crop for 1902 show a total yield of 244,335,328 bushels of 60 pounds, as against 252,286,760 bushels in 1901. The 1902 crop is about equal to the average of the years from 1896 to 1900—224,018,928 bushels—but is smaller than the ten-year average 1891–1900, which was 243,559,792 bushels. The above averages include all of the famine years 1896–1900. The exports of wheat from India for the seven years ended on March 31, 1902, are stated in bushels as follows:

1895–96	18,672,117
1896–97	3,566,379
1897–98	4,466,187
1898–99	36,438,267
1899–1900	18,114,283
1900–1901	93,371
1901–2	13,667,397

THE PRODUCTION OF ASPHALT.

The production of asphaltum and bituminous rock, according to Dr. JOSEPH STRUTHERS, in "Mineral Resources of the United States," amounted, in 1901, to 63,134 short tons, valued at $555,335, as compared with 54,389 short tons, valued at $415,959, in 1900, and with

75,085 short tons, valued at $553,904, in 1899. The production in 1901 increased 8,745 tons in quantity and $139,377 in value over the production of 1900, but the production in 1900 and 1901, both in quantity and in value, was the smallest in the last seven years. The production of liquid asphaltum or maltha, all of which was derived from California, increased from 1,254 short tons, valued at $28,064, in 1900, to 2,600 tons, valued at $49,850, in 1901. The imports of asphaltum amounted to 154,729 long tons, valued at $596,847, in 1901, as compared with 106,162 long tons, valued at $363,291, in 1900. Noticeable features of the importation are the comparatively large imports from Italy—12,941 tons as against nothing in 1900—and the continued largely increased imports from Trinidad and Venezuela in 1901.

The imports from Trinidad increased from 93,687 long tons in 1900 to 115,584 long tons in 1901, about 23 per cent, and the imports from Venezuela amounted to 18,605 long tons, as against 11,579 tons in 1900, an increase of 7,026 tons, or 60 per cent. The total imports from Trinidad and Venezuela in 1901 amounted to 134,189 long tons, as against 105,266 tons in 1900. The chief source of the importation of asphaltum in the United States is the wonderful lake of pitch filling the crater of an extinct volcano on the island of Trinidad, off the coast of Venezuela. In addition, imports are made from Bermudez, Venezuela; bituminous limestones are imported from Neufchatel and Val de Travers, in Switzerland, and from Seysel, in France, while small quantities are imported from Germany, Cuba, Mexico, and other countries. The production of asphaltum in the principal producing countries in 1900 was valued as follows, respectively: United States, $415,958; Trinidad, $855,744; Germany, $160,000; France, $383,428; Italy, $292,287; Austria-Hungary, $70,603. The production of Russia in 1899, the last year reported, was valued at $170,300.

TRADE OPPORTUNITIES IN LATIN AMERICA.

The combination of various electrical plants is projected in Rio Janeiro, the changes following which will call for an expenditure of several millions of dollars. It is proposed to erect a plant of no less than 40,000 horsepower capacity.

A project is on foot with a view to the consolidation of three fair-sized Mexican llectric lighting plants, the extension of same and the building of another. The principal plant is located in the city of Tampico and is owned by the Tampico Electric Light Company. Its present capacity is about 500 horsepower. There are 150 arc and 3,000 incandescent lamps. The equipment was mostly furnished by the General Electric Company. Another plant is situated in the city of Victoria, and furnishes energy for 50 arc and 1,500 incandescent lights. Its horsepower is 250. The two first mentioned plants are operated by steam and the Linares one is both water and steam. It is proposed to rebuild and considerably extend these plants and to construct a water-power plant of 200 horsepower capacity (1,500 incandescent lights) for supplying the city of Montemorelos with power for lighting purposes.

A project is under way with a view to the conversion of the two principal horse tramways in the city of Monterey and the building of a new electric line. The existing lines are each about 12 miles in length. The new system, for the construction of which an American engineering and contracting firm of Monterey has secured the concession, will be about 20 miles long.

In a dispatch from United States Minister SQUIERS, at Havana, Cuba, dated September 2, the Department of State of the United States, is informed that a proposed law extends for one year the period during which certain railway materials and sugar machinery and agricultural implements may be imported at a rebate of 50 per cent, but Mr. SQUIERS adds that he thinks the Cuban Congress will have little inclination to take up the proposed law for immediate consideration on account of the great amount of work already before it.

Mexican advices state that the Mexican Dynamite and Explosives Company, which holds a concession from the Government and is operated by French capital, has entered into a contract for the construction of a factory at Tinaja, in the district of Mapimi, State of Durango. The contract calls for the construction to begin as soon as the rainy season terminates, the plans for the various buildings being now ready. American machinery will be purchased to serve as equipment in the new plant.

The Chilean Government has opened a competition for designs for the new postage stamps which it intends to issue shortly. The drawings must reach Santiago the 15th of next November at the latest.

The Rio Blanco Cotton Mills, located in the State of Veracruz, Mexico, have been almost entirely destroyed by fire. Nearly $200,000 worth of new machinery will have to be purchased.

A factory is to be constructed in Cordoba, Mexico, for the manufacture of alcohol and wines from fruit, a large quantity of which is said to be literally wasted every year around that city and thrown away.

Mexican advices state that in Ameca, State of Jalisco, local parties are about to build a factory for the purpose of making alcohol from the mesquite plant, which is reported to grow in very large quantities in the western part of the State.

Arrangements have been made in Merida, Yucatan, for the establishment of the first cotton mills in that part of the world. The machinery will be bought in the United States. The supply of cotton will be drawn from New Orleans and Mobile.

The Yaqui Copper Company, whose offices are at 377, 379 Broadway, New York City, is about to let a contract for the erection of a 1,000-ton smelter at Campo, Sante Nino, in the State of Sonora, Mexico. Eventually the plant will be increased for the purpose of handling 5,000 tons of ore daily. The contract now under consideration will entail an expenditure of some $400,000.

The city of Santos, Brazil, is to have an electric traction system which will be operated with American equipment. The initial length of the road will be about 10 miles. The power-house equipment will consist of two General Electric generators of 200 kilowatts capacity each, direct connected to 300-horsepower engines. The car bodies will be built in Brazil because of the cheapness of wood in that part of the world.

The Minister of the Department of Communications and Public Works of Brazil, recently called for proposals for the navigation of the Parnahyba River. The specifications call for two round trips monthly from Therezina to the port of Tutoya on the north and as far as Floriano on the south, the vessels calling at the following places: União, Curralinho, Buqueirão, Repartição, Santa Quiteria, Porto Alegre, Parnahyba, Araiozes, Amarante, Belém, Castelhanos, Miguel Alves, Marroás, Barra do Longá, S. Francisco, and Grajahú.

BOOK NOTES.

Books and pamphlets sent to the Bureau of the American Republics, and containing subject-matter bearing upon the countries of the International Union of American Republics, will be treated under this caption in the Monthly Bulletin.

The Marine-Hospital Service of the United States has issued an interesting bulletin by Dr. H. R. CARTER on the transmission of yellow fever by the mosquito, known scientifically as *Stegomyia fasciata.* The conclusion reached by Dr. CARTER is that this insect is the only means of the spread of the disease. He argues most convincingly in the support of his theory by eliminating other causes of infection, and shows that the facts all point to the mosquito as the host that carries the micro-organism which produces the disease. Dr. CARTER makes the statement that for twenty years prior to 1899, baggage from Veracruz, Havana, and Santiago de Cuba, arriving at New York was entered without disinfection. The amount from Havana and Veracruz was large, and much came from houses infected with yellow fever and much was not clean. All of this baggage was opened at the custom-house at New York and handled in hotels there and in Saratoga, and no yellow fever was reported among the customs inspectors in New York or at the hotels during the time. The baggage going from the same Cuban ports to Spain for the last thirty years has been enormous; much of it must have been foul. Some of this traffic goes to the Mediterranean ports of Spain-Valencia, Malaga and Barcelona, etc., which at times, in 1870 and before, have been "infectible places," yet no yellow fever has been reported in that peninsula since the epidemic of 1870. This baggage, Dr. CARTER estimates, represented at least 300,000 persons, who could in years of epidemic and with lax methods of inspection have all been pronounced immune to fever. In addition, from 175,000 to 200,000 persons, troops and families, returned from Cuba to the United States at the end of the Spanish-American war with baggage and equipment, and no yellow fever resulted therefrom. The possible changes in the micro-organism, after being taken up by the mosquito, are discussed, and the deduction is made that the disease is not in nature propagated by material conveyed directly from the sick to the well; that some material after leaving the body of the patient undergoes some change outside of his body and after this change produces yellow fever in one susceptible to that disease. This change which takes place outside the body of the sick man involves no change in the organism itself. Another hypothesis is that a change of the micro-organism itself takes place, it undergoing development outside of the human body into some stage different from that in which it leaves the body. This last has been the theory accepted by most of the writers who have considered this subject, but there is no analogy with the propagation of any other disease. In support of the belief that yellow fever is conveyed in nature only by a host, and doubtless a mosquito host, Dr. CARTER cites (1) the analogy of other diseases conveyed by insect hosts; (2) that all facts observed about the propagation of yellow fever agree with the necessary deductions of this theory, and (3) no other theory explains all the facts observed of its propagation.

The United States Department of Agriculture in Section of Foreign Markets has published a remarkably interesting Bulletin, No. 28, dealing with the "Sources of the Agricultural Imports of the United States," covering the five-year period 1897–1901. For 1901, the agricultural imports are stated to have had a total valuation of $392,000,000, Brazil furnishing the preponderating quantity, to the value of $53,000,000. Coffee was, of course, the principal factor in this trade, though sugar, hides, skins, and cocoa were also leading items. Cuba ranked second only to Brazil in 1901, showing a total of $39,000,000 for the value of agricultural products sent to the United States. Sugar was of prime importance, followed by tobacco, molasses, fruits, nuts, and cocoa. Countries furnishing over $10,000,000 worth of agricultural productions were as follows: Brazil, Cuba, the United Kingdom, Germany, Japan, France, the Dutch East Indies, Italy, the Chinese Empire, Mexico, the British West Indies, and the Netherlands. For the five-year period covered by the report, the annual average contributed by the various countries of the Western Continent to the agricultural import value of the United States was as follows: Brazil, $47,452,213; Cuba, $23,410,223; Mexico, $15,515,934; Argentine Republic, $7,728,584; Venezuela, $6,967,035; Peru, $1,544,421; Santo Domingo, $2,883,818; Guatemala, $2,278,427; Costa Rica, $3,068,644; Colombia, $3,861,179; Uruguay, $2,033,769; Nicaragua, $778,369; Honduras, $820,468; Salvador, $900,402; Ecuador, $666,994; Haiti, $653,778; Chile, $261,651; Paraguay, $380. The Bulletin furnishes in detail the sources and valuations of the twelve leading items of agricultural import, extensive tabular statements being included for the purpose.

A valuable and interesting article entitled "The United States in Latin America" forms one of the features of the "World Work" for September, the ground being taken by the writer, Mr. WILLIAM BULFIN, that at no time have conditions been more propitious than the present for the cultivation of close fraternal relations between the various countries of the Western Hemisphere. These relations should have their foundation in extended and mutually advantageous commercial intercourse, the possibilities of which are very clearly demonstrated in the article in reference. Surprise is expressed that so many important men in the United States should give scant attention to Latin America, while they eagerly discuss the future of American enterprise in China. It is not astonishing that they should turn their attention to the splendid possibilities of the valley of the Yangtse Kiang, but that should not prevent the exploitation of the valleys of the Orinoco, of the Amazon and its branches, of the River Plate and its mighty tributary streams, and of the Rio Negro. The Orinoco flows through some of the most fertile regions of the world. The teeming heart of the South American continent can be reached by the basin of the Amazon or by the basin of the Plate, and the pine forests of the southern Andes can be reached by the Rio Negro and its tributary, the Limay. The resources of the Argentine Republic, of Bolivia, Paraguay, and Brazil are held up as examples of industrial development, and business men and capitalists are urged to extend their acquaintance with their next-door neighbors that mutual benefits may accrue. The article is profusely illustrated with very fine examples of the lithographer's art.

The Columbus Memorial Library is in receipt of two interesting volumes of historical data, biography, and reminiscences by GABRIEL

René-Moreno, published in Santiago, Chili, entitled "Últimos Dias Coloniales en el Alto Perú" (Last Colonial Days in Upper Peru). One of these is a narrative of the history of Peru covering the period of time intervening between the years 1807–8, and is a vivid word picture of the conditions existing in that country during those stormy and unsettled days, when the nation was rent by discord from without and within, and when the edifice of state was tottering upon the insecure foundations of political strife and internecine war, destined to fall and, for a time, to be consumed in part, but out of which, in all its majesty, was to rise the Republic as it is to-day, the Peru of the present time—grand, noble, and progressive, a lasting monument to the wisdom of republican institutions, and a star of hope to all the loyal inhabitants of that favored land, who can look back with pride to the ancient civilization of the Incas, skilled to an extraordinary extent in many of the useful arts, and whose kingly palaces were lined with gold. The author gives beautiful glimpses of Peru as she was at the coming of the Spaniards, reflecting philosophically here and there throughout the work upon the changes wrought upon the country and the people by the remorseless hand of time. An immense quantity of rare and valuable historical information relating to this epoch has been collated and conveniently arranged by the author in these useful compilations for consultation and reference. The book is interspersed with numerous drawings and photographic views illustrating the principal cities, public gardens, and buildings of that day, with descriptions so natural, lifelike, and true that the reader is fascinated, as it were, with the same, as well as with the tactful and charming manner in which the author records the history of those memorable days. The second book takes up the story and continues it through the years 1808–9, describing and commenting upon the exciting events of that never-to-be-forgotten period, so vital to the future welfare of the Republic, and bringing to light within its pages a number of highly interesting and important historical documents that, in the language of the author, are presented to the public for the first time. Every page of these valuable works bears evidence of the author's profound knowledge of the subject—a knowledge acquired at the expense of many years of patient industry and untiring investigation, all of which he has used in a masterful manner for the instruction and entertainment of those who may wish to acquaint themselves with the history of Upper Peru prior to and during the years 1807–1809.

"Catalogue de la Bibliothèque de la Commission Centrale de Statistique" (Catalogue of the Library of the Central Commission of Statistics). The Columbus Memorial Library has recently received through the State Department of the United States the Catalogue of the Library of the Central Commission of Statistics of Belgium. This Library is especially devoted, as its name would indicate, to works on subjects relating to statistics and political economy. It receives statistical publications from all civilized countries in exchange for the Belgian official publications and buys the most noted works relating to statistics or social science which appear in Belgium or elsewhere. In this catalogue are applied the methods advocated by the International Bibliographical Institute, to whose collaboration is due the indexing of the notices. The notice of each work, written in the original language, includes a complete bibliographical description, name and surname of the author, date of publication, title and subtitle, place of publication, editor's name, size, and number of pages. Each notice bears, besides, a classifying number taken from the numbering given to the subjects in the indexes of the International Institute of Bibliography (decimal classification). The order of arranging the notices in this catalogue is the same as for these classified numbers. The typographical disposition of each notice bears, on separate lines, the necessary indexes, such as the name of the author, the classifying number, and the date of the publications. Several notices are devoted to works covering diverse subjects and are indexed under the different headings contained in the books. A methodical and alphabetical index of the subjects and an index of the authors' names complete the catalogue. The methodical index of the subjects is arranged in the order of the classified numbers and refers to the page numbers; the alphabetical index of the subjects contains the principal titles of the works owned by the Library; the index of the authors' names is alphabetical and refers to the page numbers. The method followed is such that the catalogue can be used not only in book form, but also for arranging catalogues on library index cards and to increase bibliographical repertories. The notice of each work, being complete in itself, can be cut out and pasted on the index card. By using several volumes, several catalogues could be arranged, indexed according to the different bases, one by the authors' names (alphabetical index); the other methodical by subjects (indexed according to the classified numbers); a third according to the countries to which the works relate (geographical index, according to the classified numbers). The catalogues on library index cards are destined to become more and more general. The additions to the Library of Statistics may result in successive supplements, which, after having been cut out, can be incorporated in their exact place in the catalogue. The unity of the catalogue and its completeness will thus be maintained from day to day.

Nicolas Anrique and Ignacio Silva have compiled and published in Santiago, Chile, an interesting volume of some 700 octavo pages entitled "Ensayo de Una Bibliografía Histórica y Geográfica de Chile" (Catalogue of Historical Bibliography and Geography of Chile). The primary object of the distinguished authors of this work was to present it to the International Congress of Historical Science and Geography at Rome. The book is divided into two parts. The first of these parts treats of historical matters relating to the Republic, and contains a complete list and short description of all the works that have been published on this subject, not only in the Spanish language, but also in other languages, and is of great value to anyone interested in the investigation of the history of Chile from the earliest times to the present day. The second part of the compilation is devoted to the physical characteristics and geography of the Republic. One of the most interesting features of this portion of the work is a valuable description, comprising some 50 pages, in the nature of an introduction, regarding the territory, extension, and surface of the country, and embracing its principal mountain ranges, rivers, and ports, after which follows an exhaustive catalogue of all the principal works written upon and in connection with this interesting and important subject.

The International Bureau of the American Republics has just issued a book upon the Republic of Paraguay, being the second edition of the same work published by the Bureau a number of years ago. The present edition has been revised and enlarged by Señor JOSÉ SEGUNDO DECOUD, Honorary Corresponding Member of the International Union of the American Republics. A chapter on the native races of the Republic, by Dr. J. HAMPDEN PORTER, forms a feature of the work, which is also profusely illustrated. Twenty chapters, covering the topography, national history, constitution, commercial and financial status, and economic conditions, form the body of the book, and it is further valuable through its nine appendixes and a map drawn by Dr. E. DE BOURGADE. Copies of the "Handbook of Paraguay" may be had on application to the International Bureau of the American Republics, No. 2 Jackson place, Washington, D. C.

A report on the manufacture of locomotives in the United States forms the subject-matter of Bulletin 243, issued by the Census Bureau of the United States, and shows a capital of $40,813,793 invested in such industry in the 28 works covered by the report. This sum represents the value of land, buildings, machinery, tools, implements, and live capital utilized, but does not include the capital stock of any of the manufacturing corporations engaged. The value of the products is returned as $35,209,048, to produce which involved an outlay of $10,899,614 for wages, $1,369,341 for miscellaneous expenses (including rent, taxes, etc.), and $20,174,395 for materials used, mill supplies, freight, and fuel. These statistics are for the census year 1900, and as United States locomotives have found their way to all parts of the world, and have demonstrated their superiority over every type of foreign locomotive, details concerning their construction and distribution are naturally of interest.

In Census Bulletin No. 245, electrical apparatus and supplies are treated of as one of the national industrial developments of the United States. It is the first official publication in which an attempt has been made to reach a definite idea of the extent of such manufacture, and covers in its details all branches of electro-chemistry and electro-metallurgy. It is noted that virtually the whole of the copper-refining industry of the United States is a branch of electrical manufacture. The production of copper in the United States was 275,000 metric tons in 1900. According to the best authorities, in 1899 no less than 198,600 short tons were produced electrolytically, and this process is now applied to practically all the copper of the country except a part of the Lake Superior ore. The number of establishments devoted to the manufacture of electric supplies in the census year 1900 was 580, with a capital invested of $83,130,943, and a total output. including custom work and repairing, of $91,348,889.

"The Indians of Cuba" is the title of the initial article of the Bulletin of the Free Museum of Science and Art of the University of Pennsylvania, for May, 1902, the article being written by Mr. STEWART CULIN, as the result of personal ethnological research in the island. Although several scattered settlements of "Indios" were encountered in the writer's trip over the island, the Spanish habits and language had been so engrafted on the aboriginal inhabitants that the lines of distinction were very faint. El Caney was one of the principal Indian towns in the old days, but at present the small town of Yateras, northwest of Guantanamo, forms the center of the Indian population. These people have black hair, light-brown complexions, and pleasing, regular features. Their families are large, in some houses three generations being found. The Indian village of Yara was also visited, and interesting notes made of the prehistoric objects of interest encountered.

The "Engineering Magazine" for August contains in the form of an editorial review a summary of the conditions which influenced the choice of the Panama route as the site of the future isthmian canal, under the title "The common sense of the isthmian-canal decision" quotes the various articles and writers appearing from time to time in that magazine in support of the selected route. The first article on the subject was the contribution of Hon. WARNER MILLER in the issue for March, 1893, and later opinions were embodied in papers by Mr. C. B. GOING, Prof. L. M. HAUPT, Mr. W. HENRY HUNTER, Mr. CHARLES PAINE, Mr. GEORGE A. BURT, General ABBOT, and Mr. JOHN GEORGE LEIGH. These individual opinions were supplemented from time to time by editorial reviews of the various reports made by different canal commissions, all tending to establish the wisdom of selecting the Panama route for the great interoceanic waterway of the future.

"Modern Mexico" for October contains the first installment of an article on "Cortez in Mexico" by Mrs. J. K. HUDSON. It is illustrated with a portrait of the conqueror, together with Mexican scenes with which his name is inseparably linked. Another timely article is on "Mexico's active volcano, Colima," which has been giving the settlers in its neighborhood much alarm since the eruption of Mont Pelée. Mr. JOHN HUBERT CORNWYN writes of "The Corner of Mexico" and Mr. A. A. TOWLE of "A Pilgrimage to El Desierto." Mr. JOHN D. BRANDON contributes an article on "Papantla," a curious little tropical town given over to the vanilla industry and peopled by a tribe of Indians differing from all others found in the Republic. All of these articles are illustrated.

An interesting and useful biographical and bibliographical work, containing more than 350 octavo pages, entitled "Bolivia and the Argentine—Biographic and Bibliographic Sketches," has recently been published (printing house of Cervantes, Santiago, Chile, 1901) by GABRIEL RENÉ-MORENO. The first 20 pages of the book are devoted to an able essay on the present and future of the city of Buenos Ayres, followed by a chapter containing an exhaustive dissertation upon the revolution in Upper Peru in 1809, a subject which the distinguished author treats with detail and judgment and in a lucid and entertaining manner. After this introduction, as it were, the author proceeds to discuss, in his usual good style and taste, the following interesting subjects so intimately interwoven in a number of the important epochs of the history of the country: Lives of Benjamín Vicuña Mackenna, Nicomedes Antelo, Dr. Juan José Segovia, Angel Justiano Carranza, and Juan Ramón Muños Cabrera.

One of the most valuable historical works that have recently been received in the Columbus Library is entitled "Historical and Bibliographical Sketches of Bolivia and Peru," by GABRIEL RENÉ-MORENO. The history of these two countries during the stormy times of the revolution is ably reviewed and much interesting historical data presented, some of which appears in print for the first time. The work is of great interest to the student of Bolivian and Peruvian history, and is written in a clear, concise, and forceful manner.

ADDITIONS TO THE COLUMBUS MEMORIAL LIBRARY DURING SEPTEMBER, 1902.

[The symbol = indicates a gift.]

=Aguirre Achá, José: De los Andes al Amazonas. Bolivia, Tipografía Artística, 1902. 273 (1) pp. 8°.

=Alcover, Antonio Miguel: Bayamo. (Su toma, posesión é incendio). Reseña histórica y comentarios oportunos. 1868–69. Habana, 1902. 103 pp. 12°.

Anrique, Nicolas, y Silva, Ignacio: Ensayo de una bibliografica historica y geográfica de Chile. Santiago, Imprenta Barcelona, 1902. 676 (2) pp. 8°.

=Beraud y Montalva: Guía comercial é industrial del Paraguay. 1902. Asunción, "La Democracia," 1899. 49 pp. 8°.

=Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce: Fifty-third annual report of the Chamber of Commerce. 1901. Cincinnati, Ohio Valley Co., 1902. 398 pp. 8°.

Congreso Social y Económico Hispano-Americano. Reunido en Madrid el año 1900. Madrid, 1902. 2 v. 8°.

=Drago, José Maria: Excursiones rurales. Buenos Aires, 1900. 192 pp. 4°.

=Fontan é Illas. Constante G.: Propiedad y tesoro de la República Oriental del Uruguay desde 1876 á 1881 inclusives . . . Montevideo, 1882. 432 pp. 4°.

=Groussac, P.: La Biblioteca de Buenos Aires. Buenos Aires, Imprenta Hermanos, 1901. 63 pp. 8°.

=——— Inauguración de la Biblioteca Nacional. Buenos Aires, Imprenta Hermanos, 1902. 24 pp. 8°.

=Hartford Public Library: Sixty-fourth annual report. June 1, 1902. Hartford Library, 1902. 21 pp. 8°.

=Heilprin, Prof. Angelo: A defense of the Panamá route. Philadelphia, Franklin Press, 1902. 12 pp. 8°.

=International Typographical Union: Reports of officers and proceedings. 1902. Indianapolis, 1902. 184 pp. 8°.

=Kuczynski, Robert René: Freight rates on Argentine and North American wheat. Chicago, 1902. pp. 333–360. (Reprint from Jour. of Pol. Economy, v. 10, No. 3, Je., 1902).

=National Business League of Chicago: Opinions of United States Consuls, prominent business men, and educators on the establishment of permanent international expositions and trade courts in the great commercial centers of the world . . . Chicago, 1902. 27 pp. 8°.

=New Mexico College of Agriculture: Spraying orchards for the codling moth. Santa Fé, New Mexico Printing Co., 1902. 26 pp. 8°.

=New York Chamber of Commerce: Forty-fourth annual report. 1901–2. 2 pts New York, Chamber of Commerce, 1902. 285 pp. 8°.

=Pereira Gamba, Fortunato: Riquez mineral de la República de Colombia. Bogotá, "La Crónica," 1901. 256 pp. 8°.

=René-Moreno, Gabriel: Bolivia y Argentina: Notas biográficas y bibliográficas. Santiago, Imprenta Cervantes, 1901. 553 pp. 12°.

——— Bolivia y Perú: Notas historicas y bibliográficas. Santiago, Imprenta Cervantes, 1901. 109 pp. 8°.

——— Dias coloniales en el Alto-Perú. 1807–8. Santiago, Imprenta Cervantes, 1896. 498 pp. 8°.

——— Dias coloniales . . . 1808–9. Santiago, 1901. 352 pp. 8°.

=Samson, John: Situação e perspectiva do café. Proposta para uma associação de productores. London [1902]. 18 (1) pp. 12°.

=Sampson, John: Posición y porvenir del café. London, South American Journal, 1902. 18 pp. 12°.

=Silk Association of America: Annual review of the silk industry of America. 1901-2. 32 pp. 8°.

=Una carta del Doctor Guachalla. La Paz, 1902. 16 pp. 8°.

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BELGIUM.

Annuaire statistique de la Belgique. Tome 32. Bruxelles, J. B. Stevens, 1902. 425 pp. 8°.

Compte rendu de la Caisse générale d'Êpargne et de Retraite. Bruxelles, Bruylant-Christopher & Cie., 1902. 248 pp. 4°.

Relevé officiel du Chiffre, 31 decembre, 1901. Bruxelles, Moniteur Belge, 1902. 248 pp. 4°.

Tableau général du commerce avec les paus étrangers. Bruxelles, Ad. Mertens, 1902. 566 pp. 8°.

BOLIVIA.

Banco Industrial de La Paz: Memoria semestral (5ª) presentada á los Señores Accionistas por el Directorio en 5 de julio de 1902. La Paz, 1902. 12 pp. 8°.

Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores: Anexo á la memoria del Ministro. La Paz, Imprenta del Estado, 1902. 297 (3) pp. 8°.

Oficina Nacional de Inmigración, Estadística y Propaganda Geográfica: Industria de la goma elástica de Bolivia. La Paz, Tip. Comercial, 1902. v. p. 8°.

BRAZIL.

Museu Paulista: Revista do Museu Paulista. v. IV. São Paulo, 1900. 12 pls., 600 pp. 8°.

Serviço de estatistica commercial: Importação e exportação. Janeiro-Novembro, 1901. Rio de Janeiro, Imp. Nacional, 1902. 685 pp. 4°.

ECUADOR.

Ministerio de Instrucción Pública: Memoria del Ministerio para el año de 1901. Quito [1902]. 153 (II) pp. 8°.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Statistical abstract for the principal and other countries. 1890-1899-1900. London, Wyman & Sons, 1902. 370 pp. 8°.

HAITI.

Loi de police sanitaire. Port-au-Prince, Imprimeria National [1886]. 11 pp. 8°.

MEXICO.

Secretaría de Estado y del Despacho de Gobernación: Reglamento para la expedición de patentes á los expendedores de leche. Mexico, 1902. 3 pp. 8°.

Secretaría de Fomento, Colonización y Industria: Censo y división territorial del Estado de Durango. 1900. Mexico, 1902. 167 pp. 4°.

——— Censo y división territorial del Estado de Morelos. 1900. Mexico, 1902. 131 (15) pp. 4°.

——— Exposición Universal de St. Louis, Mo., E. U. A. Indice alfabético de la clasificación, arreglado por Maximiliano M. Chabert. Mexico, 1902. 162 pp. 8°.

Secretaría de Guerra y Marina: Discurso del general de División Bernardo Reyes . . . leido . . . en la clausura de las primeras conferencias cientificas de la Asociación del Colegio Militar. Mexico, 1902. 26 pp. 8°.

Secretaría de Hacienda y Crédito Público: Boletín de estadística fiscal. Feb., 1902. Mexico, Tip. del Timbre, 1902. 81 pp. 4°.

——— Boletín de estadística fiscal. 1900–1901. Mexico, Tip. del Timbre, 1902. 144 pp. 4°.

Paraguay.

Ministerio del Interior: Memoria del Ministro para 1899–1900. Buenos Aires, Comp. Billetes de Banco, 1902. 233 (1) pp. 8°.

——— ——— 1900–1901. Asunción, "El Pais," 1902. 204 (4) pp. 4°.

Paraguay. Tables of population. Asunción, Imp. Nacional, 1901. 12 pp. 8°. (Also in French.)

Perú.

International exhibition of the industrial appliances of alcohol to be held in Lima, Perú. Inauguration 1st of November, 1902. Lima, 1902. 16 pp. 8°.

Mensaje del Presidente de la República en la instalación del Congreso Ordinario de 1902. Lima, 1902. 27 pp. 8°.

Salvador.

Boletín del Consejo Superior de Salubridad. 1901. San Salvador, Imprenta Nacional, 1902. 135 (2) pp. 8°.

Reglamento de vacunación. San Salvador, Imprenta Nacional, 1902. 14 pp. 16°.

Tarifa de derechos del Consejo Superior de Salubridad. San Salvador, Imp. Nacional, 1902. 4 pp. 8°.

United States.

CENSUS OFFICE.

Manufactures. Pt. I. Industries. Washington, Census Office, 1902. CCCXLII pp. sq. 4°.

——— Pt. III. Special reports on selected industries. Washington, Census Office, 1902. 1119 pp. sq. 4°.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Agricultural imports of the United Kingdom. 1896–1900. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1902. 227 pp. 8°.

Distribution of agricultural exports. 1897–1901. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1902. 202 pp. 8°.

The home vineyard. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1902. 24 pp. 8°.

How to build irrigation ditches . . . Washington, Government Printing Office, 1902. 28 pp. 8°.

Manufacture of semolina and macaroni. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1902. 31 pp. 8°.

Propagation of plants. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1902. 24 pp. 8°.

Sources of agricultural imports. 1897–1901. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1902. 132 pp. 8°.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Statistics of American iron trade. 1901. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1902. 47 pp. 8°.

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

Coffee: Extensive information and statistics. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1902. 108 pp. 8°.
Monthly Bulletin. v. 13, pp. 691–988. September, 1902.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Office of Naval Intelligence: Notes on naval progress. July 1, 1902. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1902. 512 pp. 8°.

PATENT OFFICE.

Annual report of the Commissioner of Patents. 1901. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1902. 933 pp. 4°.

URUGUAY.

Diario de la H. Cámara de Senadores. Montevideo, "La Razon," 1902. 640 pp. 4°.
Oficina de Crédito Público: Deuda pública de la República Oriental del Uruguay. Montevideo, "La Nación," 1902. 5 pp. obl. 8°.

ADDITIONS TO PERMANENT FILES DURING SEPTEMBER, 1902.

Illustrated Industrial World. Dallas, New York, and City of Mexico. Monthly.

PERMANENT LIBRARY FILES.

Persons interested in the commercial and general news of foreign countries will find the following among the official and periodical publications on the permanent files in the Library of the International Bureau of the American Republics:

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Argentinisches Wochenblatt. Buenos Ayres. Weekly.
Boletín de la Cámara Mercantil. Barracas al Sud. Weekly.
Boletín de la Unión Industrial Argentina. Buenos Ayres. Monthly.
Boletín del Instituto Geográfico Argentino. Buenos Ayres.
Boletín Demográfico Argentino. Buenos Ayres. Monthly.
Boletín Oficial de la República Argentina. Buenos Ayres. Daily.
Bollettino Mensile della Camera Italiana di Commercio ed Arti in Buenos Aires. Buenos Ayres. Monthly.
Buenos Aires Handels-Zeitung. Buenos Ayres. Weekly.
La Industria Molinera. Buenos Ayres. Semimonthly.
Monthly Bulletin of Municipal Statistics of the City of Buenos Ayres. Buenos Ayres. Monthly.
La Nación. Buenos Ayres. Daily.
La Plata Post. Buenos Ayres. Weekly.
La Prensa. Buenos Ayres. Daily.
Le Commerce Extérieur Argentin. Buenos Ayres.
Review of the River Plate. Buenos Ayres. Weekly.
Revista Mensual de la Cámara Mercantil. Barracas al Sud. Monthly.
Revista Nacional. Buenos Ayres. Monthly.

BELGIUM.

Bulletin Commercial (Bulletin of the Commercial Museum). Brussels. Weekly.

BOLIVIA.

Boletín de la Sociedad Geográfica de la Paz. Monthly. (Received irregularly.)
El Comercio. La Paz. Daily.
El Comercio de Bolivia. La Paz. Daily.
El Estado. La Paz. Daily.
Revista Comercial é Industrial de la República de Bolivia. La Paz. Semimonthly.
Revista Económica Financiera. La Paz. Monthly.

BRAZIL.

Boletim do Serviço da Estatistica Commercial da Republica dos Estados Unidos do Brazil. Rio de Janeiro. (Irregular.)
Brazilian Review. Rio de Janeiro. Weekly.
Diario da Bahia. Bahia. Daily.
Gazeta Commercial e Financeira. Rio de Janeiro. Weekly.
Jornal do Commercio. Rio de Janeiro. Daily.
Jornal do Recife. Pernambuco. Daily.
Lavoura (A). Rio de Janeiro. Monthly.
Propaganda (A). Pernambuco. Weekly.
Provincia (A) do Pará. Belém. Daily.
Revista Agricola. São Paulo. Monthly.
Revista Brazileira. Rio de Janeiro. Monthly.
Revista de Electricidade. Rio de Janeiro. Monthly.
Revista Industrial e Mercantil. Pernambuco. Monthly.
Revista Maritima Brazileira. Rio de Janeiro. Monthly.
Rio News. Rio de Janeiro. Weekly.

CANADA.

Canadian Manufacturer and Industrial World. Toronto. Semimonthly.

CHILE.

Boletín de la Sociedad Nacional de Agricultura. Santiago. Weekly.
Boletín de la Sociedad Nacional de Minería. Santiago. Monthly.
Chilian Times. Valparaiso. Semiweekly.
Diario Oficial de la República de Chile. Santiago. Daily.
El Mercurio. Valparaiso. Daily.
Revista Comercial é Industrial de Minas. Santiago. Monthly.
Verhandlungen des deutschen Wissenschaftlichen Vereins. Santiago.

COLOMBIA.

Diario Oficial. Bogotá. Daily.
La Estrella de Panamá. Panamá. Weekly.
Revista de la Instrucción Pública de Colombia. Bogotá. Monthly.
Star and Herald. Panama. Weekly.

COSTA RICA.

Boletín Judicial. San José. Daily.
Boletín de la Biblioteca Nacional. San José.
La Gaceta. (Oficial.) San José. Daily.

CUBA.

La Gaceta Económica. Habana. (Issued three times a month.)
Grito de Baire. Habana. Monthly.
La Escuela Cubana. Habana. Weekly.
Revista del Foro. Habana. Quarterly.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

El Mensajero. Santo Domingo. Three times a month.
Gaceta Oficial. Santo Domingo. Weekly.

ECUADOR.

Anales de la Universidad Central del Ecuador. Quito. Monthly.
Gaceta Municipal. Guayaquil. Weekly.
Registro Oficial de la República del Ecuador. Quito. Daily.
Revista Comercial. Guayaquil. Monthly.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Accounts relating to trade and navigation of the United Kingdom. London. Monthly.
Accounts relating to trade and commerce of certain foreign countries and British possessions. London. Monthly.
Board of Trade Journal. London. Weekly.
British Trade Journal. London. Monthly.
Commercial Intelligence. London. Weekly.
Diplomatic and Consular Reports. London.
Feilden's Magazine. London. Monthly.
Geographical Journal. London. Monthly.
Journal of the Board of Agriculture. London. Quarterly.
Man: A monthly record of anthropological science. London. Monthly.
Mining (The) Journal, Railway and Commercial Gazette. London. Weekly.
South American Journal. London. Weekly.
Times (The). London. Daily.

FRANCE.

Bulletin de la Chambre de Commerce de Paris. Paris. Weekly.
Bulletin de la Société de Géographie Commerciale de Paris. Paris. Irregular.
Courrier des Bibliothèques. Paris. Monthly.
La Géographie. Bulletin de la Société de Géographie. Paris. Semimonthly.
Le Nouveau Monde. Paris. Weekly.
Moniteur Officiel du Commerce. Paris. Weekly.
Revue du Commerce Extérieur. Paris. Semimonthly.

GERMANY.

Der Tropenpflanzer. Berlin. Monthly.
Deutsche Kolonialzeitung. Berlin. Weekly.
Handels-Kammer zu Hannover. Hannover.
Petermann's Mitteilungen. Gotha. Monthly.
Südamerikanische Rundschau. Berlin. Monthly.

GUATEMALA.

Diario de Centro-América. Guatemala. Daily.
El Guatemalteco. Guatemala. Daily.
La República. Guatemala. Daily.

HAITI.

Bulletin Officiel de l'Agriculture et de l'Industrie. Port au Prince. Monthly.

HONDURAS.

Boletín Legislativo. Tegucigalpa. Daily.
El Pabellón de Honduras. Tegucigalpa. Weekly.
Gaceta Judicial. Tegucigalpa. Semiweekly.
La Gaceta. Tegucigalpa. Daily.

ITALY.

Bollettino del Ministro degli Affari Esteri. Roma. Irregular.

MEXICO.

Boletín de Agricultura, Minería é Industrias. México. Monthly.
Boletín de Estadística. Mérida. Semimonthly.
Boletín del Instituto Científico y Literario. Toluca. Monthly.
Boletín Postal de la Administración General de Correos de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos. México. Monthly.
Boletín Telegráfico. México. Daily.
Diario Oficial. México. Daily.
El Agricultor Mexicano. Ciudad Juárez. Monthly.
El Economista Mexicano. México. Weekly.
El Estado de Colima. Colima. Weekly.
El Hacendado Mexicano. México. Monthly.
Mexican Herald. México. Daily.
Mexican Journal of Commerce. México City. Monthly.
El Progreso de México. México. Weekly.
El Republicano. Aguascalientes. Weekly.
La Gaceta Comercial. México. Daily.
Resumen de la Importación y de la Exportación. México. Monthly.
Revista Científica y Boletín Meteorológico del Estado de México. Toluca. Monthly.
Semana Mercantil. México. Weekly.

NICARAGUA.

Diario Oficial. Managua. Daily. (Not received regularly.)
El Comercio. Managua. Daily.

PARAGUAY.

Diario Oficial. Asunción. Daily.
Paraguay Monthly Review. Asunción.
Revista del Instituto Paraguayo. Asunción. Monthly.
Revista Mensual. Asunción. Monthly.

PERU.

Auxiliar del Comercio. Callao. Biweekly.
Boletín de la Sociedad Geográfica de Lima. Lima. Monthly.
Boletín de Minas. Lima. Monthly.
El Comercio. Cuzco. Biweekly.
El Comercio. Lima. Daily.
El Economista. Lima. Weekly.
El Peruano. Lima. Daily.
Padrón General de Minas. Lima.
Revista de Ciencias. Lima. Monthly.

PORTO RICO.

Boletín Mercantil de Puerto Rico. San Juan. Daily.
La Correspondencia. San Juan. Daily.

SALVADOR.

Boletín de Agricultura. San Salvador. Semimonthly.
Diario del Salvador. San Salvador. Daily.
Diario Oficial. San Salvador. Daily.
Revista de Derecho y Jurisprudencia. San Salvador. Monthly.

UNITED STATES.

American Fertilizer. Philadelphia. Monthly.
American Historical Review. New York, N. Y. Quarterly.
American Review of Reviews. New York. Monthly.
Anglo-American Magazine. New York. Monthly.
Board of Trade Journal. Providence, R. I. Monthly.
Board of Trade Journal. Wilmington, Del. Monthly.
Boletín Comercial. St. Louis. Semimothly.
Bulletin of Books added to the Public Library of the City of Boston. Boston. Monthly.
Bulletin of the American Geographical Society. New York.
Bulletin of the Geographical Society of Philadelphia. Philadelphia. Monthly.
Bulletin of the New York Public Library. Monthly.
Century Magazine. New York. Monthly.
Country Life in America. New York. Monthly.
Current History. Boston. Monthly.
Economista Internacional. New York. Monthly.
Engineering Magazine. New York, N. Y. Monthly.
Engineering and Mining Journal. New York. Weekly.
Engineering News and American Railroad Journal. New York. Weekly.
Export Implement Age. Philadelphia. Monthly.
Field Columbian Museum Publications. Chicago.
Foreign Buyer. New York. Monthly.
Forum (The). New York. Quarterly.
India Rubber World. New York. Monthly.
Journal of Geography. Lancaster, Pa. Monthly.
Library Journal. New York. Monthly.
Literary Digest. New York. Weekly.
Los Angeles Mining Review. Los Angeles, Cal. Weekly.
Maritime World. San Francisco, Cal. Monthly.
Merchants' Journal. Topeka, Kans. Weekly.
Miner and Manufacturer. El Paso, Tex. Monthly.
Modern Machinery. Chicago. Monthly.
Modern Mexico. St. Louis. Monthly.
Nation (The). New York. Weekly.
National Geographic Magazine. New York. Monthly.
New-Yorker Handels-Zeitung. New York. Weekly.
Novedades (Las). New York. Weekly.
Pacific States Investor. San Francisco, Cal. Monthly.
Scientific American. New York. Weekly.
Scientific American. Export Edition. New York. Monthly.
Sister Republics. Denver, Colo. Monthly.
Tropical Truth. Chicago, Ill. Monthly.

United States Consular Reports. Washington. Daily and monthly.
The World To-day. Chicago, Ill. Monthly.
World's Work. New York. Monthly.

URUGUAY.

Anales del Departamento de Ganadería y Agricultura. Montevideo. Monthly.
El Siglo. Montevideo. Daily.
La Nación. Montevideo. Daily.
Revista de la Unión Industrial Uruguaya. Montevideo. Semimonthly.

VENEZUELA.

El Tiempo. Caracas. Daily.
Gaceta Oficial. Caracas. Daily.
Venezuelan Herald. Caracas. (Not received regularly.)

BOLETÍN MENSUAL

DE LA

OFICINA INTERNACIONAL DE LAS REPÚBLICAS AMERICANAS,

Unión Internacional de Repúblicas Americanas.

VOL. XIII. OCTUBRE, 1902. No. 4.

LOS ACUERDOS DE LA CONFERENCIA INTERNACIONAL EN MÉXICO.

La Segunda Conferencia Internacional Americana celebrada en la capital de México, del 22 de octubre de 1901 al 22 de enero de 1902, cerró sus sesiones dejando como monumentos de sus trabajos veinte y tres instrumentos, distribuidos en la forma que sigue:

Seis "convenciones," una sobre canje de publicaciones oficiales, científicas, literarias é industriales; otra para la protección de las obras literarias y artísticas; otra para la formación de los Códigos de Derecho Internacional público y privado de América; otra sobre el ejercicio de profesiones liberales; otra relativa á los derechos de extranjería; y otra (en que sólo fueron partes la República Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Perú y Uruguay) para la reunión de un Congreso Geográfico en Río de Janeiro.

Cuatro "tratados," uno sobre patentes de invención, dibujos y modelos industriales y marcas de comercio y de fábrica; otro de extradición y protección contra el anarquismo; otro sobre reclamaciones por daños y perjuicios pecuniarios; y otro de arbitraje obligatorio, en que sólo fueron firmantes la República Argentina, Bolivia, la República Dominicana, Guatemala, El Salvador, México, Paraguay, Perú y Uruguay.

Un "protocolo" de adhesión á las convenciones de La Haya, suscrito por Guatemala, México, Haití, El Perú, los Estados Unidos de América, Uruguay, la República Argentina, Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Bolivia, la República Dominicana, Colombia y El Salvador.

Ocho "resoluciones," una con respecto al ferrocarril pan-americano; otra para la reunión de un Congreso aduanero; otra relativa al estudio de las fuentes de producción y estadística; otra dictando medidas para facilitar el comercio internacional; otra sobre reorganización de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas; otra sobre policía sanitaria; otra sobre futuras conferencias internacionales americanas; y otra para la reunión de una Comisión encargada de estudiar la producción y el consumo del café.

Tres "recomendaciones," una para el establecimiento de un Banco Pan-Americano; otra sobre la creación deuna Comisión Arqueológica internacional; y otra en favor del Museo Comercial de Filadelfia.

Y una "proposición" para que los Gobiernos de las Repúblicas americanas suscriban doscientos diez mil francos para la edición completa del "Diccionario de construcción y régimen de la lengua castellana," de Don Rufino J. Cuervo.

Los anteriores acuerdos han sido hasta la fecha aprobados en conjunto, directa y expresamente, por sólo dos de los respectivos Gobiernos, en el orden que sigue:

1. Por el de Guatemala, por Decreto Legislativo, nº. 523, expedido el 24 de abril de 1902, y sancionado por el Presidente el 25 del mismo mes y año. La aprobación es absoluta y abraza los veinte y tres instrumentos, autorizando al Poder Ejecutivo para hacer los gastos que se requieran.

2. Por el del Salvador, por Decreto Legislativo expedido el 16 de mayo de 1902 y sancionado por el Presidente el 19 del mismo mes y año. Esta Ley aprueba en absoluto veinte de los acuerdos de la conferencia, omitiendo hacer mención del tratado de arbitraje obligatorio, del protocolo de adhesión á las convenciones de La Haya, y de la convención para la reunión de un Congreso Geográfico en Río de Janeiro.

COMISIÓN PARA EL ESTUDIO DE LA PRODUCCIÓN, DISTRIBUCIÓN Y CONSUMO DEL CAFÉ.

El 1º del corriente mes de octubre se reunió en la ciudad de Nueva York, según se había anunciado en los anteriores números del Boletín, la Comisión mandada organizar en 29 de enero último por la Segunda Conferencia Internacional Americana celebrada en la capital de México.

Esta Comisión tiene por objeto estudiar la producción, distribución y consumo del café, investigar las causas que han dado origen á la crisis por que esta grande industria está actualmente pasando, y proponer medios prácticos que remedien dicha crisis permanente ó temporalmente.

Las sesiones se celebran en el edificio de la Bolsa del Café (Coffee Exchange), y todo promete que se conseguirán los resultados á que aspiraron los Gobiernos cuando determinaron reunirse para tratar de este importante asunto.

Están representadas en esta Conferencia las naciones siguientes: Brasil, Costa Rica, la República Dominicana, Ecuador, los Estados Unidos de América, Guatemala, Honduras, México, Nicaragua, el Salvador, Uruguay y Venezuela. De las naciones productoras de café sólo dejan de tener representación Colombia, Cuba y Haití.

Los delegados que representan las naciones antes nombradas son los siguientes:

Señor Don J. F. de Assis Brasil, por el Brasil.

Señores Don Joaquín Bernardo Calvo y Don Manuel González, por Costa Rica.

Señores Don F. Leonte Vázquez y Don I. A. de Araujo e Vasconcellos, por la República Dominicana.

Señor Don Luis Felipe Carbo, por Ecuador.

Señores Don Percy B. O'Sullivan, Don J. R. Dawley, jr., y Don A. A. Mariani, por los Estados Unidos de América. El último Señor es delegado especial de Puerto Rico.

Señor Don Antonio Lazo Arriaga, por Guatemala.

Señor Don Nicanor Bolet Peraza, por Honduras.

Señor Don José F. Godoy, por México.

Señores Don Corry M. Stadden y Don D. Román, por Nicaragua.

Señor Don E. Schernicow, por el Salvador.

Señor Don L. A. de Herrera, por Uruguay.

Señores Don F. de la Madriz y Don Antonio E. Delfino, por Venezuela.

El Señor Don Percy B. O'Sullivan, delegado por los Estados Unidos de América, fué elegido Presidente de la Conferencia.

El nombramiento de Primer Vicepresidente recayó en el Señor Don J. F. de Assis Brasil, delegado por el Brasil; y el de Segundo Vicepresidente en el Señor Don Antonio Lazo Arriaga, delegado por Guatemala.

El Señor Don Nicolás Veloz Goiticoa, Secretario de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas, que como Director interino de la misma, en cumplimiento de la resolución antes citada de la Conferencia Internacional Americana de México, y por orden del Presidente del Consejo Directivo de la misma Oficina, acudió á prestar á la Comisión el auxilio que necesitase, fué nombrado para desempeñar su Secretaría general.

El Señor O'Sullivan, que es también Presidente de la Bolsa de Café de la ciudad de Nueva York, pronunció al inaugurar las sesiones el siguiente discurso:

'Señores Delegados: Hablando, no como Delegado para esta Conferencia, sino como representante de la Bolsa del Café, me ha parecido oportuno valerme de tan propicia ocasión para dirigiros una palabra de bienvenida. La institución que represento se ha convertido, en los últimos años, en quizás la mayor del mundo en su género; y New York, como vosotros todos sabeis, se está transformando en un mercado extentísimo. Hoy, por hoy, no temo decir, que, es el que más trafica en café en el mundo entero.

"Vosotros, Señores, venís en representación de los intereses del café de toda la América Central y del Sur, y yo no puedo menos que expresaros, en nombre de la Bolsa, y en el mío, como su Presidente, cuan grato, cuan honroso, es para nosotros, el que os hayáis dignado aceptar la hospitalidad que nos ha sido permitido ofreceros para los nobles fines de esta reunión.

"Fácil y naturalmente comprenderéis que el interés que tiene el comercio del café en los Estados Unidos en una Conferencia de esta índole, difiere un tanto del interés que vosotros tenéis, como representantes de los países productores. Pero por otra parte, si es cierto que las cuestiones de aumento ó disminución de la producción, no nos afectan directamente, yo diría, perifraseando las palabras de un autor latino, que 'Todos somos cafeteros, y que nada que concierna al café puede sernos desconocido.' Todos los hombres de América somos hombres de corazón. Cualquier cosa que os ligue más estrechamente con nosotros merece nuestra simpatía. Deseábamos vivamente la celebración de esta Conferencia, pues todas las Repúblicas, desde México y la América Central hasta la Argentina son naciones hermanas. Tanto el gremio del café, en su política comercial, como el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos desean ver estrecharse nuestra unión. Bajo el punto de vista de naciones independientes, la política no entra para nada en nuestras consideraciones, si bien por otra parte políticamente debe siempre reinar entre nosotros el espíritu de fraternidad que el solo nombre de América implica.

"Deseo decir, en nombre de la Bolsa, que nos complace sobremanera vuestra presencia, y que nos halagará poder tributaros cuantas atenciones estén á nuestro alcance. Con tal fin, é inmediatamente después de la sesión, el Encargado principal del edificio obsequiará á cada miembro con una tarjeta, que les dará, entre otros privilegios, el de visitar la Bolsa, cuando gusten y de adquirir las noticias que deseen sobre el mercado de café. Todo cuando el personal de la Bolsa, ó yo mismo, podamos hacer por el Congreso, ó los delegados individualmente, será hecho con la mayor satisfacción.

"Señores, sed bienvenidos á las Salas de la Bolsa del Café de la ciudad de Nueva York."

Á este discurso contestó, por encargo de sus colegas el Señor Don ANTONIO LAZO ARRIAGA, Delegado por Guatemala, lo que signe:

"Señor PRESIDENTE: En mí ha recaído la honra de contestar á las elocuentes palabras de bienvenida que os habeis servido dirigir á los Delegados del Congreso Americano, que celebran esta interesante cuan práctica Conferencia sobre el café. Debido á contratiempos en el servicio ferroviario no se encuentra presente mi distinguido colega el Ministro del Brasil, quien os hubiera contestado de una manera, sin duda, más adecuada.

"En nombre de los miembros y representantes de las naciones latino-americanas reunidas aquí hoy, cumplo el deber de daros las gracias, así como á la Bolsa del Café, por vuestras benévolas palabras de bienvenida, por vuestro amable ofrecimiento de otorgarnos los apreciables privilegios revestidos en la Bolsa del Café de Nueva York, la más importante del mundo, y que nos consta ser muy grande.

"Mencionáis un punto, Señor, en el cual siento decir que no estoy de acuerdo con vuestras ideas, y perdonadme la franqueza. Siempre me complacerá estar de acuerdo con vuestros pensamientos, porque no dudo que todas vuestras indicaciones serán muy importantes y muy valiosas para esta Conferencia. Decíais que los intereses de los Estados Unidos en esta Conferencia sean, quizá, algo diferentes de los de los países productores. Espero que descubriréis aquí que nuestros intereses son los mismos. No existe diferencia entre ellos. Todo cuanto los Estados Unidos puedan hacer en este asunto redundará en su propia ventaja, como redundará en la nuestra. Si así fuere, yo me regocijaré de tan feliz resultado.

"En nombre de mis colegas, os doy las gracias, á vos y á la Bolsa del Café por vuestra benévola acogida y vuestra hospitalidad."

La segunda reunión de la Conferencia se celebró el 3 de octubre, y en ella se organizaron las siguientes Comisiones:

Comisión de producción.—Señores Don F. DE LA MADRIZ, Don J. A. DE ARAUJO É VASCONCELLOS, y Don ANTONIO MARIANI.

Comisión de distribución.—Señores Don JOAQUÍN BERNARDO CALVO, Don ANTONIO E. DELFINO, y Don CORRY M. STADDEN.

Comisión de consumo.—Señores Don MANUEL GONZÁLEZ, Don NICANOR BOLET PERAZA, y Don E. SCHERNICOW.

Comisión para estudiar las causas de la crisis y los medios prácticos de remediarla ó disminuirla.—Señores Don J. N. DE ASSIS BRASIL, Don ANTONIO LAZO ARRIAGA, Don F. LEONTE VÁSQUEZ y Don D. ROMÁN.

Comisión de Conferencias futuras.—Señores Don L. A. DE HERRERA, Don JOSÉ F. GODOY, y Don J. R. DAWLEY.

El programa de la Comisión de producción comprende entre otras cosas lo siguiente: Reunión de datos estadísticos concernientes al particular encomendado á su estudio; reunión de datos y noticias sobre las tierras en que crece el cafeto, y su producción por término medio; estudios sobre los cafetales, su gobierno duración de los plantíos, cosechas, y maquinaria en uso; los trabajadores que se emplean, sus condiciones de raza y posición social, sus jornales, método de vida; y las condiciones favorables ó adversas que han influido en el pasado y pueden influir en el futuro en la producción del café.

El programa para la Comisión de distribución abraza el estudio de los medios de transporte del café, desde los cafetales hasta los puertos de mar, y desde éstos hasta sus respectivos destinos en el extranjero las tarifas de fletes, las primas de que se disfrute, las facilidades que haya para el tráfico, los agentes intermediarios que se necesiten, los derechos é impuestos de toda clase que graven el café, etc.

En el programa de la Comisión de consumo está comprendido el estudio de las condiciones especiales en que se encuentra el café en los distintos mercados; cuáles son los métodos usados para determinar las calidades; cuáles de éstas gozan de mayor popularidad; qué sistemas pueden emplearse para abrir mercados al café; qué circunstancias afectan el consumo de este artículo en cada uno de los principales mercados; cuál efecto puede tener la legislación sanitaria en el consumo del café, y de las otras bebidas que con él rivalicen, etc.

Al considerar la producción excesiva, si existiere, habrá que discurrir por qué medios podrá evitarse; y si deben, ó no, eliminarse las calidades inferiores, y cómo y de qué manera.

Al considerar el consumo del café habrá que averiguar si hay modo de aumentarlo y por qué medios, y qué es lo que debe hacerce para suprimir monopolios, celebrar tratados de comercio, etc.

En esta sesión segunda, el Señor Don JOAQUÍN BERNARDO CALVO, Delegado de Costa Rica, por sí y en nombre de su colega el Señor Don MANUEL GONZÁLEZ, Delegado de la misma República, sometió á la consideración de la Conferencia, como resultado de los estudios hechos en su país por una comisión de expertos, el documento que sigue:

"INDICACIONES.

"*Eliminación de las clases inferiores de café.*

"Puesto que la mayor suma de café exportado por Costa Rica es de clase fina, nada convendría mejor á nuestros intereses que la eliminación de las clases inferiores, pero la creemos impracticable: 1°. Porque ella tendría como consecuencia la supresión de cultivos en varias regiones en donde la calidad natural del grano es inferior. 2°. Porque es justamente de esas clases que se provee la clase pobre, los ejércitos, la marina y demás consumidores que forman la gran mayoría en todos los países consumidores. Quedaría reducido el café á la condición de artículo de lujo, que es justamente la tendencia que hay que combatir, pues indudablemente es de la popularización del consumo que el grano alcanzará los mejores resultados. La supresión de las clases inferiores, sería por lo tanto, contraproducente al primordial objeto de la Conferencia.

"*Medios prácticos de ensanchar el consumo.*

"Entre los principales, se pueden estudiar los siguientes:

1. Gravar con impuestos municipales, crecidos, la venta del café adulterado ó prohibir por completo esa venta por medio de penas.

"Ocurre en las cuatro quintas partes de los países de consumo, que el consumidor no obtiene al detal el grano puro, sino mezclado con sustancias extrañas que le hacen perder no sólo sus condiciones de sabor y aroma, sino que hasta convierten la bebida en un brevaje malsano que nada tiene que ver con el café. Lugares hay en que se hace pasar por café á las harinas tostadas de maíz, de cebada y de garbanzos y otros en que la codicia de los revendedores llega al extremo de mezclar á escasas porciones del grano, polvos de ladrillo y residuos de otras sustancias minerales. El café puro, bien tostado y de buena preparación, se abre campo desde la primera degustación, llegando en poco tiempo á convertirse en una necesidad: es á ese resultado al que debe propenderse á todo trance, si se quiere que el consumo aumente en proporción tal vez mayor que la producción.

"2. Conseguir de los Gobiernos el establecimiento del uso reglamentario del café en el ejército y armada, como bebida estimulante propia para resistir las fatigas del servicio y como una de las sustancias de inmensos beneficios para contrarrestar los efectos de los grandes calores.

"3. Hacer propaganda médica del café como uno de los agentes más eficaces contra el alcoholismo. Problema es este de altísima importancia que tienen en solución los gobiernos del mundo entero; y los esfuerzos civilizadores de las sociedades de temperancia se verían secundados ventajosamente por el uso de café. Los efectos de la cafeina sobre el sistema nervioso, son considerados como de inmediato buen resultado para desvanecer los causados por el alcohol. En Costa Rica, nadie ignora ese sistema curativo, y en lo que primero se piensa al ver á un individuo ebrio, es en proporcionarle una dosis de café negro y fuerte, que en poco rato le volverá al uso de sus facultades mentales embotadas por el alcohol. Esa sola propiedad del café, constatada por autoridades médicas reconocidas, bastaría para dar gran crédito á su consumo y sería razon de gran peso para prohibir la adulteración del grano.

"4. Supresión ó rebaja considerable de los derechos aduaneros de importación que varios países consumidores tienen establecidos en sus tarifas; como consecuencia, supresión ó rebaja considerable de los impuestos municipales. El café, dadas sus condiciones higiénicas y terapéuticas, se puede considerar como un artículo de necesidad, de los que favorece el sistema de libre importación. No es preciso hacer un gran esfuerzo para convencerse de ello: la preocupación anticuada de juzgar al café como artículo de lujo ó como droga está desacreditada por la práctica; es en las boticas en donde menos se expende el grano y su bajo precio alcanzado en los últimos cinco años, demuestra que está en condiciones de llegar á todos los hogares, al alcance de todas las fortunas. No sería posible cohonestar hoy una imposición aduanera sino por los países productores, como medida proteccionista. España, por ejemplo, no tiene razón alguna que aducir para sostener por más tiempo su tarifa á ese respecto, puesto que ha perdido sus colonias productoras de ese grano. En iguales ó parecidas condiciones se encuentran otras naciones y debe propenderse á la eliminación de sus tarifas é impuestos sobre el café.

"5. Establecimiento de degustaciones de café puro en los países de poco consumo, con fondos y elementos proporcionados á prorrata por los países productores. Cada vez que se ha llevado á la práctica ese sistema, el resultado inmediato no ha tardado en hacerse sentir. En las Exposiciones de Chicago, Atlanta, Buffalo, París, etc., algunos productores han situado degustaciones para dar á conocer su producto, y no ha fallado una sola vez el buen resultado. La práctica enseña, pues, que es un camino que debe seguirse sin vacilaciones; pero ensanchando sus efectos, yendo á buscar los centros de poco consumo y haciendo conocer la bebida por los que apenas si tienen noticia de ella. Rusia, Suecia y Noruega, Dinamarca, gran parte de Alemania, etc., son campos inexplotados por la industria cafetera, á los cuales habrá que dirigirse en busca de nuevos mercados. En esas degustaciones ó centros de propaganda es preciso poner á la venta esencias preparadas de uso inmediato y enseñar prácticamente los sistemas de torrefacción y destilación que dan los mejores resultados, con lo cual se evitará para el porvenir el uso de adulteraciones nocivas al crédito del artículo.

"6. Tratados de comercio encaminados á proteger la industria del café. Tan extensa como importante es esta sugestión, que nos contentaremos con enunciarla como base de discusión.

"7. Venta del café en pública subasta. Las ventas que se efectúan de mano á mano, como en los Estados Unidos, tienen grandes desventajas que será difícil poner en evidencia. No existe control ó inspección oficial alguna en las operaciones, y el productor está en la necesidad de atenerse únicamente á la buena fe de su agente, que si bien en la mayor parte de los casos es honrado, ocurre y no con poca frecuencia, que se convierte en simple explotador de su comitente á quien engaña, haciendo un doble perjuicio, pues no solo le despoja de un bien que le pertence, sino que lleva al ánimo de los demás productores una natural desconfianza con respecto á la bondad del mercado, lo que ejerce nociva influencia en el monto de la exportación subsiguiente. Sin gran esfuerzo podrá llegarse á mayores conclusiones que ponen de manifiesto la bondad del sistema de ventas en asta pública.

"FEDERICO TINOCO.
"JAIME CARRANZA.
"MANUEL MONTEALEGRE.
"JUAN FRANCISCO ECHEVERRÍA.
"MANUEL GONZALEZ.
"JOSÉ DURÁN.
"MARIANO CARAZO."

La tercera sesión se efectuó el día 8, y en ella se dió cuenta con un Informe de la Comisión de Consumo, y otro de la nombrada para investigar las causas de la crisis por que pasa en el día la industria del café.

En el primero se someten las recomendaciones que siguen:

Primera. Que se solicite de todos los Gobiernos la adopción de medidas para hacer obligatorio el uso de café puro en sus ejércitos y armadas.

Segunda. Que se solicite de los Gobiernos de los países productores de café, que funden, tan pronto como sea posible, en los países y localidades donde ahora no se consume café, establecimientos destinados á hacerlo conocer.

Tercera. Que se solicite de todos los Gobiernos la prohibición de la venta del café adulterado y de los substitutos del café que se venden bajo su nombre; y que en caso de que la prohibición no pueda hacerse se impongan fuertes derechos sobre esos artículos.

En el segundo Informe se recomienda que los países productores del café establezcan en sus respectivos Aranceles de Aduanas derechos diferenciales sobre las mercancías procedentes de países consumidores, en proporción á los impuestos con que estos graven la importación del café.

La cuarta sesión tuvo lugar el día 10 de octubre, y en ella continuó la discusión de los Informes presentados.

TRIBUNAL CENTROAMERICANO DE ARBITRAJE.

En el número del BOLETÍN correspondiente al mes de marzo de este año, página 712 de la sección en castellano, y página 565 de la sección en inglés, se publicó el texto íntegro del Tratado de Paz y Arbitraje obligatorio celebrado en Corinto, en 20 de enero de 1902, entre los Gobiernos de Nicaragua, El Salvador, Honduras, y Costa Rica.

En ejecución de lo acordado en aquel instrumento se dispuso lo necesario por los respectivos Gobiernos para la constitución del Tribunal que ha de conocer de los asuntos que ocurran, y á este respecto es interesante consignar lo que aparece de la siguiente correspondencia:

DEPARTAMENTO DE ESTADO,
Wáshington, octubre 2 de 1902.

Señor DIRECTOR INTERINO DE LA OFICINA DE LAS REPÚBLICAS AMERICANAS.

MUY SEÑOR MÍO: Para conocimiento de V. acompaño un extracto de un despacho del Ministro de los Estados Unidos en San José de Costa Rica, en que se da cuenta de la próxima organización en aquella capital del Tribunal Centroamericano de Arbitraje y de los nombres de los Arbitradores.

Soy de V. atento servidor,

ALVEY A. ADEE,
Secretario Interino.

No. 763.] LEGACIÓN DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA,
San José, Costa Rica, setiembre 20 de 1902.

Al Honorable Señor ALVEY A. ADEE,
Secretario de Estado, Interino, Wáshington, D. C.

MUY SEÑOR MÍO: Tengo el honor de informar á V. que han llegado á esta capital los Arbitradores nombrados por las Repúblicas de Honduras y Nicaragua para inaugurar formalmente el Tribunal de Arbitraje que se ordenó establecer por la Convención de Corinto de 20 de enero de 1902.

Los Arbitradores hasta ahora nombrados son: el Señor Don JOSÉ LEONARD, por Honduras; el Señor Don JULIÁN IRIAS, por Nicaragua; el Señor Don OCTAVIO BEECHE, por Costa Rica; y el Señor Don SALVADOR GALLEGOS, por El Salvador. El último está en camino para esta ciudad.

Según mis informes el Presidente de Guatemala convino con el Presidente IGLESIAS de Costa Rica, en la visita que éste le hizo el año pasado, en adherirse á la convención citada, pero hasta la fecha no está nombrado el Arbitrador guatemalteco. El Tribunal esperará por él; pero si fuere necesario procederá sin su presencia.

Hay razon legítima para felicitarse por el establecimiento de este Tribunal y por el fin y objeto que se propone realizar. El personal que lo compone me ha causado una impresión muy favorable. No hay duda de que la preservación de la paz es el gran *desideratum* de Centro América. * * * Si algo más de interés ocurriere en relación con este asunto, no dejaré de ponerlo prontamente en conocimiento del Departamento de Estado.

Con seguridades de mi más alta consideración, etc.

WILLIAM LAWRENCE MERRY,
Ministro de los Estados Unidos.

LA EXPOSICIÓN DE ST. LOUIS.

La determinación definitiva de las localidades en que han de levantarse el edificio del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos, y otros de los varios Estados, en los terrenos de la Exposición Universal con que ha de celebrarse en St. Louis, Missouri, desde 1° de mayo en adelante, el centenario de la compra de la Luisiana, empezó á hacerse prácticamente el 30 de setiembre último, y continuó hasta terminarse el 1º y 2 del corriente octubre, dándose á este acto la debida solemnidad.

Concurrieron á las ceremonias representantes varios de los diferentes Departamentos del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos, uno de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas, y algunos Gobernadores de los Estados que forman la Unión.

Los locales que han de ocupar los edificios de Gobiernos extranjeros se determinarán más adelante.

Está ya bastante adelantada la construcción de muchos edificios, y puede darse por seguro que todos estarán terminados para cuando se abra la Exposición.

Los terrenos ocupan cosa de 1,200 acres, que es el espacio mayor consagrado hasta ahora á celebraciones de esta género. La dedicación oficial se efectuará el 30 de abril de 1903, en que se cumplen realmente cien años desde la adquisición de la Luisiana; pero la Exposición no se abrirá hasta un año más tarde.

REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA.

COSECHA DE MAÍZ.

La División de estadística agrícola del Ministerio de Agricultura ha publicado la estadística de la extensión sembrada con maíz y su producción probable en el territorio de la República en el año agrícola de 1901–02.

El resumen general ofrece el siguiente resultado:

Provincias.	Hectáreas sembradas.	Producción en toneladas.	Provincias.	Hectáreas sembradas.	Producción en toneladas.
Buenos Aires	681, 217	1, 360, 271	Salta	20, 000	40, 000
Santa Fe	442, 367	479, 720	Jujuy	1, 530	6, 120
Entre Ríos	81, 198	2, 418			
Córdoba	35, 072	31, 344	TERRITORIOS.		
Corrientes	37, 305	7, 461			
Santiago del Estero	12, 152	36, 456	Chaco	4, 410	8, 802
San Luis	13, 210	20, 805	Formosa	524	1, 048
Tucumán	21, 328	31, 197	Misiones	9, 579	10, 547
Mendoza	7, 941	14, 905	Neuquén	100	400
San Juan	4, 921	10, 740	Pampa Central	9, 800	15, 060
La Rioja	16, 533	49, 599			
Catamarca	6, 618	7, 272	Total	1, 405, 805	2, 134, 165

Por las cifras estadísticas de las hectáreas sembradas resulta que la cosecha principal será la de la provincia de Buenos Aires que figura con 681,217 hectáreas, ocupando el segundo puesto Santa Fe, con 442,367, pero en dicha provincia como en las demás la cosecha ha sido deficiente.

Se ha iniciado la exportación de este año á precios elevados pagándose de $4.30 hasta $4.40, moneda nacional, los 100 kilos por el amarillo y hasta $4.60, moneda nacional, por el morocho puesto en la dársena.

Como el tiempo ha continuado húmedo el consumo ha pagado por el maíz en malas condiciones en el Mercado Once de Septiembre de $3.80 á $4.20, moneda nacional, el amarillo húmedo, y de $4 á $4.40, moneda nacional, el morocho. Debido á la seca en Australia se han efectuado algunos embarques de maíz amarillo seco en el puerto de Rosario y en el de Buenos Aires con destino á aquel pais.

COMERCIO CON PARAGUAY EN 1900.

Según un artículo publicado en la "Revista Mensual de la Cámara Mercantil" de Buenos Aires, se han importado en la República Argentina los siguientes frutos del Paraguay en el año de 1900:

	Valor oro.
Animales bovinos	$10, 770
Naranjas	24, 039
Yerba ruborobiré	811, 664
Yerba molida	92, 849
Tabaco	72, 249
Cedro	207, 209
Postes de quebracho	42, 887
Quebracho	11, 521
Varios	587, 760
Total	1, 860, 948

INDUSTRIA DE LA CARNE.

Número de animales sacrificados.

SALADEROS DE BUENOS AIRES.

Magdalena:	
Juan Terrarosa é Hijos	49, 000
Roca Hnos. y Murzi	47, 600
J. B. Repetto é Hijos	29, 000
Tuyú	17, 500
La Plata:	
Danery	5, 800
Roca Hnos. y Murzi	21, 000
Total	169, 900

SALADEROS DE ENTRE RÍOS.

Concordia:	
Soulez	20, 800
Freitas	20, 000
Colón	13, 200
Concepción	18, 500
Gualeguaychú	10, 200
Gualeguay: M. y E. Berisso	17, 000
Santa Elena	48, 800
San Javier	52, 900
Total	201, 400

SITUACIÓN FINANCIERA.

Según el reciente Mensaje del presidente Roca, el ejercicio de 1901 ha sido muy favorable y los ingresos percibidos han superado á lo calculado en el presupuesto.

Los ingresos han sido de 38,244,638 pesos oro y de 62,341,306 papel.

Los gastos han sido inferiores á los previstos, elevándose á 23,835,847 pesos oro y á 91,160,225 papel, ó sean 2,139,321 pesos oro y 1,306,380 papel menos que la cifra inscrita en el presupuesto.

En 31 de diciembre de 1901, la deuda consolidada interior era de 83,610,983 pesos papel y 17,863,000 de oro, y la exterior se elevaba á 386,451,295 pesos oro, aunque es inferior á esta cifra por comprenderse en ella 46,000,000, cuyo servicio se rinde por varias provincias.

La situación económica es bastante satisfactoria; las emigraciones no han aumentado, y las inmigraciones han excedido á las emigraciones en 48,000 personas durante todo el año de 1901.

PRODUCCIÓN DE TRIGO.

"La Prensa" de Buenos Aires dice que, según las estadísticas exactas de la exportación, los embarques de trigo en los últimos tres años arrojan las siguientes cantidades:

	Toneladas.
1900	2,042,367
1901	972,514
1902	700,000

En término medio general, el trigo exportado en 1900 se vendió en los puertos á 50 pesos la tonelada; el de 1901 y 1902 á 65 pesos la tonelada; de manera que el valor de la exportación de 1900 alcanzó á 102,118,350 pesos; el de 1901 á 63,215,410 pesos, y el de 1902 á 45,500,000 pesos.

PRESUPUESTO DE 1903.

El día 8 de agosto de 1902 el Presidente Roca envió al Congreso el proyecto de gastos y recursos para el año de 1903.

Comparadas con las del año actual, las cifras del presupuesto de 1903 marcan una disminución de $4,117,020.48 oro y 7,412,407.53 papel, en la siguiente forma:

	Oro.	Moneda nacional.
Interior	....	493,841.84
Relaciones Exteriores y Culto	77,760.00	250,000.00
Hacienda	2,453,290.81	69,491.01
Justicia é Instrucción Pública	....	166,244.00
Guerra	....	3,200,767.68
Marina	....	2,299,400.00
Obras Públicas	1,585,969.67	932,663.00
Totales	4,117,020.48	7,412,407.53

El proyecto de ley para el presupuesto calcula los recursos para 1903, y dice:

Artículo 1°. El presupuesto general de gastos de la administración para el ejercicio de 1903 queda fijado en $29,496,172.45 oro y $95,206,218.25 moneda nacional, distribuidos en los siguientes anexos:

	Pesos oro.	Pesos papel.
A—Congreso		2,558,180.00
B—Interior		14,115,640.00
C—Relaciones exteriores y culto	309,381.20	1,101,440.00
D—Hacienda		7,822,041.00
Deuda pública	24,753,296.85	12,059,899.93
E—Justicia é instrucción pública		12,946,655.24
F—Guerra		15,400,813.08
G—Marina	11,462.40	9,643,884.00
H—Agricultura	12,000.00	3,294,360.00
I—Obras públicas	500,000.00	10,708,025.00
J—Pensiones, jubilaciones y retiros		5,555,280.00
K—Extraordinario	3,910,032.00	

Art. 2°. Los gastos establecidos en el presupuesto ordinario serán cubiertos con los siguientes recursos:

	Pesos oro.	Pesos papel.
Importación y adicional, incluyente el 5 por ciento y el 2 por ciento	30,500,000	
Exportación	2,800,000	
Almacenaje y eslingaje	1,200,000	
Faros y valizas	210,000	
Visita de sanidad	40,000	
Puertos, muelles y diques	950,000	
Guinches	220,000	
Derechos consulares	150,000	
Estadística y sellos	300,000	
Eventuales y multas	30,000	
Venta y amortización de títulos	1,485,000	
Provincia de Buenos Aires, servicio de su deuda	1,537,650	
Provincia de Entre Rios, servicio de su deuda	120,000	
Provincia de Santa Fé, servicio de su deuda	220,457	
Banco Nacional, leyes 3655 y 3750	348,232	
Alcoholes		12,500,000
Tabacos		11,000,000
Vinos naturales		3,700,000
Azúcar		3,000,000
Fósforos		2,100,000
Cerveza		1,300,000
Seguros		350,000
Naipes		100,000
Bebidas artificiales		50,000
Obras de salubridad		5,500,000
Contribución territorial		2,000,000
Patentes		2,000,000
Papel sellado		6,500,000
Tracción		180,000
Correos		4,100,000
Telégrafos		1,350,000
Yerbales		50,000
Venta y arrendamiento de tierras		650,000
Eventuales y multas		500,000
Ferrocarriles		4,100,000
Registro de propiedades, hipotecas é inhibiciones		70,000
Derecho de matrículas y exámenes		100,000
Venta de títulos, Banco Nacional, ley 2782		420,000
Provincia de Córdoba, ley 3800		200,000
	40,111,339	61,820,000

Art. 3°. Destínase para cubrir el presupuesto extraordinario en cumplimiento del artículo 2° de la ley número 4056, de 13 enero de 1902, el siguiente recurso: 5 por ciento del impuesto adicional á la importación durante un año, ley número 3871, de 4 de noviembre de 1899, $3,910,032 oro.

Art. 4°. Fíjase en 3 por ciento de interés y 10 por ciento de amortización anual el servicio de los títulos entregados al Banco de la Nación por el Banco Nacional en pago de los depositos judiciales; y en 6 por ciento de interés y 2 por ciento de amortización anual el servicio de los títulos entregados por el Banco Nacional á la caja de conversión en pago del empréstito popular.

Art. 5°. Las mercaderías y productos sujetos al pago de derechos de importación por la ley de aduanas, que estén gravados con un impuesto de 10 por ciento ó más, abonarán además un impuesto del 2 por ciento sobre el valor.

Art. 6°. Además del impuesto adicional de 2 por ciento establecido en el artículo 5° anterior de esta ley, todas las mercaderías y productos sujetos al pago de derechos de importación por la ley de aduanas, pagarán un impuesto adicional de 5 por ciento.

Art. 7°. El Banco Nacional en liquidación entregará á la Tesorería General, en pago de depósitos de la misma y de acuerdo con el inciso 2°, artículo 9° de la ley de liquidación (número 3037 de 18 noviembre de 1893) hasta $5,000,000, moneda nacional, en títulos de los creados por el artículo 5° de dicha ley, en las mismas condiciones establecidas en el citado artículo y siguiente, debiendo reducirse la amortización á 10 por ciento anual.

Art. 8°. Autorízase al Poder Ejecutivo para negociar dichos títulos, y con su producto y en su límite atender las deudas exigible y flotantes.

Art. 9°. Queda autorizado el Poder Ejecutivo para exonerar de impuestos de exportación durante el año 1903 á los subproductos de los saladeros y fábricas de extractos de carne.

Art. 10°. Suspéndese durante el año 1903 la disposición del artículo 1° de la ley número 3551 sobre fondos universitarios de la capital, y destínase el producido de los ingresos al pago de los sueldos y gastos de la misma Universidad.

Art. 11°. Durante el año 1903 se continuará deduciendo el 5 por ciento del sueldo de todos los empleados civiles de la administración y de los jubilados, comprendiéndose los maestros y jubilados del Consejo Nacional de Educación.

Mientras no se dicte la ley de montepío civil y no se reforme la ley número 1909, se depositará en el Banco de la Nación el descuento que corresponda á los empleados civiles y jubilados de la administración y se agregará á su fondo de jubilaciones el correspondiente á los empleados, maestros y jubilados del Consejo Nacional de Educación, salvo lo dispuesto en la ley número 4052.

Art. 12°. Los recursos en oro que se refiere el artículo 2° serán pagados en oro efectivo ó en moneda de curso legal al tipo de cotización, quedando derogada toda disposición en contrario.

Art. 13°. Los empleados civiles con diez años de servicios como minimum, que por este presupuesto quedaren cesantes, recibirán por una vez la gratificación de dos meses de sueldo.

DATOS RELATIVOS Á LA CAPITAL.

El "Anuario Estadístico Municipal" correspondiente á 1901, que publica la Municipalidad de Buenos Aires, contiene los siguientes datos:

"Las cifras sobre la alimentación pública acusan para 1901 una variación poco sensible con respecto el año anterior, en el consumo de los principales artículos, porque si bien es cierto que hay 25,000 carneros y corderos menos, en cambio resultan 2,733 vacas y novillos más.

"Reduciendo ahora al peso los principales artículos de la alimentación y estimando en 174 kilgramos el peso medio de la parte utilizable para el consumo, de una vaca, novilla, ternera, etc.; el de los carneros y corderos en 12, y el de los cerdos en 150, se encuentra un total de 138,828,606 kilogramos de carne, consumidos en un año por 850,000 habitantes, lo que arroja para cada uno de estos una proporción de 163 kilogramos.

"De esa manera, si se parte de esta nueva base, y se acepta, además, para los carneros el peso de 20 kilogramos y para los corderos el de 8, se llega á encontrar una suma de 158,308,848 kilogramos de carne, lo que arroja una proporción por habitante de 186 kilogramos.

"La harina consumida por la población pesó 46,271,675 kilogramos, guarismo que es superior al de 1900 en 1,748,063.

"La proporción por habitante es de 54 kilogramos para todo el año.

"Existen once empresas de viabilidad, de las cuales ocho son con tracción de sangre y tres con tracción eléctrica, con una extensión de 450 kilómetros 431 metros.

"Estas empresas, con 895 coches en servicio diariamente, transportaron en 1901, en 3,814,266 viajes, 125,525,224 pasajeros.

"Todo este extraordinario movimiento dió un producido bruto de casi 3 millones de pesos.

"El año de 1900 las mismas compañías transportaron 122,886,803 viajeros. El aumento, pues, fué sólo de 2,638,421 pasajeros en un año, ó sea un 2 por ciento.

"Los ferrocarriles que tienen su punto de arranque de Buenos Aires, para internarse en las más lejanas regiones del país, transportaron en 1901, dentro de las estaciones del municipio, 12,578,976 pasajeros. Hay también aquí un pequeño aumento, porque en 1900 la cifra fué de 11,347,861.

"Durante el mismo año, 3,045 propiedades, con una superficie de 5,173,228 metros cuadrados, fueron hipotecadas, por un valor de 29,943,000 pesos papel.

"Este guarismo es inferior al de 1900 en 1,273,000 pesos.

"Las operaciones efectuadas en la Bolsa de Comercio durante el año de 1901 subieron á 1,003 millones de pesos papel, de las cuales 934 millones fueron sobre metálico (401 millones de pesos oro), 15 millones sobre títulos hipotecarios, 33 millones sobre fondos y títulos públicos, 17 millones sobre acciones y obligaciones de otras sociedades, y 2 millones sobre bancos.

"Si se comparan las operaciones de 1901 con las de 1900, se encuentra que las primeras superaron á las segundas en 168,727,840 pesos papel; y que casi exclusivamente este aumento fué producido por las transacciones sobre el oro.

"La educación primaria está en Buenos Aires á cargo de un consejo nacional de educación, el cual goza, por la ley, de una relativa autonomía y cuenta con rentas propias.

"Los alumnos matriculados en los diversos grados, en 1901, llegaban á 69,958.

"La instrucción secundaria se da en el Colegio Nacional de acuerdo con los programas aprobados por el Gobierno general, y el número de los matriculados sumaba 1,718.

"Existen también diversos institutos, en los que se da instrucción normal y comercial, en los que se inscribieron 2,713 alumnos.

"La instrucción superior, que también está á cargo del Gobierno general, es dirijida por cuatro facultades, á saber: de derecho y ciencias sociales, de medicina, de ciencias exactas y de filosofía y letras.

"La primera tuvo 1,098 matriculados; la segunda, 1,795; la tercera, 264, y la cuarta, 55.

"El servicio público de iluminación de la ciudad se hace, en parte por la autoridad municipal y en parte por empresas particulares, las cuales reciben de aquella una renumeración.

"En todas las calles del municipio se encienden, término medio, 13,028 faroles de gas, fuera de 1,896 lámparas eléctricas, de diversa potencia, distribuidas en diferentes barrios del municipio y de 382 colocadas en el puerto.

"Además del gas y de la luz eléctrica, la Municipalidad tuvo encendidos 8,540 faroles de kerosene.

"Tanto para el servicio de iluminación á gas, cuanto para el de kerosene, el tesoro de la comuna desembolsó 1,284,169 pesos; y si á esto se agrega 1,664,442 pagados á las compañías que hacen el servicio de alumbrado eléctrico público, se tiene una suma total de 2,948,611 pesos."

EL GANADO ARGENTINO.

[De la "Revista Mensual de la Cámara Mercantil."]

Es tal el incremento que ha tomado la ganadería en la República Argentina, y tal el progreso efectuado en la mejora de las razas en los últimos años, que su estudio resulta interesantísimo.

La estadística argentina de 1889 supone para toda la nación 21,963,930 cabezas de ganado vacuno diverso, que representa un valor de 289,252,606 pesos. Esta riqueza se descompone del modo siguiente:

	Cabezas.	Valor.
		Pesos.
Animales de trabajo (bueyes)	962,699	17,962,290
Animales de cria	17,574,572	170,124,894
Animales de raza cruzada	3,388,801	97,063,842
Animales de raza pura	37,858	4,101,580

El ganado de raza pura, Durham, casi en su totalidad, ha transformado por completo el modo de ser económico de la explotación ganadera, y ha planteado el problema de la exportación de carnes bajo otra forma distinta de lo que se hacía antes, dando á este comercio un colosal desarrollo y á la nación una prodigiosa riqueza.

Según el ilustrado Presidente de la Cámara Mercantil de Buenos Aires, Señor Lix Klett, (Estudios sobre producción, comercio, finanzas é intereses generales de la República Argentina) la población bovina de aquella nación á fin de 1899 era de 30 millones de cabezas, lo cual da la prodigiosa proporción de 6.38 cabezas por habitante. Esta proporción de los animales vacunos por habitante es de 0.4 en Suiza, 0.32 en Alemania, 0.35 en Francia y 0.28 en Inglaterra.

Es evidente que el valor de la producción económica de una población bovina depende en gran parte de la calidad, peso de los animales, modo como son explotados, etc., y el número de cabezas no basta para dar una idea neta de la riqueza pecuaria de la nación.

Se ve, pues, que la República Argentina ha aumentado en un período relativamente corto casi en una tercera parte su ganado vacuno, y á este progreso del número de animales acompaña, lo que es tanto ó más importante, la transformación y perfección de las razas. Hoy se supone que el 50 por ciento de este contingente de animales se compone de razas mejoradas modernas ó sus cruces, y que el ganado criollo no figura más que por la mitad.

Claro está que la perfección del ganado ha traído un aumento notable en el peso de las reses, y el rendimiento de carne neta que han ganado es casi el 100 por ciento en los últimos cincuenta años; esto en lo que se refiere á la producción del tasajo, para lo cual se emplean los peores animales. El nuevo ganado ha aumentado con relación al antiguo en una proporción notable de precocidad y la facilidad de engordar, que se traduce por una renovación más frecuente de las reses y un beneficio más notable de la industria pecuaria.

La transformación profunda efectuada en el ganado argentino permite hoy á esa nación enviar á los mercados de Europa, á Inglaterra sobre todo, carne de buena calidad por cantidad notable, y figura en el primer puesto entre los países productores de carne.

Hoy se supone que la ganadería vacuna argentina puede poner anualmente á la disposición de sus mataderos ó por la exportación en pie 5 ó 6 millones de cabezas. Lo cierto es que las exportaciones en pie de bovinos, que sumaban 125,458 unidades, de un valor de 2,624,000 pesos en 1892, pasan á 312,150 unidades, que valían 6,824,000 pesos en 1899. Por otra parte, la exportación de carne vacuna congelada ha llegado á adquirir últimamente una enorme importancia y está llamada á continuar un rápido desenvolvimiento; en 1899 empezó esta exportación con 5,182 cuartos de buey, para alcanzar 67,088 cuartos de buey en 1898 y 490,375 en 1901.

La exportación general de productos de la ganadería alcanzó en 1899 $115,547,000 oro, ó sea más de 62 por ciento de la exportación total.

BOLIVIA.

MENSAJE DEL PRESIDENTE DE LA REPÚBLICA AL CONGRESO NACIONAL, AGOSTO 10 DE 1902.

Al inaugurarse las sesiones ordinarias de la legislatura de 1902, en medio de la perfecta tranquilidad en el orden interno, de que goza la República, doy cumplimiento al precepto constitucional que me manda informaros de la marcha que ha seguido la administración pública en el año trascurrido.

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El Congreso Americano reunido en la ciudad de México, para considerar asuntos que interesan á todas y cada una de las naciones del continente, ha cerrado sus sesiones con un voto de adhesión á la Convención de La Haya, que establece reglas para el arbitraje internacional.

En el seno de esta ilustrada corporación se ha iniciado también la reunión de dos Congresos especiales, que se ocuparán de asuntos aduaneros y de navegación fluvial, debiendo reunirse el primero en Nueva York y el segundo en Río Janeiro, en enero de 1903. A Bolivia le interesa concurrir á ellos para definir y consolidar sus derechos sobre libertad de tránsito para su comercio y la libre navegación de los ríos, que de su territorio descienden al Atlántico.

Los arreglos argentino-chilenos sobre arbitraje y limitación de armamentos constituyen una solución de paz, inspirada en razones de un orden superior, que consultan el bienestar y el progreso de las naciones que los han pactado. Bolivia, como nación limítrofe con aquellas, no es extraña á las esperanzas que se fundan en esa trascendental solución, la que está llamada á señalar rumbos fijos y seguros á la política internacional de esta parte de la América que tiene relación con sus propios intereses y destino.

En hora oportuna hemos cerrado el debate de fronteras con la República Argentina, y, al presente, se halla ya sobre el terreno la Comisión mixta de límites encargada del trazo de la línea divisoria.

Os será sometido por la Secretaría de Estado, el Tratado de arbitraje celebrado con la República Argentina, cuyo objeto previsto ha sido el de crear, por medio de tratados particulares, el Derecho público sud-americano, sobre la materia, á fin de alejar en lo posible, de los diferendos internacionales, el odioso imperio de la fuerza.

Determinada por nuevas y prolijas observaciones astronómicas la situación geográfica de la verdadera naciente del río Yavary, puedo afirmaros que no queda pendiente cuestión de límites con los Estados Unidos del Brasil, pues en cualquier momento será posible calcular en toda su extensión y con exactitud el curso de la línea geodésica que corre entre el citado punto del río Yavary y el hito ó marca del río Medara.

No obstante para facilitar la demarcación de la frontera del norte, han de proseguirse en su oportunidad los estudios y trabajos que tienden á ese fin.

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El Ejecutivo estudia con todo cuidado las bases y condiciones de la paz con Chile, á fin de proceder sin perplejidad, llegada que sea la ocasión, y salvar al país de las estipulaciones del Pacto de Tregua, que no pueden mantenerse más tiempo sin detener el progreso de la Nación.

Los acontecimientos de trascendencia, como los que han creado la nueva situación argentino-chilena, pueden traer su influjo á Bolivia y producir el acuerdo de las opiniones divergentes para facilitar la solución que se impone.

Inspirado mi Gobierno en razones de innegable conveniencia nacional, buscará en la esfera de sus atribuciones aquella solución, para presentaros un Tratado de paz, que ha de ser considerado, no lo dudo, con independencia, madurez y patriotismo por el Congreso Nacional.

Las relaciones mantenidas con el Gobierno del Perú se desenvuelven sin tropiezo, guiadas por sentimientos cordiales y de perfecta reciprocidad.

La misión confiada al Señor OSMAY Y PARDO, Ministro del Perú, propende á iniciar gestiones sobre la mejor forma de resolver las cuestiones de límites que están pendientes. El Gobierno reconoce la necesidad y conveniencia de resolver de inmediato este delicado asunto y facilitará de su parte, al diplomático peruano, los medios de llenar satisfactoriamente su cometido. De este modo cesarán las frecuentes protestas y reclamaciones que sin fundamento manifiesto se producen con ocasión de los actos de soberanía que Bolivia ejerce sobre su Territorio Nacional de Colonias.

Còn satisfacción ha recibido el Gobierno al Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario del Imperio Alemán, Señor MICHAELLES, cuya presencia en Bolivia manifiesta el deseo expresado por S. M. el Emperador de Alemania de cultivar con nuestro país relaciones que favorezcan los intereses de ambos pueblos.

La Legación de Bolivia en Wáshington llena satisfactoriamente su misión, siendo su presencia en los Estados Unidos indispensable en este momento, en que organiza la Compañía que ha de encargarse de la administración fiscal del Territorio del Acre, para informar al Gobierno de los elementos que lleguen á constituirla.

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El importante servicio de Correos ha merecido atención preferente de parte del Gobierno, por el notable desarrollo que ha adquirido en la República.

La Dirección General del ramo, procura cuidadosamente que Bolivia cumpla los compromisos acordados con la Unión Postal Universal, de que forma parte.

Promulgadas como leyes del Estado, las convenciones sobre giros internacionales y encomiendas celebradas con los Estados Unidos de Norte América, se ha procurado su inmediata ejecución, y al efecto, se ha expedido el decreto de 8 de abril último, que reglamenta el servicio de giros, autorizándose á la Dirección General para dictar las medidas complementarias del caso. Las mencionadas convenciones se hallan en plena vigencia.

En el régimen interno se han dado varias disposiciones, impuestas por las necesidades del buen servicio público y por los adelantos que el ramo de Correos ha alcanzado en otros países. Con el propósito de acelerar y aún de garantizar mejor, el despacho de la correspondencia, se ha dictado el decreto de 5 de febrero, en el que, conforme á los usos generales de otras Naciones, se han suprimido las listas de correos, sustituyéndolas con otras seguridades, detalladas en la reglamentación. La práctica demostrará las ventajas ó inconvenientes de este ensayo.

En consideración á la importancia que adquiere el Puerto de Guaqui, punto de arranque del Ferrocarril á esta ciudad, se ha establecido en él una Subadministración de Correos rentada.

Con objeto de salvar las dificultades que se ofrecen para el transporte de la correspondencia entre los Puertos de Mapiri y Rurrenabaque, independientemente de la vía de Caupolicán, cuya deficiencia es notoria, se ha aceptado la propuesta de los Señores GAZZANIGA, ARAMAYO Y CA. para el servicio del correo fluvial entre los puertos mencionados.

Con excepción del Departamento del Beni, todos los centros principales de la República, se hallan comunicados por líneas telegráficas, y se procede en la actualidad á la reconstrucción y prolongación de algunas de ellas, tales como las de Potosí á Uyuni, Cochabamba á Santa Cruz, Potosí á La Quiaca, Colquechaca á Sucre y otras. Se está colocando un doble alambre conductor, en la línea de Oruro á esta ciudad.

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Nuestro comercio exterior continúa satisfactorio y en aumento, como lo manifiesta la cifra que la Estadística señala en el año anterior. Las importaciones alcanzan á Bs. 16,953,223.75, tomando en este cálculo, como base, los avalúos del Arancel vigente. Hemos tenido, pues, un aumento de Bs. 3,609,109.28, sobre el año de 1900. Las exportaciones alcanzaron en 1901 á Bs. 35,657,689.96, lo que representa un considerable saldo á favor nuestro en la balanza comercial.

Nada es más perjudicial para el bienestar de los pueblos y la seguridad del comercio, que las continuas fluctuaciones que ocasiona el alza y baja de la moneda de plata.

Todos los pueblos civilizados, con pocas excepciones, han adoptado el patrón de oro.

Es, por lo tanto, de conveniencia inaplazable preparar entre nosotros la implantación de un sistema monetario que, por la fijeza de su valor, evite las pérdidas é incertidumbres á que está sujeta nuestra moneda. Recomiendo muy eficazmente á vuestra atención las medidas que por el Ministerio respectivo se os proponen, al objeto de llegar á la definitiva adopción del patrón de oro, como base de nuestro medio circulante.

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Ferrocarril de Antofagasta á Oruro.—En respeto á leyes y contratos preexistentes, se ha consolidado la propiedad de esta empresa sobre los *terrenos fiscales* que ocupa, debiendo sujetarse á la Ley general, respecto á los terrenos municipales, de particulares y de comunidad. Se dictó la resolución respectiva en vista del informe técnico del Señor Weir que hizo la comprobación del terreno abarcado por la vía férrea.

Ferrocarril de Guaqui á La Paz.—El estado de los trabajos es satisfactorio. Los terraplenes alcanzan al kilómetro 65 y la enrieladura al kilómetro 54, punto en el que se construye un puente sobre el río Colorado. Es seguro que el 10 de septiembre estará el ferrocarril en el río de Viacha y á principios de octubre seguirá el enrielado hacia la ceja del Alto.

Por un arreglo con la "Peruvian Corporation Limited," contamos con las facilidades para el pago de cuentas atrasadas por valor de materiales, carbón y fletes á los ferrocarriles del Sur del Perú y con el capital suficiente para la terminación de la obra hasta el Alto. Para el reembolso de esos anticipos, entregaremos £1,500 por mes en el primer semestre del año entrante, £2,000 mensuales en el segundo semestre y toda la renta de alcoholes aguardientes y gomas del Departamento en el primer semestre de 1904. Además y para facilitar el establecimiento del tráfico por la nueva vía de Guaqui, entregaremos á la "Peruvian Corporation," por el término aproximado de quince meses, la administración del ferrocarril, pues cuenta aquella asociación, para el objeto indicado, con los ferrocarriles del Sur del Perú y los vapores del Lago Titicaca.

Con rentas que deben percibirse en tres años, se ejecutará la obra en poco más de año y medio. Natural es, por consiguiente, como estaba previsto desde la iniciación de los trabajos, que fuera necesario adquirir anticipos de fondos, los que se han obtenido en condiciones bastante favorables.

En diciembre estará el ferrocarril en la ceja del Alto quedando por ejecutarse solamente trabajos de secundaria importancia, como son estaciones, paraderos, provisión de agua, fortificación de la vía, etc.

En octubre se completarán los estudios de la vía que descienda á la ciudad, por el Ingeniero Director Sr. MARIANO BUSTAMANTE y B.

Ferrocarril Argentino-Boliviano.—Se hallan terminados los estudios y el trazo definitivo entre la Quiaca y Tupiza. El Gobierno Argentino tiene resuelta la construcción de este ferrocarril y en octubre del corriente año se decidirá cual propuesta de las que deben presentar las compañías constructoras será la aceptada. Se calcula en dos años el tiempo en que el ferrocarril de Jujuy llegará á La Quiaca. Ligados á la Argentina por vínculos de carácter permanente, vemos con el mayor interés la continuación de esta importante obra, llamada á favorecer nuestro intercambio comercial y más directamente, los intereses de los departamentos del Sur de Bolivia.

Para la prosecución de los trabajos en territorio boliviano, hemos autorizado al Ministro de Bolivia en la Argentina, á celebrar acuerdos con el empresario que obtenga la concesión de la obra hasta La Quiaca, á fin de que ella quede bajo una dirección única.

También se practicarán estudios al norte de Tupiza, al efecto de reconocer la vía más ventajosa, bajo el punto de vista de las dificultades que se hayan de superar y del costo de las prolongaciones al interior.

Otros ferrocarriles.—Se practican por la sociedad "L'Africaine" los estudios y exploraciones á que la obligan las concesiones otorgadas en su favor por la anterior legislatura.

Se ha propuesto, por una sociedad de ingenieros franceses, la construcción de un ferrocarril de Viacha á Oruro y de otro de Oruro á Cochabamba. El Gobierno juzgando aceptables dichas propuestas, las ha sometido á la tramitación prescrita por nuestras leyes, debiendo tenerse en cuenta que las propuestas han sido presentadas de conformidad con las indicaciones del recordado Señor WEIR, jefe del Cuerpo Nacional de Ingenieros y con el proyecto de Ley de Ferrocarriles formulado por el mismo jefe.

* * * * * * *

El ramo de Colonización toma cada día mayor incremento.

La inspección que se practica en las Colonias del Chaco boliviano manifiesta, desde luego, cuánta es la atención que hay que prestarles, para su conveniente organización, cuyo objeto debe ser el de avanzar sobre el desierto, favoreciendo la creación de centros agrícolas é industriales.

Las fronteras de Chiquitos y del río Iténes demandan igual, sino mayor atención. Y las de Caupolicán y Territorio de Colonias, por el Oeste, requieren guarniciones permanentes, para detener la aproximación cada vez más audaz de las tribus de salvages, para la seguridad de las poblaciones que allí existen.

Si á esto se agrega la complicada administración del Territorio Nacional de Colonias, se puede ver que las iniciativas del Ejecutivo referentes á la creación de una Secretaría especial de Colonización fueron fundadas y merecen discutirse.

La representación nacional después de madura deliberación, aprobó el contrato celebrado con un sindicato de capitalistas anglo-americanos, para la administración de una parte del Territorio de Colonias. El Brasil, alegando daños y peligros que no han sido expuestos de un modo concreto, se ha opuesto por medios indirectos á su ejecución. Entre tanto, el Gobierno tiene la convicción de haber procedido en este asunto correctamente y dentro del ejercicio de la Soberanía Boliviana. Su primer y principal objeto fué el de promover, con sujeción á la legislación universal, la organización de una sociedad anónima capaz de fomentar el desarrollo de aquellos territorios desiertos y mortíferos, y de establecer una administración regular y justa en beneficio de los mismos pobladores, sin que en estos propósitos hubiese tenido participación ningún gobierno extranjero, como se ha afirmado falsamente, ni hubiese mediado el fin preconcebido de fundar precisamente una compañía americana.

El sindicato á que me referí antes, ha depositado la garantía de £5,000 y tiene el plazo de un año para formar aquella compañía.

Los recursos y esfuerzos desplegados por el Gobierno del Brasil para oponerse á este negocio, son bastantes, por sí sólos, para probar la importancia industrial de la compañía en organización.

Reflexionando con patriotismo y meditación vereis, si dentro de nuestros derechos y pactos vigentes, son atendibles las insinuaciones de la Cancillería de Río Janeiro, acerca de la rescisión del contrato de administración fiscal del Territorio del Acre, aprobado por la legislatura anterior.

Dejo así, llenado el compromiso de informaros de esta insinuación.

Concluyo, Honorables Senadores y Diputados, deseando que el acierto guíe vuestras labores y que en la delicada situación por la que atraviesa la Patria, prevalezcan la serenidad, el estudio y la independencia de criterio sobre las corrientes que origina el interés personal ó de partido, corrientes ciegas y destructoras que se han cruzado en nuestro desgraciado suelo por tres cuartos de siglo, sin producir más fruto que el agotamiento estéril de las fuerzas activas de la Nación.

COMERCIO EXTRANJERO EN 1901.

El Señor Don Gerardo Zalles, Cónsul General de Bolivia en Nueva York, ha proporcionado al Boletin Mensual los siguientes datos relativos al comercio extranjero de Bolivia durante el año de 1901. Las importaciones durante el período á que se hace referencia han alcanzado á la suma de 16,953,233 bolivianos, con un peso de 58,000,140 kilos, habiendo producido un rendimiento aduanero de 5,421,687 bolivianos, á lo que habrá que añadir otra suma igual por los gastos de transporte á las diferentes plazas del interior de la República en la forma siguiente:

	Bolivianos.
Por valor de las importaciones	16, 953, 233
Por derechos de aduana	5, 421, 677
Por gastos de transporte (valor calculado)	5, 000. 000
Valor total de las importaciones	27, 374, 910

Las exportaciones llegan á la suma de 37,578,210.97 bolivianos, y con un peso de 110,763,323 kilogramos que se descomponen de la manera siguiente:

	Kilogramos.	Valores.
		Bolivianos.
Minería	105, 615, 971	26, 855, 425. 76
Agricultura	4, 413, 883	9, 688, 512. 82
Manufactura	161, 072	535, 937. 46
Ganadería	443, 574	373, 502. 85
Diversos	128, 823	124, 832. 08
Total	110, 763, 323	37, 578, 210. 97

ESPECIFICACIÓN.

MINERALES.		
Plata	75, 649, 644	14, 566, 660. 66
Estaño	21, 915, 907	9, 380, 714. 00
Bismuto	1, 059, 129	1, 463, 088. 43
Cobre	3, 049, 850	1, 112, 598. 90
Varios (plomo, antimonio, oro, cobalto, zinc)	3, 941, 441	332, 363. 77
Total	105, 615, 971	26, 855, 425. 76
AGRICULTURA.		
Goma elástica	3, 465, 063	9, 151, 823. 61
Coca	255, 718	259, 513. 50
Quina	315, 163	137, 554. 24
Café	212, 358	110, 263. 89
Varios (cacao, tabaco), etc	165, 581	29, 384. 58
Total	4, 413, 883	9, 688, 539. 82
MANUFACTURAS.		
Plata sellada	28, 434	411, 831. 00
Varios	132, 638	124, 106. 46
Total	161, 072	535, 937. 46

Cuadro sintético que indica la importación y exportación de mercaderías por la aduana nacional de La Paz, durante el año de 1901.

Meses.	Importación.				Exportación.			
	Bultos.	Kilogramos.	Valor oficial.	Derechos fiscales.	Bultos.	Kilogramos.	Valor oficial.	Derechos fiscales.
			Bolivianos.	*Bolivianos.*			*Bolivianos.*	*Bolivianos.*
Enero	13, 461	727, 523	311, 295. 10	66, 156. 62	9, 426	226, 580	127, 497. 94	6, 297:—
Febrero	12, 933	499,281	249, 107. 85	66, 184. 30	9, 605	235, 604	169, 097. 52	8, 641. 75
Marzo	15, 818	805, 361	325, 518. 40	67, 837. 01	18, 198	450, 923	248, 702. 15	11, 345. 98
Abril	19, 467	352, 152	460, 781. 11	117. 929. 31	23, 726	577, 311	334, 931. 73	22, 750. 52
	61, 679	2, 384, 317	1, 346, 702. 46	318, 107. 24	60, 955	1, 490, 418	880, 229. 34	49, 035. 25
Mayo	22, 231	1, 858, 002	563, 864. 57	134, 245. 45	15, 145	423, 378	269, 434. 91	9, 902. 72
Junio	17, 183	652, 541	462, 738. 11	115, 031. 34	14, 638	419, 327	276, 205. 95	12, 140. 24
Julio	11, 502	598, 213	480, 881. 42	99, 064. 92	26, 392	659, 989	415, 846. 27	22, 199. 68
Agosto	11, 942	455, 910	363, 722. 92	94, 920. 38	10, 271	263, 547	233, 652. 65	12, 040. 18
Septiembre	28, 608	1, 606, 649	429, 300. 62	89, 247, 28	14, 180	367, 126	323, 030. 15	15, 065. 96
Octubre	70, 847	3, 788, 480	788, 389. 47	130, 225. 80	9, 903	256, 717	169, 185. 77	6, 042, 71
Noviembre	27, 175	1, 418, 789	466, 872. 06	90, 878, 95	3, 241	86, 973	56, 238. 63	1, 803. 20
Diciembre	98, 688	4, 266, 924	1, 040, 585. 17	130, 738. 05	11, 053	282, 657	169, 752. 80	6, 890. 39
	349, 855	17, 029, 825	5, 963, 056. 80	1, 202, 459. 41	165, 778	4, 250, 132	2, 793, 576, 47	135, 120. 33

Importación y exportación de mercaderías por la aduana de La Paz, en los cuatro primeros meses del año de 1902.

Meses.	Importación.				Exportación.			
	Bultos.	Kilogramos.	Valor oficial.	Derechos fiscales.	Bultos.	Kilogramos.	Valor oficial.	Derechos fiscales.
			Bolivianos.	*Bolivianos.*			*Bolivianos.*	*Bolivianos.*
Enero	23,992	835,533	328,615.29	87,407.67	17,443	428,999	268,107.10	11,728.54
Febrero	15,219	760,555	261,954.10	61,137.35	21,164	504,163	383,093.35	13,849.03
Marzo	32,649	1,227,225	261,540.07	50,188.94	17,855	425,703	339,239.65	13,880.45
Abril	16,624	933,700	374,516.37	78,512.53	57,976	1,338,962	950,028.00	14,708.21
	88,484	3,757,013	1,226,625.83	277,246.49	114,438	2,697,827	1,940,468.10	54,166.23

BRASIL.

COSECHA DEL CAFÉ.

El Cónsul General de los Estados Unidos de América en Río de Janeiro informó al Señor Secretario de Estado de los mismos lo que se pone á continuación:

"Las cifras auténticas que representan la cosecha del café en el año que terminó el 30 de junio de 1902 son como sigue:

	Sacos.
Café recibido en Río de Janeiro	4,971,686
Café recibido en Santos	10,149,327
Total en ambos puertos	15,121,013

"Lo recibido en los otros puertos, á saber: Victoria, Bahía, Pernambuco, etc., es bastante para completar un total de 16,000,000 de sacos. (Cada saco tiene 60 kilogramos, ó 132 libras.)

"La cosecha actual, que empezó á llegar al mercado en 1° de julio del corriente año, puede calcularse en 10,000,000 de sacos.

"Los 'osos,' por supuesto, enviarán circulares por todas partes, manifestando que la cosecha será mucho menor. Los 'toros,' por su parte, se mostrarán también enérgicos en probar lo contrario.

"En el momento actual no hay todavía datos ciertos, en cuya autenticidad pueda descansarse.

"La especulación con respecto al café es en el día muy activa, y los precios, aunque bajos, están mantenidos por especuladores. La provisión visible, hecha en Europa y en los Estados Unidos, es más que suficiente para cubrir el consumo de un año. Si la nueva cosecha, que se recogerá en 1903, pues los cafetos estarán en flor á fines de octubre, en cuya época podrán hacerse cálculos fundados, resulta abundante, habrá indisputablemente una baja en los precios, lo que producirá como consecuencia una baja en el cambio, y en el papel moneda irredimible."

CONVENCIÓN DE PRODUCTORES DE AZÚCAR.

Según informe consular publicado por el Departamento de Estado en Washingtón, se celebró en Río de Janeiro, en 25 de junio último, en respuesta á un llamamiento de la Sociedad Nacional de Agricultura del Brasil una Convención de fabricantes de azúcar, en que estuvieron representados los Estados de Sao Paulo, Río de Janeiro, Pernambuco, Bahía, Parahiba, Alagoas, Sergipe, Río Grande do Norte y Maranhao, que son todos productores de aquel artículo.

No sabemos todavía cual ha sido el resultado práctico de esa importante reunión; pero sí se sabe que el programa de los trabajos es bastante extenso, y que el tratamiento de los asuntos se ha dejado, con el objeto de obtener mejores resultados, á la iniciativa personal de los delegados.

Entre los asuntos que deben estudiarse están los síntomas de una crisis azucarera, las causas á que esta se deba y el remedio que pueda aplicársele; la naturaleza y preparación del suelo, y cualidades de la caña que se cultiva; los métodos de cultivo; los de fabricación de la azúcar; la producción de este artículo; el comercio extranjero; el comercio interior y los medios de ensancharlo; la producción y consumo del alcohol, sus aplicaciones industriales para la producción de luz y de calórico, y su uso como combustible en los grandes establecimientos, y el uso de la caña como forrage.

Cada delegado pudo escoger el asunto, que mejor le agradó, ó en que tenía mayores conocimientos; y según dice el Informe Consular, de que se toma este extracto, los trabajos se encaminaron, como era natural, en el sentido de mejorar la condición de los hacendados. A ese efecto se incluyeron en las discusiones, un proyecto de préstamos de dinero hechos por el Gobierno federal á los hacendados, la proposición de que se supriman los derechos de exportación, el proyecto de establecer una prima en favor de la azúcar nacional pagadera por el Gobierno, la imposición de un derecho de consumo sobre todos los azúcares, á fin de reembolsar al Gobierno lo que perdiese por la abolición de los derechos de exportación y el pago de las primas, el plan de que la azúcar se almacene por cuenta del Gobierno, y que las ventas se hagan directamente sin la intervención de terceras personas, etc.

CULTIVO DEL CAFÉ.

[Informe del Cónsul del Perú en Southampton, publicado por orden del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores de aquella República, en Julio de 1902.]

El Brasil es preeminentemente el país productor del café. De Cayena se introdujo la planta al Pará en el año de 1727.

Aunque el café crece en casi todas partes del país, su cultivo se ha limitado á una zona comparativamente pequeña, que comprende los siguientes Estados: Espíritu Santo, Minas Geraes, Río de Janeiro y

San Pablo. También se produce en otros Estados; pero en pequeñas cantidades.

En Río de Janeiro el suelo está bastante agotado. São Pablo es, pues, el gran centro de producción de la planta.

Brasil da más del 60 por ciento del consumo del café en el mundo.

En 1890 produjo el Brasil 490,000 toneladas; Centro América y México, 80,000; Java y Sumatra, 60,000; Haití y Santo Domingo, 43,000; Cuba y Puerto Rico 35,000; la India 30,000; Africa 20,000; y los demás países 100,000 toneladas.

En 1898 se estimó la producción del café en el Brasil en 1,533,840,000 libras ó sea 11,620,000 sacos.

El total de producción del café en toda la América fué en ese mismo año 1,960,619,288 libras.

Asia y Africa produjeron también en 1898, 145,464,000 libras ó 1,102,000 sacos.

Según un Informe de la Oficina de las Repúblicas americanas, para que prospere el árbol del café se requieren tierras nuevas, no cultivadas, laderas de cerros ó tierras elevadas. Estas tierras se limpian de sus árboles y arbustos y en su lugar se plantan los arbolitos del café de un año de edad. El promedio es de 400 plantas en cada acre. La planta no comienza á producir hasta la edad de 4 años, alcanzando su máximum de producción entre los 6 y 20 años de edad; después de esta época disminuye su productibilidad. Cuando los árboles llegan á la edad de 35 á 40 años, es, generalmente, necesario renovar la plantación.

El árbol del café alcanza una altura media de 10 pies y en su parte superior el diámetro es de 5 pies. Florece y da cosechas dos veces por año; pero la más importante es á principios de abril ó mayo, continuando hasta noviembre. Los únicos fertilizantes que se usan son las hojas del árbol del café, la cáscara de las bayas y yerbas inútiles; puesto que es necesario conservar la plantación libre de toda materia extraña. El árbol debe estar bien protejido de los vientos fríos. Su peor enemigo son las heladas, que algunas veces causan que los árboles dejen de producir por algún número de años.

Para preparar el café para el mercado, y después de la maceración en agua, se separa la pulpa exterior con una máquina llamada despulpadora. Esta máquina quita la pulpa, y las bayas pasan con el agua á otra batea cercana; en donde lavándolas se separa completamente a pulpa que se la lleva el agua y los granos del café; se hunden al fondo y de allí pasan á un colador y escurriéndose el agua quedan los granos listos para el procedimiento de secarlos.

Dos métodos de secar hay en uso en el Brasil. El procedimiento antiguo consiste en esparcir los granos sobre un piso cubierto con cemento, llamado terreiro, en donde se les deja á secar al sol. Para esta operación se requieren dos meses y hay que rastrillar y remover los granos durante el día; por la noche ó cuando va á llover se les recoce en montones, cubriéndolos. En muchas de las grandes plantaciones se emplea con más satisfacción el procedimiento moderno de secar á vapor, y se seca en unas cuantas horas con gran economía de trabajo. Bajo este sistema, la operación de secar es más uniforme y con ningún peligro de daño por lluvias repentinas y se ejecuta poniendo los granos en grandes cacerolas ó pailas de poco fondo, calentadas por debajo con serpentinas.

El café después de secarse permanece aún encerrado en su pergamino y película, encontrándose en condición más quebradiza.

La maquinaria necesaria para quitar este pergamino y película es algo complicada y costosa. El siguiente es su procedimiento: En huchas, se saca el café de la habitación de secar al ventilador, en donde se le limpia de los desperdicios, polvo, etc., con cernidores y abanicos. Del ventilador se lleva el café al descascarador.

Para cuya operación los granos y los hollejos se conducen por un tubo al segundo ventilador en donde cirniéndose es expelen los hollejos por medio de abanicos y los granos pasan por medio de un elevador al separador. Este se compone de cilindros huecos de cobre, taladrados de agujeros de diferentes formas y tamaños. Se conservan estos cilindros constantemente en rotación y pasando los granos de café á través de los agujeros, caen dentro de huchas ó vasijas separadas, quedando así escogidas según su tamaño y forma.

Así queda el café mecánicamente clasificado para enviarse á los mercados en donde se vende como de "Moka" el de granos redondos y pequeños y el de granos chatos y grandes como de "Java."

Cualquiera pequeña porción de pergamino que les quedase se quita con el bruñidor. Finalmente, después de pasar por estas series de máquinas se escoje el café, cuidadosamente, con la mano, y se ensaca.

Como indicación de la extensión del cultivo del café en el Brasil el Secretario de Agricultura del Departamento de Sao Pablo ha citado los siguientes datos:

"Hay en Sao Pablo 15,075 plantaciones, de las cuales 11,234 tienen más de 50,000 árboles; 1,844 poseen de 50,000 á 100,000; 999 entre 100,000 y 200,000; 597 de 200,000 á 500,000 árboles. En estas plantaciones hay 1,793 máquinas para limpiar el café; de las cuales 1,243 se trabajan á vapor y 460 con agua.

"Se dice que en Minas Gerães hay 2,739 plantaciones de café; 1,234 con menos de 50,000 árboles de café cada una, 844 con más de 100,000 y 64 con más de 500,000 árboles cada una. De estas plantaciones 500 hacen uso de fuerza de agua y 1,243 de vapor."

Los plantadores en el Brasil se quejan de que únicamente las clases inferiores de su café son conocidas en el extranjero en su propia calidad y mérito; pues las clases mejores se venden disfrazadas como de "Moka," "Java," "Martinica," etc.

Se dice también que este medio ilegítimo de comercio está estimulado por los embarques de café del Brasil efectuados á Egipto de varias partes de Europa, pasando de allí á Arabia, vía Aden y Jeddah, para que se acondicione á la manera de Moka, de donde se vuelve á embarcar para Siria y otras partes ó regresa á Egipto como verdadero café de Moka.

La producción total de café en el Brasil ascendió á 4,622,000 sacos en 1889–1890, subió en 1894–1895 á 6,977,000 sacos y en 1899-1900 dió 11,000,000 de sacos.

El saco contiene cerca de 132 libras de café.

NOTAS SOBRE EL ÁRBOL GOMERO DENOMINADO "BALATA," Y SOBRE LAS COSECHAS DE NUECES Y CACAO EN 1902.

Según informes enviados al Departamento de Estado en Wáshington, por Mr. K. K. Kenneday, Cónsul de los Estados Unidos en Pará, y hechos públicos en los "Advance Sheets of Consular Reports," el árbol denominado "balata," que abunda en el Brasil, puede hacerse de gran valor comercial por la goma que produce. En opinión del Cónsul una nueva y floreciente industria se introducirá en el Brasil, explotando la savia de estos árboles para la fabricación de guta-percha.

El mismo Cónsul suministra inseresantes noticias sobre las cosechas de nueces y cacao, en el Brasil, en 1902.

Los dos Informes se encontrarán en la parte inglesa.

COLOMBIA.

MODIFICACIÓN DE ARANCEL DE ADUANAS.

Decreto nº 722 de 1º de mayo de 1902, relativo á derechos de exportación.

["Diario Oficial" de 13 de mayo de 1902, nº 11671.]

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Art. 6. Los derechos que se señalan por el decreto nº 495 de 30 de abril de 1901, se pagarán en la forma siguiente:

Por el oro, la plata, y la platina en barras ensayadas, el 5 por ciento del valor del certificado de fundición y ensaye.

Por el oro en polvo, la platina, y la plata no ensayada, y por el oro y la platina en alhajas, acuñados en monedas ó en otra forma no especificada, el 5 por ciento del valor del aseguro.

Por el mineral de oro y plata, el 3 por ciento del valor del aseguro.

Faltando los documentos de ensaye y aseguro, el oro pagará $0.05 por cada gramo; la platina, $0.04; la plata, $0.02, y el mineral en bruto, $5 por tonelada.

Art. 7. Los impuestos y derechos de que trata este decreto deberán pagarse en las administraciones departamentales de hacienda respectivas ó en la tesorería general de la República, debiendo comenzar á contarse la primera anualidad el día 1° de junio del corriente año.

Art. 8. Quedan reformados * * * el artículo 2 del decreto nº 495 de 30 de abril de 1901, y derogadas todas las disposiciones legales contrarias á este decreto.

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COSTA RICA.

Merced á la cortesía de los Señores editores de la publicación científica que ve la luz en Nueva York con el título de "The Engineering and Mining Journal," puede el Boletín reproducir en inglés, y dar en castellano, en esta sección, el notable artículo que sigue, y apareció en el número del citado periódico correspondiente al 16 de agosto del presente año.

LAS MINAS DE ORO DE COSTA RICA.

[Por Milton Franklin Reitz.]

De las minas de Costa Rica como de las de las otras naciones del mundo, algo se ha dicho y escrito en este país. Todos los que tienen algo que ver con la industria minera saben bien cuales son la naturaleza y los efectos de estas publicaciones. Es un hecho bien conocido que la prensa ha publicado más de un artículo relativo á distritos mineros, y que no siempre ha sido posible poner confianza en lo que ella ha dicho. Estos trabajos son debidos muchas veces á una clase determinada de escritores para los periódicos, que no tienen sino muy poco tiempo para preparar sus escritos, y que sólo aspiran á hacer algo que pueda leerse con agrado. El resultado es muchas veces el sacrificio de la verdad de los hechos, y una indebida preferencia á las tradiciones y legendas que abundan en todas las comunidades mineras.

El objeto de este artículo es dar correcta idea, en sentido serio y conservador, de las posibilidades, si no probabilidades, que están en reserva para la industria minera en Costa Rica. El autor ha pasado dos años en aquel país, ocupado siempre en el ramo de minas, y ha visitado personalmente los establecimientos de esta clase más importantes de que ha hecho mención en su trabajo. Todo lo relativo al aspecto físico de esta industria es el resultado de la observación personal del autor, comprobado por lo que han dicho en diferentes ocasiones muy eminentes ingenieros. Los datos estadísticos se han tomado de asientos originales hechos en los libros de las Casas de Moneda, de certificados también originales de los ensayes hechos, y de cuentas de venta que se hallan en poder de los propietarios de las minas. Y como en toda probabilidad el estudio del pasado es el mejor modo de prepararse para juzgar del futuro, he creído que sería importante tratar algo de la historia de las minas en Costa Rica, especialmente de las llamadas del Aguacate, debiendo manifestar que para esto me ha ayudado mucho Don FRANCISCO MARÍA IGLESIAS, que en unión de su padre en épocas anteriores, y luego solo, ha estado por larguísimo tiempo en íntimo contacto con las minas últimamente nombradas.

En realidad fué el oro de la montaña del Aguacate el que infundió en el comercio de Costa Rica los primeros síntomas de vitalidad.

El nombre de Costa Rica que dieron al país en 1512 los primeros exploradores españoles se debió á los numerosos objetos de oro, en forma de imágenes de idolos, etc., que usaban los indígenas. Muchos de estos artículos desenterrados de antiguos cementerios se conservan en los museos. La colección del Museo Nacional está valuada en $50,000. Subsecuentes acontecimientos han demostrado que el nombre puesto entonces á esta porción de Centro América se sumamente propio.

La República tiene una superficie de 34,000 millas cuadradas, y una población, según el censo de 1901, de 311,444 habitantes. Sus puertos habilitados son Puerto Limón, en el Atlántico, y Punta Arenas, en el Pacífico, ambos sobre el paralelo de 10 grados de latitud norte, que cruza la porción central del país, que es la que está mejor desenvuelta. Los dos puertos se comunican fácilmente con el interior por medio de un ferrocarril, y ofrecen excelentes comodidades para el embarque y desembarque de las mercancías.

Las leyes de minería del país son liberales y sencillas. La maquinaria de que se hace, ó necesita hacerse, uso en las minas, y los abastecimientos de todas clases para las mismas, se admiten libres de derechos. Amplia protección se concede á los que se dedican á este negocio, y en él están interesados pecuniariamente multitud de capitalistas. La actitud de los Gobiernos respecto de esta industria ha sido siempre especialmente amistosa, y la del que hoy se encuentra á la cabeza del país abriga la esperanza de que el ramo de minas se desarrolle hasta el extremo de convertirse en una industria principal. El carácter pacífico del pueblo y la estabilidad del gobierno son hechos que merecen particular mención al tratar de este asunto.

El clima de todas las localidades en que hasta ahora se han hecho, ó se trata de hacer, trabajos de minería, es sano y agradable. La altura general es de cerca de 1,800 pies. Las observaciones que se han tomado á esta elevación en las minas del Aguacate indican una temperatura media de 72 grados Fahrenheit. Esta temperatura varía muy poco durante todo el año.

El agua, que en materias de minería es un artículo de tanta importancia, es pura y abundante hasta el extremo de satisfacer cumplidamente las necesidades del caso. Los arroyos y ríos que descienden de las montañas, y son numerosos en varios distritos minerales, pueden utilizarse con gran ventaja, y á poco costo, para poner en movimiento la maquinaria empleada.

Las maderas del país son también muy adecuadas para los trabajos de explotación, y puntos hay en que su abundancia es verdaderamente extraordinaria. Los métodos modernos han reducido, por otra parte, en gran manera el uso de la madera.

El trabajo suministrado por la gente del país es bueno, barato, y constante. Los mineros son activos é inteligentes. El máximum pagado á los operarios que hacen las excavaciones es $1.35 en oro por día. El que se paga á los trabajadores ordinarios viene á ser la mitad.

Puede decirse, en resumen, sin incurrir en ninguna especie de exageración, que todas las condiciones económicas son favorables para hacer productiva esta industria.

GEOLOGÍA Y MINERALOGÍA.

Á fin de no dar á este particular una indebida extensión, bastará decir que con poca diferencia reinan en todas las localidades mineras las condiciones siguientes.

Las rocas son de origen ígneo, abundando entre ellas la diorita y los pórfiros. Grandes peñascos negros marcan de un modo muy conspicuo algunas localidades. Fué por causa de esto que el pueblo de Los Quemados recibió su nombre. Los minerales que contienen metales preciosos se encuentran en vetas formadas en las grietas ó hendiduras del terreno, consistiendo las gangas generalmente en cuarzo, talco arcilloso, y pórfiro. La porción valiosa se halla las más veces encerrada en cuarzo cristalino, que se presenta en todas sus variedades, desde el blanco y sin mezcla hasta el más altamente mineralizado. En las mezclas predominan por lo común los sulfuros de metales no preciosos, y hay algunos casos aunque raros en que se encuentran los sulfuros de manganeso, arsénico y antimonio.

Son raros los minerales que se distingan por cualidades refractarias altamente marcadas.

La ganga libre contiene á menudo una cantidad de oro, que por la acción de las aguas ha sido separada del cuarzo. Á esas aguas se debió probablemente en esos casos la oxidación de los metales no preciosos, y el desmoronamiento del cuarzo.

El tanto por ciento de plata en los minerales auríferos que he examinado por mí mismo es comparativamente corto; pero se dice que hay algunos en que es muy grande.

HISTORIA.

El desenvolvimiento de la industria minera se demoró mucho en sus primeros tiempos, por razón de haberse perdido algunas de las expediciones exploradoras, y del peligro que á todas acompañaba, agregándose á esto persecuciones, intrigas y otras causas, y especialmente el desastre marítimo de JUAN VÁZQUEZ DE CORONADO, Gobernador de Costa Rica.

Más tarde las frecuentes invasiones de los indios Talamancas y los de otras tribus vinieron á impedir todo progreso. El resultado fué que en los dos siglos anteriores á 1815 no hubo más que cuatro denuncios de minas, y que de ellos no hubo más que dos que fuesen deslindados.

El primer descubrimiento relativo á las principales minas que se conocen en el día fué el efectuado por el Obispo de Costa Rica y Nicaragua, Señor García, al cruzar por la montaña del Aguacate en dirección á Cartago.

La visita de este Prelado, cuya residencia oficial estaba en Nicaragua, fué un acontecimiento notable. El pueblo de Costa Rica lo recibió con grandes honores, é hizo que una delegación de ciudadanos de nombradía lo acompañasen desde Esparta hasta Cartago. En este viaje al atravesar la localidad arriba mencionada, que entonces se llamaba Torroto, el Obispo, que tenía algún conocimiento de estas materias, observó que el camino sobre que iban marchando era la cresta de una veta, ó filón, que indicaba la existencia probable de oro ó plata en aquella localidad.

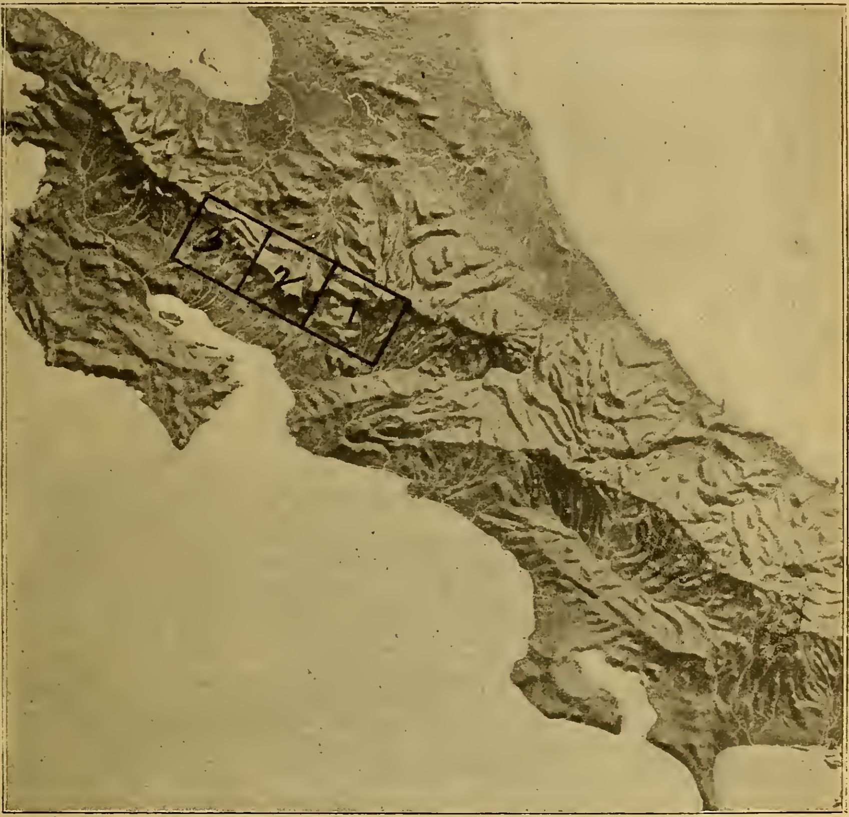
El descubrimiento del primer metal se hizo en la capa ó porción principal de la mina, que fué luego denunciada con el nombre de "La Sacra Familia," cuyo lugar está todavía marcado por un trabajo superficial hecho en aquellos días. Don Santos Lombardo, español, vecino de Cartago, y miembro de la delegación que acompañaba al Prelado, tomó varias muestras del mineral y las llevó á su domicilio, donde las hizo examinar, encontrándose que contenían mucho oro. Á su regreso, que efectuó en compañía de dos amigos, uno de ellos Don Rafael Gallegos, segundo Presidente de Costa Rica, se hizo por los tres el denuncio de la mina bajo el nombre antes indicado. El resultado de este y otros descubrimientos posteriores excitaron en alto grado el interés público, é hicieron que se entrase activamente en investigaciones mineras.

LA ZONA DE LAS MINAS DE ORO.

L zona de las minas de oro en Costa Rica está situada en el lado del Pacífico, y comprende tres diferentes distritos. El primero es el denominado, de las minas de la montaña del Aguacate; el segundo, el "de Monte de Oro;" y el tercero, el Distrito de Abangarez. Su situación respectiva aparece en la lámina nº. 1.

Distrito del Aguacate.—La posición de estas extensas minas, la importancia que en un tiempo tuvieron, y la brillantez del futuro que les espera, justifica que se las coloque en primer término. El distrito se compone de cinco grupos de minas, perfectamente distinguidos los unos de los otros, á saber: Las minas del Aguacate, las de La Sacra Familia, las de Los Castros, las de Quebrada Honda, y las de El Porvenir. Están todas en la Provincia de Alajuela, en el terreno á que da nombre la montaña del Aguacate, situada á los 10° 12′ 30″ de latitud

Norte y 84° 28′ 30″ de longitud Oeste de Greenwich. El Ferrocarril del Pacífico, que está concluyéndose, y que reunirá la capital (San José) con aquel Oceano, pasa á 2 millas de las minas, por un lugar situado sobre el río Concepción. La carretera nacional que reune los lugares citados pasa por frente de la entrada á las minas en el punto llamado Desmonte, que está á 30 millas del Pacífico y á 35 de San José.



Distritos minerales de Costa Rica. 1, Monte de Aguacate; 2, Monte de Oro; 3, Distrito de Abangares.

La veta ó filón principal en las minas propiamente llamadas del Aguacate es, según informa un eminente ingeniero de San Francisco, "extraordinariamente poderosa, y con todas las señales características de conservar permanentemente su gran fuerza." El mismo perito agrega: "Este filón pertenece indudablemente á la clase de los formados en las grietas ó hendiduras del terreno. Su anchura es de 15 á 150 pies. Muy pocas de las obras hechas alcanzan á ambas paredes, pero hay cortes transversales dentro del cuerpo de la veta, que arrancan desde la espalda de ésta y recorren un trayecto de 25 á 30 pies. En un punto, en la galería horizontal de San Rafael, hay un corte transverso cerca de la bonanza El Balsa que muestra que la espalda de la veta está á 8 pies. Una galería cavada más abajo muestra que dicha espalda es de 40 pies de ancho. Un corte practicado á lo largo de la carretera nacional muestra que el ancho de la veta es allí de 150 pies."

En la porción principal del filón, ó sea la llamada de Oreamunos, hay dos vetas paralelas, que se denominan respectivamente "Veta Colorada" y "Veta Blanca." La primera de ellas está inmediata á la espalda de la mina mientras que la segunda marcha en dirección hacia la cubierta. Á una y otras se las considera como vetas separadas y distintas entre sí, pero es incuestionable que las dos constituyen el mismo yacimiento. En las excavaciones hechas se han encontrado muchos filones secundarios que las reunen con el depósito principal. Todo indica que de éste provienen todos los del distrito.

El mineral aquí encontrado varía de valor según las localidades. En las bonanzas corre entre un mínimo de $75 y un máximum de $5,000 por tonelada. En el yacimiento principal se determinó el valor de los minerales escogiendo con cuidado grandes muestras de 100 á 300 libras de peso cada una, reduciéndolas y sometiéndolas á ensaye, por duplicado. Se obtuvo de este modo un valor medio de $25.82.

La Minita.—La propiedad que lleva este nombre, descubierta y denunciada en 1832, es una veta fuerte y separada de las demás. De su superficie se sacaron en tiempos antiguos, á pesar de los crudos métodos que entonces se empleaban, considerables riquezas. Su reunión con el yacimiento principal se efectúa en la propiedad llamada de "Los Castros." Los ensayes hechos con el mineral de "La Minita" le dan por valor de $25 á $30 por tonelada.

San Miguel.—La veta de este nombre, descubierta y denunciada en 1826, se trabajó con provecho hasta 1862. El valor de estos minerales, según los ensayes, es de $15 á $70 por tonelada.

De las trece bonanzas descubiertas en estas localidades, cinco corresponden al distrito de las minas del Aguacate, y se conocen con los siguientes nombres: "Guapinol," "El Balsa," "La Cigüeña," "El Fuego," y "Don Eusebio."

Guapinol.—Esta bonanza fué descubierta en 1823. Un natural del país, que estaba descansando á la sombra de un árbol que llaman allí "guapinol," observó con sorpresa el peculiar aspecto del suelo. Dió conocimienlo de ello á un individuo llamado OREAMUNOS, el cual, después de examinarlo debidamente, lo encontró rico en oro. OREAMUNOS se desembarazó del descubridor pagándole una pequeña cantidad de dinero, y en unión de sus dos hermanos hizo el denuncio de la mina, á que dió el nombre de "La Mina del Pilar," en honor de Nuestra Señora del Pilar, patrona de Zaragoza, en España. El pueblo le ha conservado, sin embargo, su denominación usual de "Los Oreamunos," en recuerdo de los descubridores. Según noticias adquiridas de personas bien informadas, la familia de OREAMUNOS ha realizado de esta bonanza 1,000,000 de pesos.

El Balsa.—La mina que lleva este nombre fué denunciada con el de "San Rafael," y su descubrimiento fué poco más ó menos contemporáneo con el de la que acaba de mencionarse. En 1825 un arrendatario de esta propiedad hizo una fortuna beneficiando el mineral en un "arrastre" construido á orillas del río Grande, á cosa de 10 millas de distancia, al que se transportaba el mineral en carretas tiradas por bueyes. Allí fué donde con permiso del Gobierno se acuñó por primera vez la moneda de oro de Costa Rica. La Oficina de Ensaye del Banco titulado "Swiss-American Bank of San Francisco, Cal.," ha certificado valores del mineral de esta bonanza, que varían de $600 hasta $4.000 por tonelada.

La Cigüeña.—Trabajos practicados con minerales tomados en la superficie de esta propiedad han dado un rendimiento igual al obtenido con minerales de El Balsa; pero de 1875 para acá, nada parece haberse hecho. Se dice que de una porción de la veta, que medía 11 pies, se realizaron una vez $21,000, beneficiando el mineral en un "arrastre," situado en La Unión, á orillas del río de Quebrada Honda, donde también estaba establecido un molino, ó máquina de trituración, cuyas ruinas todavia pueden verse. De las más pobres amalgamaciones llegaron á obtenerse hasta $84 por tonelada. Los experimentos que he hecho yo mismo con residuos encontrados en escoriales antiguos en esta propiedad, en los que he hallado oro libre, y amalgamado, con valores de $35 á $80 por tonelada, patentizan cuan grande debió haber sido la riqueza de esta bonanza.

El Fuego.—La bonanza de este nombre, situada entre las del Guapinol y de La Cigüeña, es como ellas de explotación superficial. Antes de abandonar esta mina hubo el proyecto de desaguarla, pero el trabajo necesario para ello se consideró excesivo. Personas inteligentes, familiarizadas con todo lo relativo á esta bonanza, estimaron que el mineral que se hallaba entonces á la vista pesaba por lo menos 1,000 toneladas, y estaba valuado en $300,000. Una partida de 52 toneladas de este mineral, embarcada en 1874 por la Compañía del Aguacate con destino á los talleres de fundición denominados "Royal Saxony Smelting Works," de cerca de Freiburg, en Alemania, se vendió al tipo de $181.27 por tonelada para el oro, y de $21.03 por tonelada para la plata, siendo el valor total $202.30 por tonelada.

Don Eusebio.—Esta bonanza es parte de la propiedad de San Rafael, y fué descubierta cuando se estaba haciendo un socavón para llegar á El Balsa. De allí se sacó una cantidad considerable de rico mineral. No he podido determinar exactamente el valor de su producción. Las excavaciones hechas han resultado de importancia, porque demuestran la continuidad de algunas vetas.

Un buen número de embarques de minerales extraídos de todas estas propiedades se hizo en 1893 y 1894 por la Compañía antes nombrada, con destino á Londres. Las partidas embarcadas variaron en peso, desde un mínimum de media tonelada hasta un máximum de 30. El precio más bajo que alcanzaron fué de $95, por tonelada, en un lote que pesaba treinta.

Estos embarques fueron los últimos hechos, y de entonces para acá no ha habido producción. El rendimiento total de las minas del Aguacate ha sido calculado en algo más de $5,500,000; y este es, sin duda, un cálculo moderado, como lo demuestra la marcada influencia que el beneficio de estas minas ejerció en la industria general del país. Antes de esa explotación el país era pobre, y apenas tenía comercio; pero la circulación de dinero que aquella industria trajo consigo facilitó los negocios, y permitió que se importasen del extranjero los artículos necesarios para el desarrollo de la agricultura y demás recursos del país.

Preparando maderaje para minas en Costa Rica.

Las minas de La Sacra Familia.—Como se ha dicho antes, el primer descubrimiento minero en el Distrito del Aguacate se efectuó en el yacimiento principal del importante grupo que lo constituye, situado al norte y al oeste de las propiedades del Aguacate, y contiguo á las mismas. Numerosos trabajos de explotación de la superficie pueden todavía descubrirse, especialmente en los casos en que el yacimiento principal ha sido atacado. Ninguno de importancia, que yo sepa, se ha llevado á cabo en los últimos años. El último de que tengo noticias es de 1884. Por muchos años antes de esa fecha se beneficiaba el mineral con un molino de trituración, que trabajaba en la estación de las lluvias, y cuya capacidad máxima era 5 toneladas por día. Allí se conducía el mineral en carretas tiradas por bueyes, que lo llevaban desde los puntos llamados Cardinilla, Potrero Alto, y Sobre Cañon de San Francisco. Pero tal vez debido á la imperfección de los métodos empleados, el resultado obtenido era muy deficiente. En ensayes hechos por mí en noviembre último con muestras tomadas de antiguos escoriales he encontrado desde $12 hasta $33 de oro por tonelada.

Se sabe por otra parte, con bastante certeza, que á pesar de la deficiencia de la maquinaria trituradora, y del grande desperdicio que por consecuencia de ello debía experimentarse, la cantidad de materia fina que quedaba adherida á las mazas de los molinos era tan grande, que había que rasparlas ó lavarlas, dos ó tres veces al día. Considerando la cantidad de material beneficiado, esto sólo es concebible cuando es muy rico el mineral molido.

En otro punto, sobre las márgenes del río Quebrada Honda están las ruinas de un "arrastre" y molino, de hechura antigua; pero no he podido descubrir la fecha en que trabajaban. Algunas de estas ruinas son interesantes. Todo el obraje de madera se pudrió hace tiempo, y se lo llevaron las agüas. Uno ó dos ejes y las cabezas de algunos pisones, que sin duda tuvieron cabos de madera, han quedado para contar lo que pasó. Algunas arenas que recogí en aquel lugar y que examiné con cuidado me dieron un resultado tan alto como $79 de oro por tonelada. Este mineral procedía probablemente de las bonanzas que se encontraron después de los primeros descubrimientos, cuyo laboreo he podido reconocer, aunque imperfectamente, en muchas localidades. No es aventurado calcular que estas propiedades han producido más de un millón de pesos en oro americano.

Entre varios interesantes hechos históricos relativos á estas minas referiré el de que Mr. Richard Trevithick, súbdito británico, que se inmortalizó por sus inventos, y se hallaba en el Perú cuando se hicieron en Costa Rica los descubrimientos de que se trata, se puso en marcha para este último país tan luego como supo de éllos, y explotó por cerca de dos años, de 1824 á 1826, algunas de las minas del grupo de La Sacra Familia, quedando tan convencido de las grandes oportunidades que ofrecía este negocio, que se embarcó para Inglaterra donde organizó la Compañía denominada "Anglo-Costa Rica Mining Company." Esta no tuvo en verdad mucho éxito, pero el mal resultado se debió á lo limitado del capital de la empresa, y á mala administración.

De 1837 á 1846 un Señor PHILLIPS, natural de Cornwall, y un Señor MOYA, natural de Costa Rica, hicieron interesantes trabajos en estas minas. Se dice que Señor PHILLIPS encontró una bonanza muy rica, y que entró en negociaciones con los dueños, para comprar las minas, ocultándoles lo que habia descubierto. Pero los dueños hubieron de sospechar algo por virtud de la ansiedad que el Sr. PHILLIPS había mostrado, y se negaron á aceptar sus proposiciones. El Sr. PHILLIPS obstruyó, entonces, por completo el socavón que conducía al depósito, por distancia quizás de 200 pies, llenándolo con las piedras y material extraido, y destruyó todo vestigio de la entrada, dejando, sin embargo, algunas señales que sólo él pudiera reconocer. Hecho esto se fué de Costa Rica con la intención, según se cree, de reunir el capital necesario para poder, á su regreso, comprar la mina.

Nada se supo de sus planes por espacio de muchos años, pero andando el tiempo algunos de los operarios nativos del país que le habían ayudado á cegar la mina, descubrieron el secreto. Hasta noviembre de 1901 no se consiguió, sin embargo, encontrar la entrada del socavón, y ahora se está trabajando con mucho interés en remover sus obstrucciones y dejarlo abierto.

Los Castros.—Los primeros descubrimientos y denuncios de estas minas, que lindan por el norte y por el este con las del Aguacate, fueron hechos en 1822 por Don NICOLÁS y Don PIO DE CASTRO, que eran hermanos. La veta es una continuación de las de los Oreamunos y San Rafael. El yacimiento principal exhibe las señales características de tres subvetas á que se han dado los nombres de "Veta Colorada," "Veta Negra," y "Veta Blanca," de las cuales se han sacado muestras que rinden, según ensaye, de $28 á $45 por tonelada. Muchas fortunas se han hecho, según dice la voz pública, con labores superficiales en las bonanzas denominadas "Don Ricardo," "El Manto," "El Pochote," "Don Antonio Pinto," "Lacre," "Zequeira," y "Don José Antonio Castro." La última se dice haber producido hasta $15,000 en sólo un día.

El Porvenir.—Esta mina está situada al oeste de las del Aguacate, sobre el Río Machuca, y á corta distancia y hacia el norte de San Mateo. Los trabajos hechos son suficientes para demostrar la existencia de algunas vetas de bastante riqueza. Estas son de dos clases, una principal que corre por el centro de la propiedad, y á lo largo de ella en toda su extensión, en un ángulo de cerca de 30° al este, y otras secundarias que se reunen con la principal. Esta mina ha sido fuente de sustento por muchos años para los habitantes de la localidad, que han beneficiado los minerales de la superficie con "molinetes" y "arrastres," sin que nada más moderno haya sido intentado. Es sabido que hasta con la simple batea los jornales eran crecidos. Una persona bien enterada me refirió un caso en que se había obtenido onza y media de oro, llenando un sombrero con este mineral y agitándolo como se hace en las bateas.

Hace unos cuantos años se encontró una bonanza en una labor llamada "Guatuso," estimándose que rindió $60,000 por el método de amalgamación en un "arrastre." Los ensayes que he practicado con muestras de estas antiguas labores, indican que todavía quedan allí, en considerable cantidad, minerales muy ricos. Tomando aquellas muestras en lugares distintos, pero sin salir de las mismas minas, he obtenido resultados que varían desde $10 hasta $2,000 por tonelada, y yo creo que si la exploración se hace debidamente, podrá encontrarse una abundante provisión de mineral, que rinda de $15 á $25 por tonelada. Una gran porción de sus elementos preciosos está libre y es amalgable; la que queda en combinación me parece que podría beneficiarse usando el cianuro.

Restos de un antiguo arrastre en El Provenir.

Las condiciones naturales de esta mina son particularmente favorables, y permiten no sólo el uso de una gran potencia mecánica, sino también que se establezca el molino en inmediata proximidad á la entrada del socavón, pues hay sitio á propósito para ello. El socavón empezará en el extremo sud de la propiedad, sobre la cresta principal y á un nivel bajo. Está ya contratada esta obra, y el mineral será extraido antes de que construya la planta donde ha de ser beneficiado. La mina pertenece á una Compañía que se denomina "Rio Grande Gold Mining Company."

Mina de Quebrada Honda.—Esta propiedad linda hacia el oeste, sobre el río de Quebrada Honda, con las minas de La Sacra Familia, y es una de las más antiguas que se han trabajado en el distrito. Se dice que en un tiempo hubo en ella un gran número de trabajadores que beneficiaban el mineral en una serie de "arrastres" á la orilla del río. Por muchos años, sin embargo, especialmente de 1857 para acá, esta mina no ha dado producción.

La propiedad consta de tres vetas principales y varias secundarias. El pozo de esta mina, de cerca de 400 pies, es el mas profundo que se excavó en el distrito. Muchas de las antiguas labores son ahora inaccesibles.

La mina está situada en una bonita localidad, que en un tiempo tenía muchos habitantes. Hoy todo está cubierto de árboles y arbustos de toda clase. Allí se encuentran todavía las ruinas de los molinetes, arrastres, y molino de trituración, este último de hechura antigua. No he podido determinar las fechas en que trabajaba este establecimiento. Se dice que el mineral beneficiado allí rendía, á pesar de lo primitivo de los métodos, inmensas ganancias. Personas bien enteradas aseguran que la producción excedió de un millón de pesos. Puede decirse que prácticamente no se ha tocado todavía el mineral que encierra esta propiedad. La anchura de sus principales vetas varía de tres á veinte piés, y el mineral que suministran puede rendir, por término medio, á razón de $8 y más por tonelada.

La producción de las minas del distrito del Aguacate se calcula haber sido, hasta la fecha, de más de $7,000,000. Es probable, sin embargo, que haya llegado á $10,000,000. Considerando que esta suma se ha obtenido empleando métodos y procedimientos deficientes, es natural creer que de la aplicación del capital necesario y del uso de los métodos modernos resultarán pingües ganancias. Todos los depósitos de mineral conocidos hasta ahora están situados de tal modo que permiten el desenvolvimiento de los tres grupos principales del distrito, por medio de un gran socavón, con las necesarias galerías laterales por cuyo medio se llegue á cortar las vetas á una gran profundidad, dándoles una espalda mucho más baja que la que allí haya existido hasta ahora.

Nadie puede decir, tampoco, si de estos trabajos no resultará el descubrimiento de nuevos depósitos, que sean tal vez más ricos. Es un hecho que hay allí muchas vetas y depósitos que justificarían la labor minera, aún en caso de que no se consiga más que la mitad de la riqueza allí encerrada. No hay razón alguna para creer que estos depósitos no alcanzan á gran profundidad, lo que por otra parte está indicado por las excavaciones más hondas que hasta ahora se han hecho. Á medida que se aumenta la profundidad el mineral se va haciendo ligeramente refractario, y mientras que la proporción del oro permanece constante, la de la plata aumenta. Hay fundamento para creer que con el propio tratamiento se podrá obtener de este mineral hasta el 85 ó 90 por ciento de metales preciosos.

DISTRITO DE MONTE DE ORO.

La Mina de la Trinidad.—Esta mina pertenece á una Compañía inglesa en la que, sin embargo, según se dice, un ciudadano americano llamado Mr. MINOR C. KEITH es poseedor de la mayoría de las acciones. Esta propiedad comprende varias vetas de gran tamaño y de mineral no muy rico, que rinde de $6 á $10 por tonelada. Hace como diez años que se suspendieron los trabajos en estas minas por razón de lo mucho que se perdía en sus "polvillos." El procedimiento que se usaba era el de simple amalgamación, y de él resultaba una pérdida de los dos tercios del metal precioso. No se han hecho experimentos en bastante gran escala para determinar la calidad de estos minerales, pero se cree que empleando los métodos del cianuro podrá obtenerse un 85 por ciento, cuando menos. Se ha dicho recientemente que Mr. KEITH se propone empezar de nuevo el laboreo de estas minas, haciendo las excavaciones por lugares nuevos y á nivel más bajo.

Mina de La Unión.—Esta mina es propiedad de una Compañía de San Francisco, denominada "Union Mining Company." Los trabajos que se hicieron en ella en tiempos pasados no tuvieron buen éxito. Había allí un molino triturador con veinte mazos ó pisones, pero el procedimiento empleado para beneficiar el mineral fué siempre el de amalgamación, y hubo una pérdida, según se dice, de un 60 por ciento del valor, ó sea de $5 á $8 por tonelada. Tres años después se estableció una planta de cloruración, pero por razones desconocidas nunca se cloruró ni una sola carga. Hace cosa de quince meses ocurrió allí un serio hundimiento, y los trabajos quedaron interrumpidos. Dos arrendatarios han hecho recientemente algún esfuerzo para continuarlos, pero á lo que parece no han tenido buen éxito. En la actualidad, un Señor llamado Mr. JOHN W. KERR, que fué administrador de la mina, está haciendo, según se dice, algunos trabajos para extraer el oro libre de algunos de los mejores minerales que quedaron en los escalones ó pilares.

La Mina Macacona.—Esta mina fué explotada hace cerca de treinta años por una Compañía del país que tenía poco capital y una maquinaria muy inferior. Se dice, sin embargo, que realizó buenos dividendos. Para explotarla se abrió un pozo, pero mientras más se ahondaba éste más aumentaban las dificultades por razón del agua que se hallaba. Por algunos años la mina quedó cerrada. Después la adquirió la sociedad de R. A. CRESPI y COMPA., que ha introducido allí algunas mejoras y llevado alguna maquinaria para perfeccionar la explotación. La parte utilizable del filón es angosta, pero da mineral cuyo rendimiento, segun se dice, alcanza á $90 por tonelada. Los dueños creen que, trabajando debidamente esta propiedad, dará pingües ganancias.

La Compañía llamada "Thayer Mining and Milling Company."—Esta compañía es propietaria de las minas conocidas con los nombres de "Bella Vista" y "Montezuma," sitas en la vecindad del pueblo de Miramar, distrito de Punta Arenas, á cosa de quince millas del puerto de este nombre, en la costa del Pacífico. Trabajos muy activos se ha estado haciendo en estas minas en los últimos seis años, y los minerales beneficiados en ellas han rendido de $5 á $10 por tonelada. La situación topográfica permite que se puedan extraer grandes cantidades de mineral á niveles más altos que el del agua.

Dos molinos que allí se emplean tienen veinte mazos ó pisones cada uno, y del 45 al 80 por ciento del metal precioso se obtiene por amalgamación. Los polvillos son tratados á su vez por el cianuro, y de este modo se consigue obtener de 85 á 90 por ciento. No hay medios de explotar al presente más de cien toneladas diarias, pero los propietarios esperan que este año podrán trabajar con el doble. Se está construyendo una acequia para unir el Río Barranca con el Rio Rhin, aumentando así la potencia hidráulica que hasta ahora fué sólo suministrada por el último. Según los últimos informes hay ya suficiente cantidad de mineral para dar trabajo á ochenta mazos ó pisones durante dos años.

Manifestaciones hechas por distinguidos ingenieros de los Estados Unidos que han examinado estas minas indican que hay para ellas un porvenir brillante, y que su explotación en mayor escala está justificada. Mr. A. F. Holden, de Cleveland, Ohio, dice en su Informe: "El desenvolvimiento en las capas inferiores de esta propiedad indica que las venas paralelas, tienen tanta permanencia, y las vetas tanta fuerza, que no puede dejarse de esperar un porvenir lisonjero. Todo allí es ventajoso para la explotación. Lo barato de los jornales, la importación libre de dereches de todo el material minero, y las ventajas naturales de la localidad, hacen que el costo de aquella se reduzca al minimum."

Los informes de Mr. Henry C. Holthoff, de Milwaukee, Wis., que examinó estas minas, y de Mr. E. C. Small, de Salt Lake City, que es un metalúrgico de gran experiencia, y pasó en ellas seis semanas, han sido también muy favorables.

El rendimiento actual de las Minas de la Compañía Thayer es de $8,000 á $10,000, en oro americano, por mes.

DISTRITO DE ABANGAREZ.

Este distrito está situado cerca del extremo norte del Golfo de Nicoya, y comprende cerca de 150 millas cuadradas de propiedades mineras. En casi su totalidad pertenecen estas á las corporaciones denominadas "Abangarez Gold Fields, Limited," "Sindicato de Las Cañas," "Sindicato de Guanacaste" y "R. A. Crespi y Compª."

Compañía de minas de oro de Abangarez, Limitada.—Esta Compañía posee en este distrito una superficie de 30 millas cuadradas, y ha estado haciendo cateos y trabajos preliminares por el espacio de cuatro ó cinco años. Las rocas de la localidad son porfíricas por regla general. El cuarzo se encuentra en masas de pórfiro; pero en algunos casos el depósito mineral está en forma de vetas que ponen en contacto estas masas con las antiguas rocas. Algunas de estas vetas son más ó menos imperfectas, y se pierden á poca distancia. Pero hay otras que tienen gran consistencia, como, por ejemplo, las llamadas "Tres Hermanos," y "Gran Gilo," que son de una anchura de 6 á 20 pies la primera y de 6 á 12 pies la segunda. Por sus dimensiones y su fuerza se debe entender que estas vetas penetran hasta una gran profundidad.

Placer de Ross cerca de San José, Costa Rica.

El mineral de las vetas "Tres Hermanos" y "Gran Gilo" rinde á razón de $8 por tonelada el primero y $25 por tonelada el segundo. Así lo declara el testimonio de los Señores John Taylor & Sons de Londres, que examinaron estas minas en 1897.

Hay hoy en vía de explotación once vetas distintas, y la Compañía está erigiendo un molino triturador con 40 mazos ó pisones de 900 libras cada uno, con una fuerza eléctrica de 300 caballos. El molino con que se ha estado trabajando hasta ahora beneficia 500 toneladas por mes, que rinden á razón de $17 por tonelada. Por los métodos de amalgamación y cianuración se está obteniendo el 90 por ciento del metal precioso. El buen éxito que hasta ahora ha coronado los esfuerzos de esta Compañía se debe atribuir en gran parte á la pericia y perseverancia demostradas por Mr. R. A. CRESPI en el tratamiento anterior de estas propiedades, y á la habilidad de Mr. C. H. COLBURN, el presente ingeniero y administrador de las minas.

Compañía de minas bostonesa.—Esta es una Compañía dependiente, ó' subsidiaria, de la de Abangarez, que está explotando la mina "Tres Amigos," en la que está erigiendo una batería trituradora de diez pisones, con una planta anexa para el uso del cianuro. Un molino de tres pisones ha estado en operación por doce meses triturando el mineral, con un rendimiento de $30 por tonelada, y extrayendo el 60 por ciento del metal precioso por el método de amalgamación.

Sindicato de Las Cañas.—Esta corporación posee 30,000 acres de tierra mineral, en que hay varias crestas en que se están haciendo actualmente trabajos de reconocimiento. Entre las vetas mas notables puedan citarse la llamada "Veta Lier," de 60 pies de anchura, cuyo mineral rinde $8 por tonelada, y la "Veta Oracu" que es pequeña, pero cuyo mineral rinde $60 por tonelada. Esta mineral es semejante en carácter al de las minas del Sindicato de Abangarez, y se cree que admite el mismo tratamiento que se emplee con el de estas, es decir, la amalgamación y la cianaración. Se tiene entendido que este sindicato se propone formar una ó más compañías para el conveniente desarrollo de estas explotaciones.

Las propiedades del Sindicato de Las Cañas y Guanacaste están á cargo y bajo la dirección de los Señores R. A. CRESPI Y COMA. No se ha puesto en ellas todavía ninguna maquinaria; pero hay un cuerpo de ingenieros que está haciendo los debidos reconocimientos.

Después del informe de los Señores TAYLOR & SONS de Londres se han localizado varias otras vetas de gran tamaño, que se están estudiando con mucho esmero. La proporción de metal precioso que tiene el mineral de la superficie parece continuar, siendo la misma ó mayor en el que yace á gran profundidad. En la propiedad de Abangarez una veta que rendía $24.72 por tonelada en la superficie ha llegado á producir hasta $40 por tonelada con mineral sacado á profundidad de 300 pies.

CONCLUSIÓN.

La opinión que prevalece en Costa Rica entre los hombres de negocios es que la explotación de las minas de oro del país está en camino de ser muy floreciente. Personas entendidas en minería están persuadidas de que en cosa de 10 ó 15 años esta industria será la principal del país. Todas las demás ocupaciones que están relacionadas con la explotación de minas están progresando favorablemente.

No puede hacerse referencia á otras muchas exploraciones mineras, porque sería necesario para ello dar á este artículo proporciones que son indebidas.

DECRETO SOBRE MINAS.

El Congreso Constitucional de la República de Costa Rica, deseando facilitar é impulsar la industria minera en Costa Rica, y mientras se dicta una nueva ley de Minería de acuerdo con los adelantos y experiencias de más de medio siglo, y con las exigencias de esta importante industria, decreta:

Artículo 1°. En las medidas de las pertenencias mineras se tendrán presentes las disposiciones siguientes:

1ª. Toda propiedad minera será limitada en cada extremo de su longitud por un plano vertical y perpendicular á la proyección que la dirección ó rumbo general de la veta forma con el plano del horizonte.

2ª. Toda propiedad minera será limitada en su latitud ó anchura, llamada cuadra, por dos planos indefinidos paralelos á la inclinación ó recuesto de la veta, que seguirán constantemente las ondulaciones de ésta á ochenta y cuatro metros á un lado y otro de la línea que marca la intersección de la veta con el plano del horizonte.

Art. 2°. En virtud de lo dispuesto en el artículo 1° el propietario de cualquiera pertenencia minera podrá dentro de los límites establecidos, trabajar su veta á cualquiera profundidad siguiendo su dirección, inclinación y variaciones en todo el curso de ella.

Art. 3°. Lo dispuesto en los artículos anteriores se observará en las medidas pendientes, en las que en adelante se practiquen, y en aquellas verificadas anteriormente á estas disposiciones, siempre que no haya perjuicio de tercero.

Art. 4°. Quedan así modificados en lo conducente los artículos contenidos en la sección quinta de los Ordenanzas de Minería de 26 de junio de 1830 y vigentes en sus demás disposiciones.

Al Poder Ejecutivo.

Dado en el Salón de Sesiones del Congreso, Palacio Nacional, San José, á los trienta y un días del mes de julio de mil novecientos dos.

Francisco M. Iglesias,
Presidente.

Carlos Sáenz,
1er. Secretario.

Pedro Zumbado,
2º Secretario.

San José, á primero de agosto de mil novecientos dos.

Ejecútese.

Ascensión Esquivel,
El Secretario de Estado en los Despachos de Hacienda y Comercio.
Cleto González Víquez.

CUBA.

REGISTRO DE PATENTES Y MARCAS DE FÁBRICA AMERICANAS.

Legación de Cuba,
Washington, D. C., 5 de julio de 1902.

Excelencia: Cumpliendo instrucciones de mi Gobierno tengo el honor de transmitir á V. E. la comunicación que la Secretaría de Agricultura, Comercio é Industria envió á la Secretaría de Estado con fecha 21 del pasado junio que dice así:

"Señor: Con esta fecha he dictado la siguiente resolución: Habiendo cesado en esta isla el Gobierno Militar de los Estados Unidos, en cuya virtud han quedado sin valor ni efecto, de acuerdo con el texto expreso de las mismas, las circulares Nos. 12 y 21, fecha 11 de abril y 1° de junio de 1899, respectivamente, expedidas por la División de Aduanas y Asuntos Insulares del Departamento de la Guerra de Washington sobre inscripción de marcas y patentes americanas, puesto que dichas circulares fueron dictadas para los territorios sujetos al Gobierno Militar por las fuerzas militares de los Estados Unidos; he resuelto que las patentes y marcas de todas clases, impresos, rótulos y etiquetas, debidamente registradas en la Oficina de Patentes de los Estados Unidos, cuyo depósito en esta isla, para su protección en la misma, se solicite en lo sucesivo á partir de la presente fecha, sean inscriptas en la Secretaría de mi cargo, si hubiere lugar á ello, mediante los procedimientos que se siguen para el registro de las de otros países y el pago de $35 currency por las patentes, y $12.50 currency por las marcas, impresos, etc., ó sean los mismos derechos que satisfacen todas las demás extranjeras y las nacionales, en lugar de un peso currency, que señala la citada circular No. 21, respecto á las americanas."

Aprovecho esta ocasión para reiterar á V. E. la seguridad de mi más alta y distinguida consideración.

Gonzalo de Quesada.

Á S. E. el Hon. John Hay,
Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos.

RELACIONES COMERCIALES CON MÉXICO.

En nota dirigida por el Señor Secretario de Relaciones Exteriores de México al Señor Secretario de Hacienda de la misma República, transmitida por este á la Cámara de Comercio de la capital mexicana, se dice lo que sigue:

El Consulado general de la República en la Habana, en su reseña comercial correspondiente al año 1901, dice á esta Secretaría, entre otras cosas, lo siguiente:

"De acuerdo con las repetidas conferencias que hemos tenido con relación á las industrias nacionales, conviene llamar la atención de la Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores, para que ésta á su vez se sirva trasladarlo á la de Hacienda y Crédito Público, acerca de la importancia de que por las Cámaras de Comercia de la República se estudie el medio de aumentar la exportación de ciertas manufacturas susceptibles de competir con las que aquí se importan de Europa y Estados Unidos, y que por su gran consumo podrían dar pingües resultados á nuestros productores. Son dignos de mencionarse, en primer término, los tejidos de algodón en las clases de telas, camisetas y medias de bajo precio, que por la baratura de la mano de obra pueden convenir á este mercado. Para conseguir la exportación á Cuba de estos productos, sería preciso que aquí hubiese agentes viajeros conocedores de la plaza y con muestrarios completos de la fabricación nacional, puesto que está demostrado que los llamados "museos comerciales" no dan el resultado apetecido, por estar acostumbrados los importadores á que se les lleven los muestrarios á sus casas. Esto no obstante, si el Gobierno creyera conveniente utilizar alguno de los salones de esta oficina para Museo comercial, excusado es decir que el personal del Consulado tomaría el asunto con el mayor empeño en pro del buen resultado de la idea.

"Otro medio práctico para hacer propaganda de las industrias nacionales, sería que los fabricantes nombrasen aquí un centro representativo, que directamente se entendiese con ellos, y propendiese al mayor auge de nuestra exportación. Ahora bien, para que las fábricas se den cuenta de la clase, dibujo, peso y número de hilos de los tejidos que aquí tienen mayor consumo, este Consulado se ocupará en remitir á la mayor brevedad y con destino á las Cámaras de Comercio, muestras con relación del costo, flete, derechos y demás gastos, hasta su entrada al consumo.

"En la isla de Cuba se consumen, por término medio, 400,000 quintales de tasajo, que se vende á un precio aproximado de $8 á $10 quintal. Esta mercancía llega en barcos de vela procedentes de la Argentina y del Uruguay, y paga derechos de aduana mas ó menos crecidos. Teniendo nosotros riqueza excedente de ganadería, podría la República manufacturar gran parte de tasajo, con ventaja en los fletes por razón de la distancia, á cuyo efecto podrían informar los cónsules en la América del Sur sobre los procedimientos que allí se emplean para la confección del tasajo, artículo que llegaría á ser para nosotros una fuente de riqueza.

"Si se lleva á cabo el proyecto de aumento de la riqueza pecuaria presentado por la Secretaría de Agricultura de esta Isla, es evidente que dentro de dos ó tres años no habrá necesidad de importar aquí ganado, sin contar con que ya en estos potreros hay un excedente de 311,159 reses respecto á la importación de los dos últimos años. Si lográsemos exportar aquí tasajo, compensaríamos la baja que necesariamente ha de sufrir la exportación de ganado, puesto que el consumo del tasajo no es probable que disminuya sino mucho más tarde, cuando la riqueza pecuaria haya llegado á su completo desarrollo. Hay, además, en este país consumo considerable de artículos similares á los de nuestra producción, entre los cuales se deben mencionar los siguientes: harinas, sombreros de paja, deshilados de Silao, zapatos, pieles, muebles, tecalis, figuras de barro, lacas de Michoacán, cestos y canastos de mimbre y paja, cervezas, aguas minerales, chiles, frutas frescas bien acondicionadas en envases especiales, ajos, palo tintóreo, alfombras, etc.

"Dos artículos de gran consumo que hasta ahora se importan de los Estados Unidos, habiendo venido sólo algunas partidas de México, son gallinas y huevos. Estos últimos están desacreditándose cada vez más por su sabor desagradable que no tienen los que se exportan de México. Una caja de 30 docenas de huevos cuesta en los Estados Unidos $5.45 y paga $1.30 oro americano de derechos. Se vende aquí la caja á $8 en oro español. Las gallinas ó pollos de New Orleans se venden de $5.50 á $9 oro español, y los de Cuba de $1 á $1.60 el par. Estos artículos podrían exportarse por la República en gran escala. En cuanto á los garbanzos, frijoles y café, granos de considerable importación aquí, de procedencia nacional, debe aconsejarse á los exportadores que procuren envasarlos en mejores condiciones, en provecho propio, pues se quejan los receptores de que llegan muchos granos picados ó se pican en el depósito á consecuencia de venir mal acondicionados; y esto disminuye, como es lógico, el precio de venta y la demanda de los citados artículos.

"Una de las causas que hacen imposible la importación aquí de ciertos productos nacionales, es lo elevado de los fletes que cobran los ferrocarriles de la República hasta los puertos de embarque. Es de esperarse que la Comisión Mixta nombrada hace algún tiempo para el estudio de la rebaja prudencial de fletes, emita en breve un informe que dé por resultado la baja de aquellos para el mayor desenvolvimiento de nuestra exportación. La Cámara de Comercio de la Habana, la Lonja de Víveres, y gran número de importadores, han solicitado varias veces de este Consulado el conocimiento de la resolución en el importante asunto de los fletes, á lo cual esta Oficina, de acuerdo con el criterio y los informes de Ud., ha contestado que próximamente se concederá la resolución que seguramente ha de ser favorable al desarrollo de las relaciones comerciales entre ambos países. Coincidirá esto con la creación del Cuerpo Consular Cubano en nuestro país, que de seguro ha de ayudarnos en nuestras gestiones.

"Tengo la honra de transcribirlo á Ud., para los efectos á que hubiere lugar, manifestándole que ya se da traslado á la Secretaría de Comunicaciones en la parte relativa á los fletes que cobran los ferrocarriles de la República."

COMERCIO DE FRUTAS.

[De un Informe enviado á su Gobierno, agosto 14 de 1902, por el Cónsul de México en la Habana.]

Las frutas que en mayor cantidad se exportan de Cuba son la piña y el plátano. La exportación de esta última fruta se efectúa casi toda por el puerto de Baracoa y será objeto de un informe por separado que le he pedido á nuestro Vicecónsul en Santiago de Cuba. La piña se exporta en barriles y en cajas con hendeduras, para que en ellos penetre el aire. Estos envases se importan desarmados de los Estados Unidos y se arman aquí al envasar la piña. Los envases, puestos en almacén, con costo, derechos, fletes y demás gastos, salen á 40 centavos los barriles y á 20 centavos las cajas, oro español.

Los meses de abril, mayo y junio son los más propicios para la exportación de la piña, fruta que tiene gran demanda en todos los Estados Unidos.

Desde enero á abril se exportan de este puerto muchas cebollas en cajas semejantes á las de las piñas.

En esa misma época se embarcan también grandes cantidades de tomates, habichuelas, ajíes, quimbombó y otros productos, envasados en cestos importados vacíos de los Estados Unidos y que cuestan aquí á 20 centavos cada uno.

En febrero y marzo se embarcan papas; éstas se envasan en barriles usados, que cuestan á 20 centavos plata cada uno.

La exportación de naranjas tiene alguna importancia; se remiten en cajas importadas, envueltas una á una en papel de china; los envases cuestan 20 centavos, cada uno, puestos aquí.

Hay otras muchas frutas, legumbres, hortalizas y tubérculos que se exportan en muy pequeña escala y no merecen por ello especial mención.

Las exportaciones se hacen á los puertos más importantes de los Estados Unidos y en mayor escala á Nueva York y Nueva Orleans.

El término medio del flete es de 35 centavos oro americano las cajas y canastos y de 65 á 80 centavos los barriles.

Todos los frutos exportados se envían *en comisión* á los Estados Unidos á respetables casas comisionistas que, una vez realizadas las mercancías, rinden á los remitentes sus cuentas de venta.

VALOR DEL COMERCIO DE EXPORTACIÓN CON ESPAÑA.

[Oro americano.]

Artículos.	1900.	1901.
Azúcar	$6,525	$4,019
Tabaco en rama	4,047	254,010
Tabaco en puros	601,645	303,646
Tabaco en cigarrillos	117,814	14,110
Tabaco en Picadura	21,523	5,321
Aguardiente	711	9
Licores	36	....
Ron	8,065	12,219
Maderas	11,775	32,392
Miel de abejas	1,270	414
Cacao	28,146	41,010
Café	809	1,320
Cera	206	150
Cueros	292	....
Dulces	1,829	1,884
Esponjas	7,322	10,181
Frutas verdes y secas	785	873
Frutas en conserva	162	61
Perfumería	375	370
Productos farmacéuticos	1,059	1,164
Otros artículos	15,953	28,248
Total	830,349	711,401

PRODUCCIÓN AZUCARERA DE 1901-02.

Estado de la exportación y existencias de azúcares hoy día 31 de agosto de 1902, comparado con igual fecha de 1901.

	1901.		1902.	
	Sacos.	Toneladas.	Sacos.	Toneladas.
EXPORTACIÓN.				
Habana	322,626		303,638	
Matanzas	590,326		732,438	
Cárdenas	705,584		752,419	
Cienfuegos	795,506		842,837	
Sagua	274,977		387,587	
Caibarién	423,619		230,015	
Guantánamo	249,259		294,525	
Cuba	39,433		67,769	
Manzanillo	127,496		140,180	
Nuevitas	67,030		139,450	
Gibara y Puerto Padre	92,500		330,661	
Zaza	8,146		15,533	
Trinidad	42,883		66,654	
Total	3,558,855	508,408	4,303,706	614,815
EXISTENCIAS.				
Habana	301,109		600,040	
Matanzas	104,885		204,931	
Cárdenas	101,772		314,303	
Cienfugos	27,118		74,123	
Sagua	13,436		38,468	
Caibarién	35,500		122,055	
Guantánamo	480		9,036	
Cuba	6,603		9,083	
Manzanillo	....		5,240	
Gibara y Puerto Padre	10,800		12,241	
Zaza	8,500		7,235	
Totales	610,203	87,172	1,396,756	199,536
		595,580		814,351
Consumo local, 7 meses	....	23,300	....	25,740
		618,880		840,091
Existencia en 1º enero (fruto viejo)	....	523	....	19,873
Recibidas hasta 31 julio en puertos	....	618,357	....	820,218

NOTA.—Sacos de 320 libras, toneladas de 2,240 libras.

HABANA, *31 de agosto de 1902.*

SERVICIO DE CUARENTENAS.

El Ministro de los Estados Unidos de América en la Habana ha remitido al Departamento de Estado en Wáshington, y este ha publicado en 16 de septiembre uútlimo en sus "Advance Sheets of Consular Reports," una traducción al inglés de los decretos nº. 97 y nº. 100 de la República de Cuba, expedidos uno y otro el 4 de agosto último, reorganizando el servicio de cuarentena, que en lo adelante se llamará de Sanidad marítima.

COMERCIO DE GÉNEROS DE ALGODÓN.

El Ministro de los Estados Unidos de América en la Habana llama la atención de los exportadores de su país, por medio de un despacho publicado por el Departamento de Estado en Wáshington, el 4 de setiembre último, á la necesidad de llenar ciertos requisitos que explica para asegurar en favor suyo la preferencia en aquel mercado. Son substancialmente los mismos que repetidas veces se han hecho conocer por los que saben del asunto y tienen interés en que se extiendan y estrechen las relaciones mercantiles entre los Estados Unidos de América y las Repúblicas hispano-americanas, Haití y el Brasil.

DISPOSICIONES ADUANERAS.

Se han dictado recientemente por el Señor Administrador de la Aduana de la Habana las siguientes importantes disposiciones.

Envases exteriores.—Que el tejido y papeles gruesos ó hules, que envuelven las mercancías contenidas en los bultos llamados *fardos*, se consideren, por todo su peso, como envase exterior de la mercancía contenida, aforándose ésta según la Regla 9 de la Disposición tercera.

Diferencias en los pesos netos.—Que las diferencias en los pesos netos, que no excedan del 15 por ciento, no serán penables, si ocurrieren tales diferencias de buena fe, pero que se impondrá penalidad en todos los casos por cualesquier diferencias menores de 15 por ciento, si proceden de hacer la declaración de los pesos netos, sin incluir en el peso de la mercancía el de las envolturas, cintas y cartones, según está dispuesto.

Tejidos cilindrados.—Que los que han sido aforados con un recargo de 30 por ciento, se han rectificado, por sus partidas de lisos y llanos, á los cuales no corresponde ningún recargo, según el Arancel.

Pañuelos cortados.—Se dispuso que no se les imponga el 80 por ciento de recargo que dispone la letra D de las Notas segundas de las Clases IV y V, supuesto que ni tienen dobladillo, ni son prendas confeccionadas, á medio concluir ó hilvanadas.

Almacenajes.—Que el período de cinco días libres de almacenaje, que disfrutan las mercancías situadas en los Almacenes de la Aduana, por ser insuficientes en el mayor número de los casos para todas las formalidades del despacho, se amplíe á ocho días, y que ninguna hoja se pondrá al pago después de la *una de la tarde*, á fin de que no se le imponga al comerciante el día de almacenaje por no haber satisfecho los derechos de las mercancías el mismo día de puestas al pago las hojas.

Aforos y protestas.—Que tanto el Vista del despacho como el Jefe de la Sección de Vistas, están en el deber de comunicar á los interesados, después de haber efectuado los reconocimientos y aforos, la opinión que les merecen las partidas, pesos y valores declarados, á fin de que en tiempo puedan los comerciantes ó sus agentes tomar las muestras y las notas necesarias para efectuar las protestas con la necesaria antelación.

RENTAS DE LA REPÚBLICA.

Estado de las recaudaciones obtenidas durante la primera quincena del mès de septiembre de 1902.

ADUANAS.

Habana	$478, 912. 99
Matanzas	14, 287. 06
Cárdenas	16, 433. 73
Sagua la Grande	87. 47
Caibarién	5, 819. 95
Nuevìtas	4, 519. 43
Guantánamo	2, 850. 31
Baracoa	377. 37
Santiago de Cuba	42, 900. 93
Gibara	7, 556. 90
Manzanillo	16, 734. 89
Santa Cruz del Sur	48. 19
Tunas de Zaza	19. 48
Trinidad	26. 17
Cienfuegos	49, 479. 71
Batabanó	41. 78
Total	640, 093. 36

ZONAS FISCALES.

Habana	$45, 543. 07
Matanzas	3, 163. 95
Pinar del Río	913. 40
Santa Clara	1, 772. 32
Puerto Príncipe	2, 201. 22
Holguín	500. 38
Santiago de Cuba	1, 278. 75
Total	55, 273. 09

RESUMEN.

Aduanas	$640, 093. 36
Zonas fiscales	55, 273. 09
Total general	695, 366. 45

La recaudación de esta quincena ofrece un aumento comparada con la de agosto último de $160,485.22, según el siguiente

RESUMEN.

Primera quincena de agosto:	
Aduanas	$511,121.66
Rentas interiores	23,759.57
	534,881.23
Primera quincena de septiembre:	
Aduanas	640,093.36
Rentas interiores	55,273.09
	695,366.45
Aumento en septiembre:	
Aduanas	128,971.70
Rentas interiores	31,513.52
	160,485.52

CHILE.

TRATADO CON LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA PARA LA EXTRADICIÓN DE CRIMINALES.

Concluido en Santiago el 17 de april de 1900.
Ratificaciones canjeadas en Washingtón el 27 de mayo de 1902.

La República de Chile y los Estados Unidos de América, deseando confirmar sus amistosas relaciones y promover la causa de la justicia, han resuelto celebrar un tratado para la extradición de los prófugos de la justicia entre los Estados Unidos de América y la República de Chile, y han nombrado al efecto los siguientes Plenipotenciarios:

El Presidente de los Estados Unidos de América, al Señor HENRY L. WILSON, Enviado Estraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de los Estados Unidos en Chile, y el Presidente de la República de Chile, al Señor Don RAFAEL ERRÁZURIZ URMENETA, Ministro de Relaciones Esteriores de Chile:

Quienes, después de comunicarse sus respectivos plenos poderes, que encontraron en buena y debida forma, han acordado y concluido los artículos siguientes:

ARTÍCULO I.

El Gobierno de los Estados Unidos y el Gobierno de Chile convienen en entregarse mútuamente las personas que, habiendo sido acusadas ó condenadas por alguno de los crimenes ó delitos especificados en el artículo siguiente y cometidos dentro de la jurisdicción de una de las Partes Contratantes, busquen asilo ó se encuentren en los territorios de la otra; siempre que ello se haga sólo en virtud de pruebas tales de culpabilidad que, según las leyes del lugar donde el prófugo ó la persona acusada se encuentre, habría habido mérito para su aprehensión y enjuiciamento, si allí se hubiera cometido el crimen ó delito.

Artículo II.

Se concederá la extradición por los siguientes crímenes y delitos:

1. Homicido, comprendiendo el asesinato, parricidio, infanticidio y envenenamiento; tentativa de homicidio, homicidio impremeditado pero voluntario.

2. Incendio.

3. Robo, definido como acto de quitar maliciosa y forzadamente dinero, bienes, documentos ú otra propiedad á otra persona, con violencia ó intimidación en ella; robo con fuerza en las cosas.

4. Falsificación ó circulación de papeles falsificados; imitación ó falsificación de documentos oficiales del Gobierno, de las autoridades públicas ó de los tribunales de justicia, ó la circulación de la cosa imitada ó falsificada.

5. El delito de contrahacer, falsificar ó alterar monedas, sea de metal ó papel, de instrumentos de crédito creados por el Gobierno nacional, por el de un Estado, provincia ó municipalidad, ó de sus cupones, ó de billetes de banco, ó la emisión ó circulación de los mismos; ó el delito de contrahacer, falsificar ó alterar sellos del Estado.

6. Malversación cometida por empleados públicos; malversación cometida por personas contratadas ó asalariadas, en detrimento de sus patrones; siempre que en una y otra clase de casos la malversación exceda de la suma de doscientos pesos de 48 peniques; hurto.

7. Fraude ó abuso de confianza de un depositario, banquero, agente, factor, tenedor de bienes ú otra persona que obre en carácter fiduciario, ó de un director, miembro ó empleado de una compañía, cuando las leyes de ambos países declaran criminoso semejante acto y el dinero ó el valor de los bienes defraudados no es inferior á doscientos pesos de cuarenta y ocho peniques.

8. Perjurio; instigación á perjurar.

9. Violación; rapto; sustracción de personas.

10. Destrucción ú obstrucción voluntaria é ilegal de ferrocarriles, poniendo en peligro la vida de personas.

11. Delitos cometidos en el mar.

(*a*) Piratería, según la ley ó el Derecho Internacional.

(*b*) Motín, ó conspiración para amotinarse de dos ó mas personas á bordo de un buque en alta mar contra la autoridad del capitán.

(*c*) Sumersión ó destrucción dolosa de un buque en el mar, ó tentativa de hacerlo.

(*d*) Atentados á bordo de un buque en alta mar con el propósito de causar daño corporal grave.

12. Crímenes y delitos contra las leyes de ambos países relativas á la supresión de la esclavitud y á la trata de esclavos.

También habrá lugar á la extradición por la participación en cualquiera de los crímenes y delitos mencionados en este Tratado, siempre que dicha participación sea castigada, en los Estados Unidos como una felonía, y en la República de Chile con presidio ú otras penas mayores.

ARTÍCULO III.

La demanda de entrega de prófugos de la justicia, se hará por los agentes diplomáticos de las Partes Contratantes, ó si estuvieren ausentes del país ó de la residencia del Gobierno, podrán hacerla los funcionarios consulares superiores.

Si la persona cuya extradición se solicita hubiere sido condenada por el crimen ó delito, se exhibirá una copia debidamente autenticada de la sentencia del tribunal que lo haya condenado, ó, si el prófugo estuviere simplemente acusado del crimen, se exhibirá una copia debidamente autenticada de la órden de arresto expedida en el país donde se ha cometido el crimen, y de las declaraciones ú otras pruebas que han dado mérito á dicha orden.

La extradición de prófugos en virtud de las disposiciones de este Tratado, se efectuará en los Estados Unidos y la República de Chile, respectivamente, de acuerdo con las leyes que sobre extradición estuvieren entónces vijentes en el Estado á quien se dirija la solicitud de entrega.

ARTÍCULO IV.

Si el arresto y detención de un prófugo se desearen por parte telegráfico ó de otro modo anticipándose á la presentación de las pruebas formales, la vía adecuada en los Estados Unidos consistirá en dirijirse á un juez ú otro magistrado autorizado para librar órdenes de arresto, en causas de extradición, y, en presentar una querella bajo de juramento, segun lo disponen las leyes de los Estados Unidos.

Cuando, en virtud de las prescripciones de este artículo, el arresto y detención de un prófugo se desearen en la República de Chile, la vía adecuada cosistirá en dirijirse al Ministerio de Relaciones Esteriores, el cual dispondrá inmediatamente que se den los pasos necesarios para asegurar el arresto ó detención provisional del prófugo.

La detención provisional del prófugo cesará y el preso será puesto en libertad si dentro de dos meses contados desde la fecha de su arresto ó detención provisionales, no se hubiere formalizado, según las estipulaciones de este Tratado, la reclamación de su entrega acompañada de las pruebas necesarias de su culpabilidad.

ARTÍCULO V.

Ninguna de las Partes Contratantes estará obligada á entregar á sus propios ciudadanos en virtud de las estipulaciones de este Tratado.

Artículo VI.

No será entregado el criminal fujitivo si el delito con respecto al cual se solicita su entrega, es de carácter político, ó si prueba que la reclamación de su entrega se ha formulado en realidad con el objeto de enjuiciarlo ó castigarlo por un delito de carácter político.

Ninguna persona entregada por una de las Altas Partes Contratantes á la otra, podrá ser acusada ó enjuiciada ó castigada por algún crimen ó delito político ó por algun acto relacionado con ellos, cometido con anterioridad á su estradición.

Dado que surjiere cualquiera cuestión acerca de si un caso cae bajo las disposiciones de este artículo, será definitiva la decisión que adopten las autoridades del Gobierno á quien se ha dirijida la solicitud de entrega ó que haya concedido la extradición.

Artículo VII.

No se concederá la extradición en conformidad á las disposiciones de este Tratado, si los procedimientos legales ó la aplicación de la pena correspondiente al hecho cometido por la persona reclamada, hubieren quedado excluidos por prescripción, de acuerdo con las leyes del país á que se ha dirijido el reclamo.

Artículo VIII.

Niguna persona entregada por una de las Partes Contratantes á la otra podrá, sin el consentimiento prestado por ella libre y públicamente, ser acusada ó enjuiciada ó castigada por otro crimen ó delito cometido antes de su extradición que aquel por el cual ha sido entregada, hasta tanto que no haya tenido oportunidad para regresar al país de que ha sido extraida.

Artículo IX.

Todos los objetos secuestrados que al tiempo de la aprehensión se hallaren en poder de la persona reclamada, ya sean fruto del crimen ó delito imputados, ó piezas que puedan servir de prueba del crimen ó delito, deberán, en cuanto fuere practicable y con arreglo á las leyes de los respectivos países, entregarse al tener lugar la extradición. Sin embargo se respetarán debidamente los derechos de terceros en orden á esos objetos.

Artículo X.

Si el individuo reclamado por una de las Altas Partes Contratantes en conformidad al presente Tratado, fuere reclamado también por una ó varias otras Potencias en razon de crímenes ó delitos cometidos dentro de sus respectivas jurisdicciones, su extradición se concederá al

Estado cuya solicitud se haya recibido primero, siempre que el Gobierno de quien se solicite la extradición no esté sujeto por tratado á dar preferencia á otro.

ARTÍCULO XI.

Los gastos ocasionados por el arresto, detención, examen y entrega de los prófugos en virtud de este Tratado, serán de cargo del Estado en cuyo nombre se pida la extradición; siendo entendido que el Gobierno solicitante no estará obligado á hacer ningún desembolso por servicios de los empleados públicos del Gobierno á quien se pida la extradición, que perciben sueldo fijo; y bien entendido que el gravamen por los servicios de los empleados públicos que sólo perciben derechos ó emolumentos, no excederá del de sus aranceles acostumbrados en los actos ó servicios ejecutados por ellos como si dichos actos ó servicios lo hubieran sido en procedimientos criminales ordinarios á virtud de las leyes del país del cual son empleados.

ARTÍCULO XII.

El presente Tratado empezará á rejir el trijésimo día después de la fecha en que se hayan canjeado las ratificaciones, y no tendrá efecto retroactivo.

Las ratificaciones del presente Tratado se canjearán en Washington tan pronto como sea posible, y éste permanecerá en vigor hasta seis meses después que cualquiera de los Gobiernos contratantes haya notificado al otro su intención de ponerle término.

En fe de lo cual los respectivos Plenipotenciarios han firmado los artículos precedentes en los idiomas inglés y español, y puesto al pie sus sellos.

Hecho por duplicado en la ciudad de Santiago, á los 17 días de abril de 1900.

HENRY L. WILSON.
R. ERRÁZURIZ URMENETA.

REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA.

MODIFICACIONES AL ARANCEL DE ADUANAS.

[Decreto de 17 de abril de 1902.]

ARTÍCULO 1°. Queda derogado el decreto del Congreso Nacional de fecha 26 de junio de 1901.

ART. 2°. Se aumenta al doble el aforo de los siguientes efectos:

Aguardiente, brandi, cerveza, licores y vinos de todas clases.

ART. 3º. Se modifica el aforo arancelario á los artículos siguientes, de este modo:

Fideos ó pastas para sopas	quintal	$4.00
Fósforos en cajetillas, de 60 palillos	gruesa	1.00
Gas ó kerosene	galón	.15
Velas esteáricas	quintal	8.00
Algodón blanco, madapolán, blanquín, bogotana, de la clase común, hasta 24–25 pulgadas	yarda	.05
Algodón blanco, madapolán, blanquín, bogotana, de la clase común, hasta 30 pulgadas	yarda	.06
Algodón blanco, madapolán, blanquín, bogotana, de la clase común, hasta 36 pulgadas	yarda	.07
Algodón blanco, madapolán, blanquín, bogotana, de la clase común, más ancho, 1 centavo más de aumento por cada 5 pulgadas.		
Algodón amarillo ó doméstico, crudo, denominado liencillo, hasta 24–25 pulgadas	yarda	.05
Algodón amarillo ó doméstico, crudo, denominado liencillo, hasta 30 pulgadas	yarda	.06
Algodón amarillo ó doméstico, crudo, denominado liencillo, hasta 36 pulgadas	yarda	.07
Algodón amarillo ó doméstico, crudo, denominado liencillo, más ancho, 1 centavo más de aumento por cada 5 pulgadas.		
Algodón amarillo, tramado, hasta 24–25 pulgadas	yarda	.06
Algodón amarillo, tramado, hasta 30 pulgadas	íd	.07
Algodón amarillo, tramado, hasta 36 pulgadas	íd	.08
Alpargatas	de aforo docena	1.50
Botones de hueso, madera ó pasta	gruesa	1.00
Botones de porcelana, pequeños, para camisas	gran gruesa	.75
Botones de nácar, medianos y grandes	íd	3.00
Cachimbos de loza, madera ó porcelana	docena	1.00
Cuchillos de monte, con punta ó sin ella, tamaños surtidos	íd	1.00
Dril americano, azul ó de otros colores, el nombrado Denims, Pearl River y sus análogos, el Amoskeag y sus análogos, de 30 pulgadas de ancho	yarda	.10
Driles de algodón, blanco y de colores, hasta 30 pulgadas	íd	.10
Lino de algodón, blanco y de colores, los nombrados Victoria y Obispo, clase fina	yarda	.10
Lino de algodón, blanco y de colores, los nombrados Victoria y Obispo, clase entrefina	yarda	.06
Lino de algodón, blanco y de colores, los nombrados Victoria y Obispo, clase ordinaria	yarda	.04
Hilo en carreteles, 300 yardas	gruesa	3.00
Hilo en carreteles, 200 yardas	íd	2.00
Hilo en carreteles, 100 yardas	íd	1.50
Listados de algodón, hasta 24–25 pulgadas ancho	yarda	.06
Listados de algodón, 30 pulgadas ancho	íd	.07
Listados de algodón, 36 pulgadas ancho	íd	.08
Percal pintado, ordinario, ó sea prusiana, hasta 24–25 pulgadas	íd	.06
Percal pintado, hasta 28–29 pulgadas	íd	.07
Percal pintado, hasta 31–32 pulgadas	íd	.08
Percal pintado, hasta 35–36 pulgadas	íd	.09
Muselinas de algodón, ordinarias, hasta 24–25 pulgadas ancho	íd	.06
Muselinas de algodón, hasta 28–29 pulgadas ancho	íd	.07
Muselinas de algodón, hasta 31–32 pulgadas ancho	íd	.08

Muselinas de algodón, hasta 35-36 pulgadas ancho	yarda	$0.09
Sombreros de fieltro ó paño finos	docena	12.00
Sombreros de fieltro ó paño entrefinos	íd	8.00
Sombreros de fieltro ó paño ordinarios	íd	5.00

Los de niños pagarán la mitad en su clase, respectivamente.

Art. 4°. Se declaran libres de derechos el aceite de bacalao y sus preparados.

Art. 5°. Se establece un derecho fijo á los artículos siguientes:

Arroz	quintal	$1.00
Leche condensada	íd	5.00
Jabón común	íd	.55

Art. 6°. El presente decreto será enviado al Poder Ejecutivo para los fines constitucionales, y comenzará á regir treinta días después de su publicación para los buques procedentes de Europa y veinte días para los de cualquiera otra procedencia.

ECUADOR.

TRATADO CON FRANCIA SOBRE MARCAS DE FÁBRICA.

El Presidente de la República del Ecuador y el Presidente de la República Francesa, igualmente animados del deseo de adoptar, de común acuerdo, las medidas que han juzgado más á propósito para garantizar recíprocamente la propiedad industrial, han resuelto celebrar al efecto, en provecho de ambas naciones, un Convenio especial, y han nombrado por sus Plenipotenciarios, á saber:

El Presidente de la República del Ecuador, al Sr. D. José Peralta, Ministro de Estado en el Despacho de Relaciones Exteriores;

El Presidente de la República Francesa, al Sr. D. J. Hipólito Frandin, Cónsul General, Encargado de Negocios de Francia en el Ecuador, Caballero de la Legión de Honor, etc.

Los cuales, después de haberse comunicado sus plenos poderes, reconocidos en buena y debida forma, han convenido en las disposiciones siguientes:

Artículo 1.

Los ecuatorianos en Francia y los franceses en el Ecuador gozarán de la misma protección que los nacionales en lo relativo á las marcas de fábrica y de comercio, á saber: los diversos signos que sirven para distinguir los productos de una industria ó los objetos de comercio, tales como el nombre bajo una forma especial, las señales, timbres, sellos, relieves, viñetas, emblemas, membretes, sobre ó empaques, etc., así como para los nombres comerciales, los de fábrica y la razón social.

ARTÍCULO 2.

Para asegurarse la protección garantizada en el artículo anterior, los pretendientes de uno ú otro Estado deberán cumplir las condiciones y formalidades prescritas por las leyes y reglamentos del otro.

ARTÍCULO 3.

Las marcas de fábrica ó de comercio á las que se aplica la presente Convención son aquellas que, en ambos países, pertenecen legítimamente á los industriales ó negociantes que las emplean, es decir, que el carácter de una marca ecuatoriana debe ser apreciado, en Francia, según las leyes del Ecuador, y, recíprocamente, el carácter de una marca francesa debe ser juzgado en el Ecuador, según las leyes de Francia.

Queda entendido, por supuesto, que cada uno de los dos Estados se reserva el derecho de rehusar el depósito y de prohibir el uso de cualquier marca que, por su naturaleza, fuere contraria al orden público ó á las buenas costumbres.

ARTÍCULO 4.

Cualquier producto que vaya con falsa indicación de procedencia, y en la cual uno de los dos Estados contratantes, ó cualquier lugar situado en uno de ellos, estuviese indicado, directa ó indirectamente, como país ó lugar de origen, será comisado en el acto de la importación, en cada uno de dichos Estados.

El comiso podrá también verificarse en el Estado en que se haya puesto la falsa indicación de procedencia, ó en aquel en que se hubiere introducido un producto marcado con tal falsa indicación.

Si la legislación de uno de los dos Estados no admite el comiso en el acto de la importación, dicho comiso será reemplazado con la prohibición de importación.

Si la legislación de uno de los dos Estados no admite el comiso en lo interior, ésta será reemplazado por las acciones y medios que asegura la ley de este Estado al Ministerio público ó á los nacionales, en caso de falsificación de sellos, timbres ó marcas.

ARTÍCULO 5.

El comiso se efectuará á petición, sea del Ministerio público, sea de una parte interesada, individuo ó sociedad, conforme á la legislación de cada Estado.

Será reputado como parte interesada todo fabricante, comerciante ó productor comprometido en la fabricación, comercio ó producción del artículo, y establecido en la ciudad, localidad, región ó país falsamente indicado como lugar de procedencia.

Las autoridades no estarán obligadas á proceder al comiso en caso de tránsito.

ARTÍCULO 6.

Las presentes disposiciones no obstan á que el vendedor indique su nombre ó sus señas sobre los productos que provienen de un país distinto del de la venta; pero, en este caso, las señas ó el nombre han de ir acompañados de la indicación precisa y en caracteres aparentes del país ó lugar de fabricación ó de producción.

ARTÍCULO 7.

Corresponde á los tribunales de cada país el decidir cuáles son las denominaciones que por causa de su carácter genérico, no estén incluidas en las disposiciones de la presente Convención, sin que las denominaciones regionales de procedencia de los productos vinícolas, estén, no obstante, comprendidas en la reserva dictada por este artículo.

ARTÍCULO 8.

El presente Convenio estará en vigor durante cinco años, que comenzarán á correr á los dos meses de firmarse. Sin embargo, si un año antes de expirar este plazo, ninguna de las dos Partes Contratantes anunciare á la otra, mediante declaración oficial, su intención de hacer cesar sus efectos, dicho Convenio continuará aún siendo obligatorio durante un año después de los cinco, y así en lo sucesivo, de año en año, permanecerá en vigor por todo el tiempo en que no se haya hecho la notificación previa.

ARTÍCULO 9.

El presente Convenio será ratificado, y se canjearán las ratificaciones tan pronto como sea posible.

En fe de lo cual, han refrendado los respectivos Plenipotenciarios el presente Convenio, y lo han sellado con sus propios sellos.

Hecho en Quito, el diez y siete de marzo de mil novecientos.

[L. S.] J. PERALTA.
[L. S.] J. H. FRANDIN.

ESTADOS UNIDOS.

COMERCIO CON LA AMÉRICA LATINA.

IMPORTACIONES Y EXPORTACIONES.

En la página 1078 aparece la última relación del comercio entre los Estados Unidos y la América latina, tomada de la compilación hecha por la Oficina de Estadística del Departamento de Hacienda de los Estados Unidos. Estos datos se refieren al valor del comercio arriba mencionado. La estadística corresponde al mes de agosto de 1902, comparada con la del mes correspondiente del año anterior, y también comprende los datos referentes á los ocho meses que terminaron en julio de 1902, comparados con igual período de 1901. Debe explicarse que la estadística de las importaciones y exportaciones de las diversas aduanas referente á un mes cualquiera, no se recibe en el Departamento de Hacienda hasta el 20 del próximo mes, necesitándose algún tiempo para su compilación é impresión, de suerte que los datos estadísticos correspondientes al mes de agosto, por ejemplo, no se publican sino en octubre.

EXPORTACIÓN DE TABACO Á EUROPA EN LOS ÚLTIMOS CINCO AÑOS FISCALES.

	1897.		1898.		1899.	
	Cantidad.	Valor.	Cantidad.	Valor.	Cantidad.	Valor.
	Libras.		*Libras.*		*Libras.*	
Alemania	64,304,001	$4,574,725	53,787,518	$4,140,000	44,216,962	$3,808,748
Bélgica	25,862,119	2,283,179	15,062,753	1,226,991	17,246,480	1,521,879
España	19,364,505	738,730	6,897,068	298,997	....	....
Francia	23,762,881	1,832,903	22,016,203	1,724,682	23,656,171	1,918,624
Holanda	26,489,855	1,506,131	18,282,505	1,047,117	21,170,683	1,512,306
Italia	27,472,628	2,632,730	23,432,941	2,620,882	27,397,587	3,287,343
Inglaterra	89,664,950	8,119,248	88,366,290	8,572,298	85,395,232	7,808,850
Otros países de Europa	2,520,027	221,864	2,721,715	183,473	3,178,194	307,365
Total	279,470,966	21,909,510	230,566,993	19,815,340	222,261,309	20,165,115

	1900.		1901.	
	Cantidad.	Valor.	Cantidad.	Valor.
	Libras.		*Libras.*	
Alemania	52,525,167	$4,911,382	45,421,823	$3,831,579
Bélgica	17,122,797	1,467,748	18,950,320	1,701,732
España	13,772,478	661,842	18,056,915	946,167
Francia	38,584,488	2,999,118	37,751,056	3,062,819
Holanda	19,932,942	1,302,841	20,486,826	1,497,861
Italia	38,372,301	3,665,692	42,030,464	4,457,976
Inglaterra	121,793,251	10,957,441	93,011,808	8,803,283
Otros países de Europa	3,749,947	315,434	2,967,443	239,349
Total	307,853,371	26,281,498	278,676,655	24,540,766

GUATEMALA.

DECRETO DE 16 DE MAYO DE 1902, RELATIVO AL 30 POR CIENTO DE LOS DERECHOS DE IMPORTACIÓN QUE DEBE PAGARSE EN ORO.

["El Guatemalteco" de 19 de mayo de 1902, nº. 28.]

Artículo 1°. El treinta por ciento en oro que, según el Decreto Gubernativo número 585, debe pagarse por cuenta del total de los derechos que por importación de mercaderías se causen, desde el primero de junio de este año, se recaudará en moneda de oro americano precisamente, ó en giros equivalentes y aceptables, representativos de dicha moneda.

Art. 2°. Se exceptúan del artículo anterior:

La hilaza de algodón para tejidos.

Los instrumentos de labranza aplicables á la agricultura.

La harina, el trigo y la carne salada, artículos que continuarán pagando los derechos de importación conforme al Decreto Gubernativo número 585.

CONVENCIÓN ENTRE GUATEMALA Y LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA SOBRE POSESIÓN Y TRANSFERENCIA DE BIENES RAÍCES.

Firmado en Guatemala, agosto 27 de 1901.

Ratificaciones canjeadas, setiembre 16 de 1902.

Los Estados Unidos de América y la República de Guatemala deseando mejorar la situación de los ciudadanos de los respectivos países con referencia á la posesión y disposición de la propiedad inmueble y personal, situada ó estante dentro de los territorios de la otra, como también autorizar la representación de personas fallecidas, por medio de los Cónsules de sus respectivas naciones, en el arreglo de testamentarías, han resuelto concluir una convención para esos objetos, y han nombrado por sus Plenipotenciarios:

El Presidente de los Estados Unidos de América al Honorable Señor Don W. Godfrey Hunter, Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de los Estados Unidos de América en Guatemala, y El Presidente de Guatemala al Señor Licenciado Don Juan Barrios M., Secretario de Estado y del Despacho de Relaciones Exteriores;

Quienes, habiendo canjeado sus dichos plenos poderes, hallados en buena y debida forma, han convenido en los artículos siguientes que han firmado:

Artículo I.

Cuando á la muerte de cualquier persona que tuviere bienes inmuebles (ó propiedades no personales) dentro de los territorios de una de las Partes Contratantes, dicha propiedad inmueble, por las leyes del país, pasare á un ciudadano de la otra, si no estuviere él inhabilitado por las leyes del país en donde está situada dicha propiedad inmueble, á ese ciudadano se les concederá un término de tres años para venderla, debiendo prolongarse razonablemente este término, si las circunstancias lo hicieren necesario, y sacar el producido de la venta, sin restricciones ó intervención, y libre de cualesquiera derechos ó gabelas por sucesión, homologación ó administrativos, distintos de los que, en iguales casos, estén impuestos á los ciudadanos del país de donde han de sacarse dichos producidos.

Artículo II.

Los ciudadanos de cada una de las Partes Contratantes tendrán plena facultad para disponer de sus propiedades personales que estén dentro de los territorios de la otra, por testamento, donación ó de cualquier otro modo; y sus herederos, legatarios y donatarios que sean ciudadanos de la otra Parte Contratante, ya residentes, ya no residentes, sucederán á sus dichas propiedades personales, y pueden tomar posesión de ellas, ya sea por sí mismos, ya sea por medio de otros que obren á su nombre, y dispondrán de ellas á su placer, pagando únicamente los derechos que los ciudadanos del país en donde esté la propiedad, estén obligados á pagar en casos iguales.

Artículo III.

En caso de muerte de cualquier ciudadano de los Estados Unidos de América en Guatemala, ó de cualquier ciudadano de Guatemala en los Estados Unidos, sin tener en el país en que falleció herederos conocidos, ó ejecutores testamentarios, nombrados por él, las autoridades locales competentes, inmediatamente, informarán al más inmediato funcionario consular de la Nación á que perteneció la persona difunta, de lo ocurrido, á fin de que se dirija inmediatamente el necesario informe á las personas interesadas.

El dicho funcionario consular tendrá el derecho de comparecer personalmente ó por delegado, en todas las tramitaciones, á nombre de los herederos ó acreedores ausentes, hasta que éstos estén representados de cualquier otra manera.

Artículo IV.

La presente convención se pondrá en vigor diez días después de aquel en que se canjeen las ratificaciones, y quedará en vigor por diez años después del canje. En el caso de que ninguna de las Partes Contratantes dé noticia á la otra, doce meses antes de que expire el dicho período de diez años, de la intención de poner fin á la presente Convención, ésta continuará en vigor hasta que expire un año á contar desde el día en que una ú otra de las Altas Partes Contratantes haya dado dicho aviso.

Artículo V.

La presente convención será ratificada en debida forma por el Presidente de los Estados Unidos mediante la aprobación de su Senado, y por el Presidente de Guatemala, mediante la aprobación de la Asamblea Nacional Legislativa; y las ratificaciones serán canjeadas en Wáshington ó en Guatemala.

En fé de lo cual, nosotros los respectivos Plenipotenciarios, hemos firmado este Tratado y puesto en él nuestros sellos.

Hecho por duplicado en la ciudad de Guatemala, hoy veintisiete de agosto de mil novecientos uno.

[L. S.] Juan Barrios M.
[L. S.] W. Godfrey Hunter.

MODIFICACIÓN DE LA TARIFA CONSULAR.

PALACIO DEL PODER EJECUTIVO,
Guatemala, 1° de septiembre de 1902.

El Presidente Constitucional de la República, acuerda:

Que desde el día 1° de noviembre próximo venidero, los Señores Cónsules acreditados fuera de la República, se atengan, para el cobro de derechos consulares por legalizaciones de facturas, á la tarifa siguiente:

	De derecho.
Por legalización de facturas, cuyo valor llegue á $100	$3.50
Por las que excedan de $100 hasta $500	5.00
Por las que excedan de $500 hasta $1, 000	7.00
Por las que excedan de $1, 000 hasta $3, 000	8.00
Por las que excedan de $3, 000 hasta $6, 000	10.00

Los Cónsules cobrarán, por cada millar adicional $1 de derechos.

La tarifa anterior sustituye á la que establece el artículo 69 del Reglamento Consular vigente.

Comuníquese:

ESTRADA C.

JUAN BARRIOS M.,
Secretario de Estado y del Despacho de Relaciones Exteriores.

HONDURAS.

I. Decreto de 5 de marzo de 1902, estableciendo el régimen aplicable al papel de imprenta.

[Gaceta de 22 de marzo de 1902, nº 2166.]

ARTÍCULO 1°. El papel de imprenta que se introduzca directamente por los dueños de imprentas ó por empresas periodísticas, no pagará ningún impuesto fiscal, de conformidad con el artículo 3° de la Ley Constitutiva de Imprenta.

ART. 2°. Los dueños de imprentas, ó los editores de periódicos, presentarán al Ministerio de Hacienda, ó á los Administradores de Aduanas, las facturas originales, para que se les extienda la orden correspondiente.

II. Decreto de 5 de marzo de 1902, estableciendo el régimen aplicable á las planchas y tubos de hierro galvanizados y á los tanques de hierro y de madera para recoger aguas lluvias.

[Gaceta de 31 de marzo de 1902, nº 2168.]

ARTÍCULO ÚNICO. Se declara libre de derechos é impuestos fiscales y municipales, por el término de cinco años, la introducción por los puertos de la República de planchas y tubos de hierro galvanizados, y de tanques de hierro y de madera para recoger aguas lluvias.

Los objetos importados según esta ley, no pagarán impuesto de bodegaje durante un mes, que se contará desde el día de su desembarque.

III. Decreto de 1º de marzo de 1902, relativo á la importación del alcohol.

[Gaceta de 31 de marzo de 1902, nº 2168.]

Artículo 1º. El número 60 de la Tarifa Aduanera vigente se leerá en los términos siguientes: "Por cada medio kilo de alcohol que se introduzca, se pagarán dos pesos. Los dueños de farmacias quedan con derecho para introducir treinta galones anuales para el uso exclusivo de su establecimiento, aforándoseles como medicinas, pero debiendo ser el alcohol químicamente puro."

Art. 2º. El exceso de treinta galones introducidos por los dueños de farmacias, pagará dos pesos por cada medio kilo.

Art. 3º. Los dueños de farmacias pedirán al Ministerio de Hacienda, exhibiendo las correspondientes facturas, la orden respectiva para que se afore el alcohol por ellos pedido como queda establecido.

EL BANCO DE HONDURAS.

El Banco de Honduras fué fundado el 1º de octubre de 1880, y su estado actual es próspero, según se ve por el balance correspondiente al primer semestre del año en curso.

Su capital asciende á $600,000, y sus entradas en el período mencionado fueron de $40,823.06; sus salidas $12,011.99; y su utilidad neta $28,811.07.

Al terminar el semestre el Banco contaba en metálico con $130,297.12 y sus billetes en circulación representaban un valor de $60,242. El total de su movimiento fué de $1,219,081.

MÉXICO.

INFORME LEÍDO POR EL SEÑOR PRESIDENTE DE LA REPÚBLICA AL ABRIRSE EL PRIMER PERÍODO DE SESIONES DEL 21º CONGRESO DE LA UNIÓN, EL 16 DE SEPTIEMBRE DE 1902.

Señores Diputados y Senadores: * * *

Nuestras relaciones con todos los pueblos civilizados son, sin excepción alguna, de paz y buena inteligencia, y las que cultivamos con algunos Gobiernos extranjeros, por medio de representantes diplomáticos, pueden calificarse de particularmente amistosas.

Por mutuo consentimiento acaba de someterse al Tribunal Permanente de Arbitraje instituido en La Haya, á virtud de la Conferencia justamente llamada de la Paz, el primer caso internacional contencioso; siendo las partes contendientes México y los Estados Unidos de América. Proviene este caso de una reclamación entablada por la

Iglesia católica de la Alta California contra la República mexicana y sostenida por el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos, demandando el pago de ciertos intereses de un fondo que, en la época colonial, fué instituido para las misiones en aquella antigua parte de nuestro territorio.

Primitivamente este fondo fué confiado á los Jesuitas para sus misiones en las Californias; más, en virtud de la real orden que los expulsó de los dominios españoles en 1768, los bienes que lo constituían pasaron á la Corona de España, la que encomendó su administración á una Comisión Real, en cuya guarda se encontraban cuando se consumó nuestra independencia.

El gobierno nacional siguió siendo administrador de aquel fondo, destinado á la reducción de los indios bárbaros y su conversión al cristianismo, y aunque en 1836 mandó ponerlo á disposición del obispo de las Californias para que lo administrara, esta disposición quedó derogada por decreto del 8 de febrero de 1842, y pasó de nuevo la administración de dicho fondo al Gobierno mexicano, á efecto de que invirtiese sus productos en la forma y términos que él mismo dispusiera, de conformidad con el objeto primordial de los fondadores.

Segregada la Alta California, en 1848, de la federación mexicana, y apoyado principalmente en el artículo catorce del tratado de paz con los Estados Unidos, del mismo año, que declaró fenecidos y cancelados todos los créditos y reclamaciones que pudieran alegar los ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos contra México, el Gobierno mexicano se consideró libre de todo compromiso con los representantes de la Iglesia de California, quienes, si con algún derecho se creían para reclamar, debieron hacerlo al Gobierno á cuya soberanía había pasado la Alta California con todos los derechos y obligaciones anexos.

No satisfecha la referida Iglesia con las razones á que aludo, ocurrió, no obstante su incompetencia, á la Comisión Mixta de Reclamaciones establecida en Wáshington á virtud de la convención del 4 de julio de 1868, pidiendo el pago de réditos hasta la fecha de la reclamación. Por falta de acuerdo entre los comisionados, el caso fué sometido á árbitro ó tercero en discordia, quien, creyendo encontrar motivos para ello, nos condenó al pago de cierta suma.

El Gobierno mexicano, sin embargo de estimar injusta esa sentencia, cubrió el importe de los réditos á que fué condenado.

Fundada en aquella decisión, la Iglesia de California ha pretendido posteriormente que la República siga pagando los réditos del fondo, y sus gestiones fueron presentadas por la vía diplomática. Después de algunas notas cambiadas entre el representante de los Estados Unidos y el Secretario de Relaciones Exteriores, no llegándose á un acuerdo, porque de nuestra parte se ha sostenido que el laudo de 1875 no comprendió los réditos posteriores, ni hay fundamento para exigirlos ó para considerar subsistente el capital, se estipuló, con el espíritu de conciliación propio de naciones amigas, someter el caso á la decisión del tribunal de La Haya. Al efecto, se firmó en Wáshington un protocolo de compromiso el 22 de mayo último, fijando las bases para el funcionamiento de ese tribunal, protocolo que, según recordaréis, obtuvo la aprobación del Senado mexicano.

Debo agregar que, de conformidad con las bases del mencionado compromiso, ambos Gobiernos nombraron á tiempo sus respectivos árbitros, quienes se reunieron el día 1° del corriente en la ciudad de La Haya y á su vez eligieron al superárbitro que debe fallar en caso de desacuerdo.

El Gobierno mexicano confía en la muy reconocida honorabilidad y altas prendas de los jurisconsultos que componen tan respetable tribunal, y de nuevo ofrece acatar el fallo definitivo que se pronuncie en el asunto.

Como bien lo sabéis, el 20 de mayo último se inauguró el Gobierno de la nueva República de Cuba. La proximidad de esta isla y las naturales simpatías que siempre nos ha inspirado, determinaron al Ejecutivo á reconocer desde luego el nuevo régimen político organizado en ella y á establecer allí una legación, que fué confiada á persona de reconocido mérito.

* * * * * * *

Ensanchadas nuestras relaciones con las diversas Repúblicas de la América del Sur, como natural resultado de la Conferencia que aquí se celebró recientemente, se ha creído oportuno aumentar la representación diplomática de México en aquellas naciones, y al efecto se ha establecido una legación acreditada en las Repúblicas que miran al Atlántico y otra en las que se hallan del lado del Pacífico.

* * * * * * *

En el puerto de Veracruz se encuentra actualmente una Comisión de médicos enviada por el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos después de haber solicitado el permiso correspondiente, con objeto de continuar los estudios, comenzados en la Habana el año anterior, acerca de la fiebre amarilla y su origen.

* * * * * * *

Como consecuencia de una de las resoluciones aprobadas por la Segunda Conferencia Internacional Americana reunida en México el año próximo pasado, el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos ha convocado la primera Convención Sanitaria Internacional que ha de reunirse en Wáshington en Diciembre próximo. El Ejecutivo designará en su oportunidad el personal que ha de llevar la representación de México en aquella Convención, cuyo principal objeto es el estudio de las cuarentenas en los puertos y fronteras y el del saneamiento de las ciudades marítimas, para evitar la propagación de enfermedades epidémicas.

* * * * * * *

En este mismo año y en los comienzos del próximo, se celebrarán en los Estados Unidos y en Europa Congresos internacionales en que México debe figurar, sobre todo en el Congreso de americanistas que se verificará en el mes próximo en Nueva York; en él los vestigios de nuestras antiguas civilizaciones tienen que ser tema de los más importantes estudios. Ya se ha diputado una comisión de peritos que comunicará á aquella ilustre asamblea trabajos dignos de toda atención.

* * * * * * *

La minería sigue desarrollándose de una manera ostensible, como lo demuestra el número de un mil setecientos setenta títulos expedidos en el último semestre, que amparan una superficie de cerca de treinta y un mil quinientas hectáreas. De estos títulos, corresponden un mil quinientos ochenta y tres á metales preciosos y ciento ochenta y siete á metales comunes.

Se han celebrado contratos para el establecimiento de haciendas metalúrgicas en los Estados de Sonora y San Luis Potosí.

Se han expedido patentes de permiso para la exploración de zonas petrolíferas en el Distrito Federal, Territorio de la Baja California y Estados de Oaxaca y Yucatán.

* * * * * * *

En el corto período que abraza este informe, el aumento de kilómetros en los ferrocarriles es de cuatrocientos cinco, de los cuales corresponden ciento cuarenta y tres al Ferrocarril de Veracruz al Pacífico y el resto á las demás líneas férreas nacionales; teniendo todas un desarrollo de quince mil ciento sesenta y nueve kilómetros, los que, aumentados con mil novecientos sesenta y seis construidos en los Estados y trescientos siete de ramales particulares, dan un total de diez y siete mil cuatrocientos cuarenta y dos kilómetros.

En el Ferrocarril Nacional del Istmo de Tehuantepec, se han repuesto los durmientes en ciento noventa kilómetros y el balaste en ciento treinta, y se han construido trescientas cincuenta alcantarillas; colocado rieles de ochenta libras en sesenta kilómetros y concluído los puentes permanentes de Jumuapa, Sarabia y Tehuantepec, la estación de pasajeros de Salina Cruz, talleres en Rincón Antonio, casa de fuerza motriz, talleres de maquinaria y ciento quince casas para empleados, artesanos y peones. Además, se han puesto en servicio doce locomotoras Baldwin, sesenta furgones setenta y cinco góndolas, veinticinco plataformas y cinco coches para pasajeros, correo y express.

En el Ferrocarril Nacional de México han comenzado las obras que tienen por objeto acortar la extensión de su línea troncal y convertirla en vía ancha.

El Ferrocarril de Coahuila y Pacífico ha terminado su línea desde Saltillo á Torreón é inaugurado su tráfico.

En el camino de Tula á Ciudad Victoria han quedado conectados todos los tramos en construcción, y es ya continua la carretera de Sierra Victoria, faltando sólo perfeccionar un pequeño tramo.

PARAGUAY.

DECRETO DE 3 DE ABRIL DE 1902 MODIFICANDO LA ACTUAL TARIFA DE AVALÚOS CON RESPECTO Á VINOS Y OTRAS BEBIDAS.

[Diario oficial de 9 de abril de 1902, No. 448.]

Artículo 1°. Queda modificada la actual tarifa de avalúos como sigue:

No.		Avalúo oro.
	SECCIÓN BEBIDAS.	
	Licores embotellados en general:	
247	Hasta 50° centesimales por litro docena	$12.00
248	En cascos ó damajuanas hasta 50° centesimales litro	.70
	Vinos:	
	Champagne en botellas no mayores de un litro docena	9.00
	Otros Vinos en general inclusive los espumantes en botellas no mayores de un litro docena	8.00
	Vinos de Oporto, Jerez, Madeira, Rhin, Château Margaux, Château Lafitte, Château Yquem, Borgoña y demás finos, en cascos ó damajuanas litro	.50
	Vino Moscato, Marsala, Nebiolo, Barolo, Sauternes, Mosela y los dulces y de postre y demás regulares litro	.15
	Vino Carlón, priorato, secos Burdeos y Borgoña ordinarios, Mosela ordinario, Barbera y demás comunes, en cascos ó damajuanas, de no más de 15° centesimales de fuerza alcohólica y 45 por ciento de extracto seco determinado por la vaporización á la temperatura de 100° centesimales, incluyendo el azúcar reductor litro	.10

Nota.—Cuando el extracto seco pase del límite arriba fijado, pagará un centavo por cada cinco gramos ó fracción de exceso y por litro.

Cuando estos vinos y demás bebidas vengan con mayor graduación alcohólica que la establecida, pagarán un centavo por cada grado ó fracción de exceso y por litro.

INMIGRACIÓN Y COLONIZACIÓN.

En la "Memoria del Departamento de Relaciones Exteriores" de la República, presentada al Congreso Nacional el 20 de junio último, y publicada en el "Diario Oficial de Asunción" el 5 de julio siguiente, se encuentran los siguientes párrafos:

"Las diversas instrucciones expedidas en circulares varias sobre *inmigración y reimpatriación*, han sido reunidas en un resumen impreso para facilitar su inteligencia y cumplimiento.

"El número de pasajes acordados en esta virtud, durante el período de esta memoria, es el que expresa el siguiente cuadro demostrativo:

Inmigración		683
Reimpatriación		162
Internación		37
Servicios varios		43
Suma		925
Primera clase		53
Segunda clase (enteros)	753	
Tercera clase (medios)	119	
		872
Suma		925

"En igual período del año administrativo anterior, ha sido de 272, lo que arroja un aumento de 658 en el actual. Es de advertir no obstante que esta cifra es la de los pasajes solicitados y expedidos, pero no todos éstos han sido usados, sea porque los solicitantes encontraron otro destino, ó por circunstancias diversas.

"'La inmigración que se continúa recibiendo, según se expresaba en el último mensaje (1° de abril de 1902), aunque reducida todavía en su cantidad por circunstancias múltiples y de carácter general, es sin embargo por su calidad la que conviene á nuestro país, por tratarse de elementos que en su totalidad vienen llamados por personas ó familias ya establecidas aquí al amparo de sus ventajas y de sus instituciones liberales.

"En efecto, la inmigración que llega al país, es de carácter absolutamente voluntario y estable, pues ella ya no regresa, y por el contrario, no tarda en asimilarse y en convertirse pronto en un elemento eficaz de atracción y de propaganda, por su concurso espontáneo y en virtud de las facilidades positivas que la inducen á radicarse en nuestro suelo. No hay duda de que el Paraguay es un país inmigratorio excepcionalmente favorable tanto por sus riquezas naturales cuanto por las excelentes condiciones de su población y de su clima, y á medida que se normalicen en él las transacciones económicas y se disipen los numerosos errores de que en general son víctimas los países sudamericanos ante el concepto, no siempre justiciero, de los pueblos del viejo continente, ha de ir recibiendo y asimilando progresivamente el contingente fecundo de la inmigración y del capital."

TONELAJE DE LOS BUQUES CARGADOS Y EN LASTRE LLEGADOS Á LA REPÚBLICA EN 1899 Y 1900.

	1899.	1900.
	Toneladas.	*Toneladas.*
Cargados	681,797	804,412
En lastre	1,173,277	1,635,783
Total	1,855,074	2,440,195

El movimiento total, entradas y salidas, para 1900, en toda la República fué 4,295,269 toneladas, de las que correspondieron al puerto de Asunción, 2,347,173 toneladas.

PERÚ.

SITUACIÓN ECONÓMICA Y COMERCIAL.

[De un informe enviado á su Gobierno por el Cónsul General de México en Lima, publicado oficialmente en julio de 1902.]

Concluyó aquí el primer año del siglo actual con la baja de los precios en los principales artículos de exportación como son el azúcar, el algodón y el cobre. Felizmente la baja de éste último no podrá ser sino momentánea, dadas las múltiples aplicaciones que da hoy la industria á este metal, cuya importancia crece de día en día.

En la actualidad este país se encuentra al punto de alcanzar un éxito sorprendente respecto del cobre, pues propiedades de enorme valor han sido descubiertas en el Cerro del Pasco, en el centro mismo de los Andes, impulsadas por fuertes capitales, en su mayor parte norteamericanos. Con motivo de facilitar la explotación de estas minas, se trata de la construcción de ochenta millas de vía férrea desde el punto terminal del Ferrocarril Central, que facilitará la conducción de los metales al puerto de Callao para su embarque. La falta de medios de transporte hace hoy difícil la conducción de los metales á la costa; pero con la construcción de la línea en proyecto, puede asegurarse que el Perú llegará á ser uno de los mayores productores de cobre.

El algodón aunque sufre sus alternativas, debido á su excelente calidad es muy apreciado y tiene gran aceptación en los mercados europeos.

No sucede lo mismo con el azúcar, que es su principal y su más importante artículo de exportación. Sabido es que la baja grande y sostenida del azúcar ha causado una completa revolución en el mundo mercantil, como era natural, desde que es un artículo de universal consumo y de universal producción. Este acontecimiento imprevisto es de funestos resultados para el Perú, pues tiene que producir forzosamente, grave trastorno en el movimiento de su comercio general.

Los intereses comprometidos en la industria azucarera en este país son sin embargo de tal magnitud, que se hacen los mayores esfuerzos para mejorar ó salvar la situación nivelando la producción con la demanda, aminorando el costo de producción, procurando obtener transporte más barato, y buscando nuevos mercados para la venta.

El comercio general de la República alcanzó en el último año fiscal, la suma de soles 68,151,502 descompuesta como sigue:

	Soles.
Exportación	44,979,996
Importación	23,171,506
La exportación de minerales fué de	16,950,558

Los artículos que especialmente contribuyeron al aumento de la exportación en ese año, fueron, el azúcar, el algodón, la cocaína, los cueros, las lanas, los minerales, el arroz, la coca y el alcohol. Las Aduanas todas produjeron 6,822,401 soles.

La amonedación de oro nacional llegó á la cantidad de 81,225 libras peruanas.

El Presupuesto general de ingresos de la nación ascendió á 13,239,810 soles.

PATRÓN DE ORO.

Por ley promulgada el 14 de diciembre último, se ha declarado que la unidad monetaria de la República es la libra peruana de oro. Las principales disposiciones de esa ley son: Que las monedas de plata y de cobre acuñadas conforme á las leyes de 14 de febrero de 1863 y 30 de diciembre de 1872 y existentes en el país, serán únicamente fraccionarias de la libra, en la relación de 10 soles por libra; que sólo la moneda de oro podrá tener poder cancelatorio ilimitado, no estando nadie obligado á recibir más de 100 soles en moneda de plata, ni más de diez centavos en moneda de cobre; que queda prohibida la introducción de toda moneda de plata ó de cobre; que las libras ó medias libras inglesas tendrán curso legal, como si fueran peruanas; que las obligaciones contraídas en soles de plata, antes de esta ley, podrán ser canceladas en esa moneda, hasta dos años después, pasado dicho plazo, deberán cancelarse en oro; y que el Poder Ejecutivo proceda á desmonetizar, á su juicio, hasta un millón de soles de plata, convirtiendo su valor en libras de oro peruanas.

El oro efectivamente comenzó á circular en Lima con alguna facilidad (en su mayor parte libras esterlinas inglesas); pero al poco tiempo comenzó á escasear hasta casi desaparecer, debido esto probablemente, á que los especuladores lo retenían guardado, ó que salía del país en pago de retornos para las importaciones. Esto causó como era natural bastantes dificultades en las transacciones.

Se creyó luego que promulgada la ley estableciendo definitivamente el patrón de oro, y desmonetizando la mayor cantidad de plata posible, se conseguiría restablecer la situación, conservando siempre la estabilidad en la equivalencia de 10 á 1 entre el oro y la plata, y el cambio de 24 peniques.

Restablecida la circulación del oro, se mueve éste nuevamente, aunque no con la abundancia y facilidad deseable.

ESTANCO DE LA SAL.

En cuplimiento de una ley, se ha expedido un Decreto gubernativo que establece el estanco de la exportación é importación de la sal, y un impuesto de cinco centavos por kilogramo de la destinada al uso doméstico y de un centavo de la que se aplique á usos industriales. Esta ley se dictó con el fin de arbitrar recursos para completar la suma que debe servir al rescate de las provincias de Tacna y Arica retenidas por Chile como en rehenes, después de la última guerra con ese país.

Según datos estadísticos oficiales, los productos de este ramo ascendieron en el último quinquenio á 2,120,862 soles.

Con el fin de garantizar la buena administración y recaudación de este impuesto, se ha expedido últimamente un decreto autorizando la formación de una Sociedad con el nombre de Compañía Salinera del Perú.

SOCIEDAD RECAUDADORA DE IMPUESTOS FISCALES.

Facultado el Poder Ejecutivo para las disposiciones necesarias á la mejor recaudación de los impuestos fiscales de consumo, al opio, tabacos, alcoholes y timbres, se expidió un decreto por el cual se creó una Sociedad Anónima, encargada de recaudar por cuenta del Estado, los ingresos fiscales provenientes de dichos ramos.

Anteriormente estas recaudaciones se hacían por el sistema de remates. La nueva organización ha producido muy satisfactorios resultados, habiendo producido en el último período de dos años, la suma de 7,345,693 soles.

DEUDA PÚBLICA.

La Deuda Pública del Perú está reducida hoy solamente á la interna, pues que la externa fué totalmente cancelada, á mérito del contrato de 9 de enero de 1890, celebrado con los tenedores de los bonos peruanos.

En junio de 1889 se expidió una ley, con el fin de consolidar toda la deuda interna. Para el servicio de esta deuda, la ley aplicó la renta del impuesto al consumo sobre los alcoholes, y el 5 por ciento de los derechos de aduanas.

El monto total de la deuda interna reconocida fué de 41,359,000 soles. Esta suma está hoy reducida en más de un 30 por ciento.

Con motivo de los interesantes estudios que se hacen hoy en Europa para dar al alcohol las diferentes aplicaciones á la fuerza motriz, al alumbrado y á la calefacción, tendrá lugar en Lima una Exposición de todas las máquinas y aparatos destinados á estos fines. Siendo este país productor de alcohol, tiene naturalmente gran interés en las nuevas aplicaciones de esta substancia.

La industria agrícola y pecuaria algo ha avanzado en los últimos años. Actualmente está en vía de organización una Escuela Técnica de Agricultura, con cuyo objeto se han hecho venir de Bélgica profesores agrónomos competentes.

Se encuentran en ejecución algunas importantes obras de irrigación que sin duda prepararán el terreno para la inmigración, de la que tanto necesita este país para impulsar y desarrollar sus grandes riquezas latentes.

Por grandes que sean los esfuerzos que se hagan para desarrollar las relaciones comerciales entre dos países, todos escollarán si no se cuenta con fáciles vías de comunicación y cómodos transportes. Esto es el caso hoy entre México y el Perú, y la situación subsistirá mientras no se pongan expeditos los puertos del Pacífico de México, para el comercio general de este lado del Continente.

¡Cuántos artículos nobles podrían entrar en el intercambio! Así el Perú mandaría á México sus buenos azúcares, sus algodones, su arroz, sus vinos y licores, su petróleo, sus finas lanas, etc.; en retorno traería de allá, el trigo, los buenos tabacos, las excelentes maderas, los tejidos de lana, las vainillas, el buen cacao, etc.

El día en que los puertos de Acapulco y Salina Cruz estén unidos por la vía férrea, con el corazón de México, estamos seguros de que se desarrollará una espontánea y constante corriente comercial de gran consideración con este país y con toda esta costa occidental de Sud-América. Muy conveniente y muy satisfactorio será esto para México, pues que nada es más laudable que ensanchar el comercio á nuevos mercados, abrir otros campos de actividad, y crear más fáciles condiciones de vida para los pueblos.

URUGUAY.

DATOS SOBRE EL CAFÉ.

Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores,
Sección de Agricultura,
Montevideo, julio 5 de 1902.

Señor Director: No siendo nuestro clima apropiado al cultivo del café (*Coffea arabica*), ni existiendo plantío alguno de esa rubiacea en el país, porque sólo se desarrolla bien y produce en los climas tropicales, los datos que se pueden suministrar á ese respecto no pueden ser sino relativos á ese comercio y consumo en el país, ilustrados con algunas consideraciones estadísticas, con los cuales difícilmente se puede hacer un informe luminoso, como sería el caso si ese cultivo se efectuara en el país, pues habría entonces elementos suficientes para tratar científicamente todo lo concerniente á su producción, relacionando las variedades de café á los terrenos, al clima y condiciones locales de explotación. Me limitaré, por lo tanto, á consignar aquellos referentes á nuestro comercio y consumo que, por otra parte, parecen fueran los que se solicitan únicamente en el presente informe. La estadística de importación del café desde 1890 hasta 1901, que en detalle trascribo á continuación, indica pequeñas oscilaciones en cuanto á las cantidades importadas anualmente y se puede considerar que el término medio de 1,046,296 kilos de los doce años á que me refiero, como una cifra que expresa nuestro consumo normal, pues las variantes no obedecen á una causa determinada.

Importación de café.

Años.	Cantidades.	Valores.	Años.	Cantidades.	Valores.
	Kilos.			*Kilos.*	
1890	994,147	$237,716	1896	1,153,928	$276,943
1891	1,035,433	248,222	1897	958,228	229,975
1892	788,696	189,098	1898	1,005,327	241,278
1893	914,593	219,501	1899	1,153,341	276,806
1894	982,117	236,269	1900	1,004,057	240,973
1895	1,100,261	263,809	1901	1,453,955	348,949

Nuestra Dirección de Aduanas no hace distinción entre las diferentes clases de café para la percepción del impuesto: hay un solo rubro, una tarifa única de avalúo para café en grano crudo; pues no se introduce ni tostado ni molido y paga de derechos á razón de un peso cada 10 kilos. Nuestras casas mayoristas no hacen clasificación especial para la venta; lo reciben clasificado y así lo venden á las minoristas. El café procedente de Río de Janeiro viene en sacos de 60 kilos y el de Santa Catalina en sacos de 75 kilos. La mayoría de las clases de café introducidas al país, proceden del Brasil, siendo también éstas las de mayor consumo, especialmente los de calidad intermediaria; las superiores y las inferiores tienen poca demanda. El orden de preferencia podría establecerse del modo siguiente: Santa Catalina, Río de Janeiro y Bahía, en las especiales; Caracolillo, Lavado, Moka y de Puerto Rico tienen poco consumo por su precio muy elevado. Nuestro comercio interno ha establecido los siguientes precios en la última quincena de junio que varían poco en el curso del año:

Clases.	Por 10 kilos despachado.	Por 10 kilos en depósito.
Caracolillo	$3.60	$2.60 á $2.50
Lavado	3.60	2.60 á 2.40
Río de Janeiro	2.65	1.65 á 1.60
Santa Catalina	2.60	1.60 á 1.55
Bahía	2.65	1.60 á 1.70
Moka	7.80	6.80

Las bebidas rivales del café son, en primer término, la yerba mate (*Ilex paraguayensis*) que excluye el uso del café en casi toda la campaña y en la mayoría de los pueblos del interior de la República; el té que se consume también en crecidas proporciones; la cerveza en el verano, pues se nota en esa estación una disminución en la venta del café. No existen leyes sanitarias relativas al café, sólo se exigió el cambio de envase cuando se desarrolló la peste bubónica en el Brasil, pero fué una medida transitoria. Es cuanto puedo informar.

T. ÁLVAREZ.
OSCAR HORDEÑANA,
Oficial Mayor.

INDUSTRIA DE LA CARNE.

Número de animales sacrificados.

SALADEROS DE MONTEVIDEO.

Rodolfo Vellozo	32, 032
P. Denis y Ca	38, 731
Anaye é Irigoyen	49, 484
J. A. Aguirre y Ca	33, 955
F. Fregeiro	30, 617
P. San Martín é hijos	19, 973
Rosauro Tabares	46, 514
Duclós y Moulié	10, 470
Eugenio Legrand	26, 402
F. Cibils Larravide y Ca	8, 567
Enrique H. Vellozo	15, 993
Clouzet y Ca	10, 808
R. Deambrosis y Ca	1, 735
Paso de Los Toros:	
Jaume Hnos. y Ca	19, 689
Total	344, 970

SALADEROS DE URUGUAY.

Mercedes	16, 500
Fray-Bentos	120, 000
Casa Blanca	32, 000
Nuevo Paysandú	41, 500
Guaviyú	3, 000
Hervidero	6, 500
Salto:	
La Caballada	29, 000
La Conserva	24, 500
Cuareim	13, 000
Nuevo Cuareim	51, 500
Total	337, 500

VENEZUELA.

NUEVO ARANCEL DE ADUANAS.

[En observancia desde el 1º de julio de 1902.]

El Congreso de los Estados Unidos de Venezuela decreta:

Artículo 1º. Las mercaderías procedentes del extranjero que se introduzcan po las Aduanas de la República se dividen en nueve clases, á saber:

1ª clase pagará por kilogramo 5 céntimos de bolívar.
2ª clase pagará por kilogramo 10 céntimos de bolívar.
3ª clase pagará por kilogramo 25 céntimos de bolívar.
4ª clase pagará por kilogramo 75 céntimos de bolívar.
5ª clase pagará por kilogramo B 1.25.
6ª clase pagará por kilogramo B 2.50.
7ª clase pagará por kilogramo 5 bolívares.
8ª clase pagará por kilogramo 10 bolívares.
9ª clase pagará por kilogramo 20 bolívares.

Párrafo primero. Corresponden á la primera clase, 5 céntimos de Bolívar el kilo.

A.

1. Aparatos y máquinas para generar vapor del residuo del petróleo.
2. Aparatos y máquinas para producir el alumbrado por gas ó por la electricidad.
3. Aparatos para incubar huevos.

B.

4. Bombas para incendio.

C.

5. Carburo de calcio.
6. Cartas hidrográficas y de navegación.
7. Carruajes, utensilios y materiales destinados exclusivamente para caminos de hierro.
8. Cenizas de madera, orujo de uvas, guano y toda otra sustancia vegetal, mineral, animal ó artificial que sirva para abonar la tierra y que no esté comprendida en otra clase.
9. Cimento romano.
10. Cimento Tilestoniete para techos.

E.

11. Ejes, resortes, llantas y planchas para coches, carros, carretas, carretillas y zorras que hayan de construirse en el país.
12. Esferas, ó globos celestes ó terrestres, los atlas, los mapas y los planos topográficos de todas clases litografiados ó impresos.
13. Extracto de cuajo.

H.

14. Huevos de aves.
15. Hierro nativo y el hierro viejo en piezas, propios ambos para fundición.

L.

16. Libros impresos en pliegos ó á la rústica que traten de ciencias, artes y oficios, catálogos, periódicos y muestras de escrituras propias para las escuelas de primeras letras.

M.

17. Maderas aparejadas á la construcción naval y las trozas y piezas redondas de pino ó pitche-pine propias para los mástiles y también las cuadradas ó redondas de pitche-pine de más de 0.25 metro, de espesor, roble ú otras maderas ordinarias no especificadas, propias para ser aserradas en tablas, cuartones ó cualquiera otra forma.
18. Máquinas y aparatos para telégrafos eléctricos.
19. Motores de vapor de cualquiera clase, con todos sus accesorios.
20. Molinos de viento con todos sus accesorios.

O.

21. Oro y plata sin manufacturar.

P.

22. Platino ú oro blanco sin manufacturar.
23. Plantas vivas de todas clases, los herbarios ó colecciones de plantas secas que no sean medicinales.
24. Puentes con sus cadenas, pisos y demás adherentes, cuando sean para uso público ó empresas agrícolas, pues de lo contrario pagarán el derecho correspondiente á las materias de que se compongan.

R.

25. Relojes para uso público que no sean importados por el Gobierno Nacional.

S.

26. Semillas para sembrar que no sean alimenticias.

27. Cuando se introduzcan botellas vacías de vidrio ordinario en cajas que hayan de servir para trasportar el mismo número de botellas que contienen, después de llenas pagarán las botellas y las cajas separadamente el derecho que tienen señalado en esta ley.

28. Los objetos en que se introduzcan los artículos libres, ó de clases inferiores como baúles, sacos de noche, carteras, mantas ó telas que no desmejoren su precio ordinario, se pesarán por separado y pagarán el derecho que á cada uno corresponda.

Párrafo segundo.—Corresponden á la segunda clase, diez céntimos de bolívar el kilo.

A.

29. Acido sulfúrico y gas ácido carbónico líquido.

30. Afrecho de trigo, de maíz, de linaza, de avena, de centeno y de cualesquiera otros cereales, y las tortas de los mismos afrechos para alimentos de animales.

31. Anzuelos y alambre de hierro galvanizado ó sin galvanizar no manufacturado.

32. Almagre, greda, ocre, blanco de España, arcilla, caput-mortum y toda tierra para edificios, no especificada.

33. Alquitrán mineral ó vegetal, asfalto, petróleo bruto y betunes de todas clases, excepto el de calzado.

34. Arcos ó flejes de hierro ó de madera para pipas, bocoyes, barriles y cedazos.

35. Aguas minerales.

36. Arroz en grano y avena.

B.

37. Barras de hierro (como herramienta).

38. Botellas comunes de vidrio ordinario, negro ó claro, para envasar licores, aguas gaseosas y leche esterilizada, las damezanas ó garrafones vacíos, los frascos cuadrangulares del mismo vidrio ordinario y las canecas en que viene ordinariamente la ginebra.

39. Bombas hidráulicas con sus respectivos tubos, válvulas y demás piezas accesorias.

40. Botes y lanchas armadas ó en piezas y los remos, y velas para estas embarcaciones pequeñas.

41. Brea rubia ó negra.

C.

42. Cal hidráulica, cal común y cualquier otro material semejante de construcción, no incluído en otras clases.

43. Carnaza, desperdicios ó garras de cuero y las tripas secas que emplean las salchicherías.

44. Cáñamo ó estopa en rama ó torcida para calafatear ó estopar, la estopa embreada y los desperdicios de algodón para limpiar máquinas.

45. Cañerías ó conductos de hierro ó de plomo para cañerías y los codos y conexiones para dichos tubos.

46. Cartón en pasta y la masa filtrante que usan las fábricas de cerveza.

47. Cartón impermeable para techar edificios y otros usos.

48. Carros y carretas.

49. Carretillas de mano y escaleras de incendio para bomberos.

50. Cebada en concha.

51. Centeno y trigo en grano.

52. Coches, calesas, quitrines, ómnibus, faetones y toda clase de carruajes no comprendidos en otras clases.

53. Corteza de encina, de roble ó de otros árboles que se emplean en las curtidurías y las cenizas de hueso.

H.

54. Harina de cebada, de garbanzos ó sea revaleciere de Barry, y cualquiera otra harina no especificada en otras clases.

55. Hielo que se introduzca por los puertos, donde hayan establecidas, con autorización del Gobierno, máquinas para producirlo, que funcionen.

56. Hierro redondo ó cuadrado, en platina, en planchas ó en láminas de hierro bruto negro que se emplean para hacer calderas y estanques.

L.

57. Ladrillos para limpiar cubiertos.

58. Ladrillos aunque sean refractarios y las lozas ó baldosas de barro cocido, de mármol, de jaspe, de madera y de cualquiera otra materia para pisos, siempre que no excedan de sesenta centímetros; las tejas de barro ó de pizarra y las piedras ordinarias brutas de todas clases.

59. Leña y carbón vegetal en pedazos.

M.

60. Maderas ordinarias como tablas, vigas y cuartones de pitch-pine ó cualquiera otra sin cepillar ni machihembrar menores de 0.25 metro de espesor y las de pino no especificadas, cualquiera que sean sus dimensiones.

61. Maíz en grano.

62. Manzanas, uvas, peras y cualquiera otra fruta fresca.

63. Máquinas, estanques de hierro galvanizado y aparatos no especificados en la primera clase, cuyo peso total exceda de mil kilogramos y los refrigeradores para conservar el hielo.

64. Música escrita en pliegos, cuadernos ó en media pasta.

65. Mañoco.

P.

66. Papel de estraza, y la paja ó sea yerba seca, que no sean medicinales, como el heno y otras semejantes, propias para alimento de animales.

67. Pez común; blanca, negra ó rubia.

68. Palo de campeche, guayacán, brasilete, mora, sandalino rosado y cualquier otro semejante, en rasura.

69. Pizarras para techos.

70. Pizarras para mesas de billar.

71. Pizarras con marcos ó sin ellos, y los libros y lápices de pizarra.

R.

72. Resina de pino y cualquiera otra que no sea medicinal.

73. Ruedas para coches, carros y carretas, las bocinas de hierro para dichos vehículos, y las ruedas de acero montadas sobre ejes de acero.

S.

74. Sal de Epsom.

75. Sal de Glauber y el silicato de soda.

T.

76. Tierra de siena y tierra negra para limpiar.

77. Túmulos ó sepulcros de mármol, de granito ó de cualquiera otra materia.

78. Teja-mani.

79. Tiza ó greda blanca en pedazos ó en polvo y también los polvos de mármol y de vidrio.

Y.

80. Yeso en piedra, ó en polvo y el yeso mate.

Párrafo tercero.—Corresponden á la tercera clase, veinticinco céntimos de bolívar el kilo:

A.

81. Aceite de oliva y sus imitaciones y el de semillas de algodón.

82. Aceite de kerosene, de colza, el de hueso y el de esperma de cristal, que se emplean en las máquinas.

83. Ácido esteárico y oleico; estearina pura sin manufacturar, y también la mezclada con parafina, conocida con el nombre de estearina comercial.

84. Ácido acético, hidroclórico ó muriático, el ácido bórico y bórax.

85. Ácido nítrico ó agua fuerte.

86. Aguas y limonadas gaseosas.

87. Acero, bronce, latón ó azofar, peltre, cobre, estaño puro ó ligado, plomo, níquel y zinc en pasta ó en bruto, en barras, en cabillas, en rasuras ó láminas, estén ó no estas últimas taladradas ó agujeradas.

88. Agua de azahares.

89. Aguarrás ó espíritu de trementina.

90. Agujas para tejer, de acero, madera, hueso, caucho ó de cualquiera otra materia semejante.

91. Algodón.

92. Alhucema ó espliego.

93. Alumbre crudo ó en piedra.

94. Amarillo inglés ó cromato de plomo, azarcón ó minio, litargirio y manganeso mineral, el albayalde ó carbonato de plomo y la asbestina.

95. Animales disecados.

96. Anuncios de productos medicinales ó de otras industrias, en formas de almanaques.

97. Aparatos ó filtradores de agua y los aparatos telefónicos con las partes adherentes á dichos aparatos, como conmutadores, clavijas, manubrios, carbones y el alambre de cobre forrado para teléfonos.

98. Arneses y colleras, para coches de todas clases y para calesas, quitrines, ómnibus, faetones y toda clase de carrujes, carros y carretas.

99. Arroz molido, sagú, sulú, tapioca y el maíz pilado.

100. Azúcar moscabado ó prieto, y el azúcar quemado ó granulado que se emplea en la fabricación de cerveza.

101. Azufre en flor ó en pasta.

B.

102. Balanzas y romanas, con sus pesas, excepto las de cobre, ó que tengan la mayor parte de este metal.

103. Barba de palo, y la fibra especie de esparto.

104. Barriles, pipas y bocoyes armados y sin armar, y las duelas, cuando vengan por separado.

105. Barrenas y taladros para perforar piedras ó troncos.

106. Barro vidriado ó sin vidriar en cualquiera forma no especificado en otras clases.

107. Blanco de zinc y bolo blanco.

108. Bejuco, junco ó junquillo, enea, palmas, paja no especificada, mimbre sin manufacturar y la espiga de trébol para hacer escobas.

109. Balas, municiones y perdigones.

C.

110. Cables, jarcias y cordelería ó mecate.

111. Cachimbas, boquillas y pipas de barro ó de loza ordinaria, sin ninguna otra materia.

112. Cañones de guerra de cualquier materia que sean.

113. Caráotas, frijoles, garbanzos, lentejas, habichuelas y toda clase de legumbres, hortaliza y raíces alimenticias, ó comestibles sin preparar.

114. Crudo ó cañamazo y coleta cruda número tres, telas crudas ordinarias que regularmente se emplean para hacer sacos de cacao y de café, y para enfardelar mercancías, cuyo color naturalmente oscuro no ha sido alterado por las preparaciones propias para blanquearlo, aunque tengan listas ó cuadros de color.

115. Carbón vegetal en polvo, carbón animal, y negro humo.

116. Carne salada, salpresa ó ahumada, jamones y paletas que no vengan en latas, el tocino y las lenguas ahumadas ó saladas, excepto la carne salada en tasajo, que es de prohibida importación.

117. Cañamazo empapelado para enfardelar, cartón fino ó papel grueso para escritorio, para tarjetas y para cualquier otro uso, incluyendo en esta clasificación el papel impermeable para prensas.

118. Cloruro de cal y cianuro de potasio.

119. Cedazos de alambre de hierro.

120. Cerda vegetal y sus similares.

121. Cerote para zapateros.

122. Cerveza simple y sidra.

123. Creolina y todos los desinfectantes líquidos ó en polvo.

124. Cobre viejo en piezas inutilizadas.

125. Cocinas portátiles de hierro ú otro metal.

126. Coches fúnebres, inclusos los vidrios, plumeros ó penachos, y cualquier otro artículo perteneciente al coche, aunque sea de los que separadamente pagan más derecho, siempre que vengan con el coche, en el mismo ó en otro bulto.

127. Creta blanca ó roja en piedra ó en polvo.

128. Crisoles de todas clases.

E.

129. Encurtidos en vinagre, con excepción de las aceitunas, alcaparras y alcaparrones.

130. Enebrina ó semilla de enebro.

131. Esmeril en piedra ó en polvo.

132. Esparto en rama.

133. Espoletas y mechas para la explotación de minas, y la estopa lubricante para la unión de marquinarias.

134. Estoperoles de cobre.

F.

135. Fuentes ó pilas de hierro, mármol ó cualquiera otra materia, y las estatuas, bustos, jarrones y floreros de mármol, alabastro, granito ó cualquiera otra piedra semejante.

136. Flor de sagú.

G.

137. Galletas de todas clases, sin mezcla de dulce.
138. Gas fluído y el orozuz.
139. Goma arábiga.

H.

140. Harina de trigo y sémola quebrantada para hacer fideos, el trigo quebrantado y la harina de avena.

141. Herramientas é instrumentos, como mazos, mandarrias, hachuelas, cabrestantes, fraguas, fuelles de todas clases, gatos para levantar pesos, mollejones, tornillos grandes para herreros y bigornias, yunques y toda otra herramienta ó instrumentos semejantes á los indicados.

142. Hierro manufacturado en alambre y en tela de alambre, que sirven de fondo á las camas, en anclas y cadenas para buques; en cajas para guardar dinero; en morteros ó almireces; en muebles; en prensas para copiar cartas y timbrar papel; en clavos, tachuelas, brocas, remaches y estoperoles; en edificios desarmados ó en partes de ellos, como balcones, puertas, balaustres, rejas, columnas, techos, aunque vengan separadamente; en estatuas, jarrones, floreros, bustos ó cualquier otro adorno semejante para casas y jardines; en pesas para pesar; en planchas para aplanchar; en postes para empalizadas; en alcayatas con argollas ó sin ellas; en tambores ó calvoyas; en anafes, budares, calderas, parrillas, ollas, sartenes, tostadores y cualquiera otra pieza para el servicio doméstico, estén ó no estañadas, y tengan ó no baño de loza, excepto el latón de hierro ú hojalata en las mismas piezas que corresponden á la 4ª. clase. Los clavos de hierro galvanizados con arandelas también de hierro galvanizado, corresponden á esta 3ª. clase.

143. Hojalata sin manufacturar y las láminas de lata papel que se emplean para forrar baúles.

144. Hueso, cuerno y pezuña, sin manufacturar.

145. Holandilla azul de algodón.

J.

146. Juguetes de todas clases para niños, de cualquiera materia que sean y también las metras.

L.

147. Libros impresos, en pliegos ó á la rústica, no comprendidos en la primera clase, folletos, cuadernos de instrucción primaria que vengan en la misma forma ó en media pasta.

148. Lija con base de género ó de papel.

149. Linaza en grano ó molida y las semillas de colsa.

150. Lino en rama.

151. Loza ordinaria y loza de barro vidriada ó sin vidriar, en cualquier forma, no especificada en otras clases.

M.

152. Madera de nogal.
153. Madera fina para construir instrumentos de música, ebanistería, etc.
154. Madera en hojas ó sean chapas para enchapar muebles.
155. Maderas aserradas, cepilladas ó machihembreadas.
156. Manteca de puerco y mantequilla.

157. Máquinas, estanques de hierro galvanizado y aparatos no comprendidos en las clases anteriores, cuyo peso no exceda de mil kilogramos; advirtiéndose que cuando con las máquinas vengan artículos anexos á ellas para repuestos y que separadamente paguen más derechos, se aforará el todo como máquinas, si vienen en el mismo bulto.

158. Molinos y molinetes no comprendidos en la primera clase.

159. Mineral de hierro, cobre, estaño, el lápiz plomo ó mina de plomo y amianto y asfeto.

P.

160. Papas de todas clases y tamaños.

161. Papel de cualquier clase no especificado, las serpentinas ó cintas de papel, papel picado, blanco ó de color que se emplea en el juego de carnaval y el papel de seda blanco en hojas que estén dentro de las dimensiones de 49 centímetros de largo por 36 de ancho que se emplea para la fabricación de libros de copiar.

162. Pescado salpreso, salado ó ahumado que no venga en lata.

163. Piedras para litografiar, piedra pómez, piedras de todas clases y en cualquier forma para moler ó amolar; las refractarias para hornos de fundición, las de destilar y cualesquiera otras semejantes á las indicadas.

164. Pinturas ordinarias preparadas en aceite.

165. Pianos aunque sean mudos.

S.

166. Salitre, sal de nitro y la potasa común y la calcinada.

167. Sanguijuelas.

168. Sardinas prensadas, en aceite, en tomate, ó en cualquiera otra forma.

169. Sebo preparado para bujías esteáricas ó estearina.

170. Soda ó sosa común ó calcinada.

171. Soda ó sosa carbónica cristalizada.

172. Sulfato de hierro ó caparrosa.

173. Sulfato de cobre ó piedra lipes.

T.

174. Telas ó tejidos de alambre de hierro no comprendidos en otras clases y los flejes de alambre.

175. Trementina común de Venecia y la pasta y el extracto de campeche.

V.

176. Veneno para preservar pieles.

177. Vidrios ó cristales planos sin azogar, blancos ó de color.

178. Vinagre común y vinagre empireumático y el orujo de uvas en aguardiente.

179. Vinos de todas clases, en pipas, barriles y barricas, excepto los medicinales.

180. Venteadores de café.

Z.

181. Zumaque en polvo ó en ramo.

Párrafo cuarto.—Corresponden á la cuarta clase, 75 céntimos de bolívar el kilo:

A.

182. Aceite de linaza.

183. Aceite de pescado que no sea de bacalao, aceite de ajonjolí, de sésamo, y de almendras.

184. Aceite de palma y aceite secante ó líquido para pintores.

185. Aceitunas, alcaparras ó alcaparrones.

186. Aceiteras, tallerés, angarillas ó aguaderas y portavinajeras, excepto las que tengan oro ó plata, que corresponden á la octava clase y las de plata alemana ó doradas y plateadas, que corresponden á la sexta.

187. Acero, hierro, cobre, latón ó azófar, estaño, hojalata, metal campanil, bronce, plomo, peltre, zinc, aluminio y nikel manufacturado en cualquiera forma, no comprendida en otras clases, estén ó no pulidos, charolados, estañados ó bronceados, y los hornos para fabricar azúcar.

188. Alambre manufacturado en armaduras para pelucas, en jaulas para pájaros, en armadores ó perchas para vestidos y para sombreros ú otros aparatos semejantes, y también las armaduras de paraguas ó quitasoles.

189. Almendras, avellanas, nueces, maní, castañas, y cualquiera otra fruta seca con cáscara, no especificada.

190. Alambiques y todo otro aparato semejante.

191. Amargo de Siegert.

192. Ajonjolí, alpiste y mijo.

193. Anís en grano, alcarabea, canela, canelón, ajos, cebollas, cominos, clavos, orégano, pimienta y demás especies que sirven para sazonar y condimentar los alimentos.

194. Arañas, bombas, briseras, candelabros, candeleros, fanales, faroles, girándulas, lámparas, linternas, palmatorias, guardabrisas y quinqués, con excepción de los que tengan algo de oro ó plata, que corresponden á la octava clase, y los de plata alemana ó dorados ó plateados que corresponden á la sexta clase, debiendo aforarse en la clase á que corresponden los artículos expresados, todo lo que sea anexo á dichos artículos cuando vengan juntamente con ellos.

195. Árboles llamados de Navidad.

196. Azabache en bruto.

197. Azúcar blanco ó refinado.

B.

198. Balanzas, romanas y pesas de cobre ó que tengan la mayor parte de este metal, inclusive las pesas aunque sean de hierro, si vienen junto con las balanzas y pesos.

199. Baldes, tinas y tobos de madera.

200. Bandas de billar y las bandas ó fajas de telas gruesas enceradas para correas de volantes en los motores de vapor.

201. Bagatelas con todos sus accesorios (juego).

202. Bastisajes ó sean sombreros de fieltro para sombreros sin fular, pelos para sombreros, estuches de papel, cueritos, forros, felpas, viseras para cachuchas y morriones, las cintas de seda ó de algodón, cuando vengan cortadas en pedazos que no excedan de 0,80 m. de largo y todo otro artículo que solo se use en la fabricación de sombreros, como la tela barnizada con goma laca disuelta en alcohol, que se emplea en la fabricación de sombreros de pelo negro y el espíritu alcohólico preparado con la misma gema y los cordones de lana ó de seda de 0,80 m. de largo que también se emplean en dicha fabricación.

203. Betún y crema para calzado y el aceite bituminoso para ennegrecer y suavizar arneses.

204. Billares con todos sus accesorios inclusas las bolas y el paño correspondiente á toda mesa de billar, cuando venga juntamente con los billares.

205. Borra de aceite, de manteca y de cualquiera otra materia grasosa y el bolo arménico.

C.

206. Cajas de maderas, aunque vengan desarmadas ó sean en tablitas para hacerlas y los excusados de loza con sus conexiones de metal y demás accesorios.

207. Canastos, canastillos, cestas, cochecitos para niños y cualesquiera otras piezas de mimbre ó junco, quedando incluidos en esta clasificación los cochecitos para niños, de cualquiera materia que sean, el cañamazo de algodón empapelado para fabricación de sobres y el que se trae con baño de sulfato de cobre.

208. Cartón manufacturado ó preparado para cajas y cajitas ó en cualquiera otra forma, excepto en juguetes para niños, en máscaras y en barajas ó naipes. Las tarjetas en blanco de todos tamaños corresponden á esta cuarta clase.

209. Cebada mondada ó molida.

210. Cebadilla.

211. Cápsulas para cubrir las tapas de botellas.

212. Cepillos ordinarios ó bruzas para bestias y los de cuerno ó ballena para lavar pisos.

213. Cera negra ó amarilla vejetal sin labrar.

214. Cerda ó crin y las telas de cerda que se usan para ahormar vestidos de hombres.

215. Circo de caballitos ó carrousels.

216. Cola ordinaria en pasta ó líquida y colodión para fotografiar.

217. Crudo y coleta cruda número 2, tela ordinaria del mismo nombre que las comprendidas en el número 119 de la tercera clase, pero que ya ha sido más ó menos blanqueada y también la cotonía.

218. Cuchillos de punta ordinarios, con vainas ó sin éllas; los de mango de madera ú otra materia ordinaria para pescadores; los cuchillos grandes y machetes de acero de monte y en general los cuchillos que se emplean para artes y oficios.

219. Charoles y barnices de todas clases.

220. Caucho manufacturado en tubos ó conductos; y en láminas ó bandas para correaje de maquinarias y las arandelas ó anillos de caucho con alma de género.

E.

221. Encerado ó hule para cubrir el piso, para enfardelar y para techos.

222. Espejos de todas clases, armados ó desarmados y lunas azogadas.

223. Esperma de ballena y parafina.

224. Espuma de mar, sustancia que se aplica á la elaboración del pan y los polvos para hornear.

225. Estera, esterilla ó petates para pisos.

226. Esterillas y felpudos de mecates, pintados para mesas.

F.

227. Figuras, adornos y envases para dulce de cualquiera clase que sean, así como los cartuchos de papel dorado, hechos ó á medio hacer, que se traen con el mismo objeto. Cuando los envases para dulces vengan forrados con seda ó terciopelo ó adornados con flores ú otros artículos de clases superiores á éstas, se aforarán en la 6ª clase, como artículos de fantasía.

228. Felpudos ó limpia piés no especificados.

229. Frutas pasadas.

230. Frutas en aguardiente, en almíbar ó en su jugo.

231. Fustes ó armaduras para monturas.

232. Flores artificiales de porcelana.

G.

233. Galletas que tengan mezcla de dulce.

234. Gasolina, bencina ó nafta.

235. Gelatina de todas clases.

H.

236. Harina de papas, de maíz y de centeno.

237. Hilaza ó hilo para zapateros, las cuerdas de cáñamo para riendas con alma de estopa y las hebillas de hierro para uso de los talabarteros, ya sean estañadas, niqueladas ó bronceadas.

238. Hilo grueso de cáñamo ó de pita y los guarales ó cordeles de la misma materia que se emplean en el ramo de pesquería.

239. Hilo acarreto.

240. Hojalata y latón de hierro manufacturado en cualquiera forma no especificada y las piezas de hierro para uso doméstico cuando vengan con tapa de hojalata ó latón.

I.

241. Incienso.

242. Instrumentos para artes y oficios con cabos ó sin ellos, como alicates, buriles, compases, barrenas, cucharas de albañil, escopla, formones y niveles, gurbias, garlopas, azuelas, gullames, leznas, limas, martillos, sierras, serruchos, tenazas y tenacillas, tornos y tornillos de banco.

J.

243. Jabón de piedra, llamado de sastre.

244. Jarabes de todas clases excepto los medicinales, los dulces de todas clases, el azúcar cande y la fécula de arroz aromatizada que se emplea en la fabricación de dulces.

L.

245. Lacre en panes ó en barretas ó zulacre.

246. Lana en bruto y la lona y la loneta cruda de lino ó de algodón.

247. Leche condensada.

248. Libros impresos empastados, con excepción de los mencionados en la octava clase.

249. Loza, imitación de porcelana.

250. Loza de porcelana y de china, en cualquier forma no especificada.

251. Lúpulo y flor de cerveza.

M.

252. Madera manufacturada en cualquier forma, no comprendida en otras clases.

253. Manígrafos.

254. Muebles de hierro y madera.

255. Mármol, jaspe, alabastro, granito y toda otra piedra semejante, labrada ó pulida en cualquier forma no mencionada en otras clases.

256. Maicena.

257. Mechas y torcidos para lámparas y los limpiadores de tubos.

258. Mostaza en grano ó molida.

259. Muebles de madera común, de mimbre, de paja ó junco.

O.

260. Organos ó cualquiera de sus aparatos cuando vengan por separado.

261. Osteina y la oleomargarina.

P.

262. Palitos para hacer fósforos.

263. Pasadores de madera tejidos con hilo de lino.

264. Pasta ó mastic para lustrar y también el que sirve para los tacos de billar.

265. Papel pintado para tapicería, incluso el negro y el papel albuminado.

266. Pasta imitando porcelana, mármol, granito ú otra piedra fina en cualquier forma manufacturada, excepto en juguetes para niños.

267. Papel para cigarrillos no especificados, aun cuando traiga impreso ó litografiado el nombre del fabricante ó de la fábrica para quien viene destinado.

268. Piedras de chispa, piedras de toque ó de pulir ú otras semejantes, no incluídas en otras clases.

269 Pieles sin curtir, no manufacturadas.

270. Palas cuando sean todas de madera.

271. Preparación para soldaduras.
272. Puntas de zuela para tacos de billar.

Q.

273. Quesos de todas clases.

S.

274. Sacos vacíos de cañamazo, de coleta, de crudo ó de otra tela semejante.

275. Salchichones, chorizos, jamones en latas, pescado en lata, conservas alimenticias, hongos secos ó en salsa, harina lacteada y todo otro alimento preparado ó sin prepararse, no incluídos en las clases anteriores, como la pasta glutinada de Buitoni y la fosfatina.

276. Salsas de todas clases y encurtidos en mostaza.
277. Sebo en rama, en pasta ó prensado, y toda grasa ordinaria para hacer jabón.
278. Sifones y máquinas para aguas gaseosas.
279. Suela colorada ó blanca no manufacturada y la suela cáñamo para alpargatas.

T.

280. Taburetes para piano de cualquiera materia que sean.
281. Talco en hoja ó en polvo.
282. Tanza ó hilo de cerda para pescar.
283. Tapaderas de alambre para las viandas.
284. Tapas con coronillas de metal, vidrio, cristal ó porcelana.

285. Telas ó tejidos de algodón, cañamazo, esparto ó lino, para cubrir el suelo, aunque tenga alguna mezcla de lana, y las telas de cerda para forrar muebles.

286. Telas preparadas para retratos y pinturas al óleo y también el esfumino para dibujo.

287. Telas y tejidos ordinarios de cañamazo, lino ó algodón para muebles, manufacturados en cinchones ó en cualquiera otra forma; las rodillas de algodón para uso doméstico, y la cinta de paja para empaquetar.

288. Tacones de madera, con ó sin casquillos de cobre ó hierro.

289. Tiras de género ó de papel estañado para el calzado, de un centímetro de ancho y doce de largo.

290. Tirabotas y tirabuzones.
291. Tiza en panes, en tablitas ó en otra forma para uso en los billares.
292. Trasparentes y celosías para puertas y ventanas.
293. Triquitraques y los fulminantes para cosacos ó tiritos.

294. Tubos ó conductos de goma y las bandas de goma para correajes de maquinarias.

V.

295. Velas de lona, loneta y cotonía para embarcaciones.
296. Velas de sebo.
297. Velocípedos ó bicicletas.

298. Vidrio, cristal manufacturado en cualquier forma, no comprendido en otras clases.

299. Vino cualquiera que sea su clase si se importa en garrafones ó botellas, excepto los medicinales.

Y.

300. Yeso manufacturado en cualquier forma, excepto en juguetes para niños.

Párrafo quinto.—Corresponden á la quinta clase, un bolívar veinticinco céntimos el kilo.

A.

301. Aceite de bacalao, de tártago, los medicinales y cualquiera otro no especificado.

302. Aceites y jabones perfumados.

303. Arsénico.

304. Acido tartárico en polvo.

305. Amoniaco líquido.

306. Aguas de olor para el tocador y para lavar el pelo, como la floridana y otras semejantes, y las aguas para limpiar metales.

307. Aguardiente de todas clases, el brandy ó cognac y sus esencias, el ajenjo, la ginebra y sus esencias hasta 22° Cartier; pasando de este grado se hará la liquidación proporcionalmente. Quedan también incluídos en esta clase los amargos no especificados, como el elíxir amargo de coca.

308. Almendras mondadas.

309. Aparatos ó conformadores para medidas de sombreros.

310. Aparatos de fotografía y los útiles que se emplean para hacerlos, no comprendidos en otras clases.

311. Armaduras ó formas de tela engomada para sombreros, gorras y cachuchas.

312. Argollas ó hebillas forradas en cuero ó zuela.

313. Asentadores de navajas, piedras finas para amolar navajas y también la pasta para afilarlas.

314. Azafrán.

315. Azogue ó mercurio vivo.

B.

316. Baúles, sacos de noche, bolsas y maletas de todas clases para viajes.

317. Botas para cargar vinos, y las bolsas y saquitos de género encerado para remitir muestras de granos al exterior.

318. Bragueros, candelillas ó sondas, suspensorios, hilas para heridas, mangas ó filtros, pesoneras y teteros ó biberones, picos de teteros, mamaderas, émbolos, ventosas, collares anodinos, espátulas, lancetas, retortas, clisobombas, geringas de todas clases y sifones no especificados.

319. Bramante, brin, cotí, dril, doméstico, liencillo, platilla, warandol ó irlanda cruda de lino ó de algodón y toda otra tela cruda semejante, debiendo aforarse en esta clase cualquiera de estas telas aunque tengan listas ó flores de color, siempre que el fondo sea crudo; y la holandilla de hilo, negra ó azul.

320. Brochas y pinceles de todas clases.

C.

321. Cajas de suela para sombreros.

322. Calendarios de todas clases.

323. Cámaras claras ú oscuras para dibujos ó fotografías, y demás aparatos semejantes.

324. Cañamazo de algodón para bordar y el de hilo crudo, similar al punto ordinario que se emplea para mosquiteros.

325. Cápsulas, bolsas ó sacos de papel de cualquier clase y tamaño que sean, para uso de boticarios, estén ó no rotulados.

326. Carey sin manufacturar.

327. Caserillo, coleta blanca, lienzo de rosa, lomo de camello, crea de algodón y la de hilo llamada crea cruda alemana, números 9, 10 y 11; la crehuela rayada ó de cuadros pintada ó sin pintar y toda otra tela semejante á las expresadas, no incluidas en las clases anteriores.

328. Cedazos de alambre de cobre, de cuero, de madera ó de cerda.

329. Cepillos para dientes, el pelo, la ropa, el calzado y para cualquier otro uso, excepto los comprendidos en la 4ª clase.

330. Cera blanca pura ó mezclada sin labrar y la cera mineral.

331. Cerda de jabalí para zapateros.

332. Cola de pescado y cola líquida para pegar zapatos.

333. Colores y pinturas no incluidos en clases anteriores, como azulillo ultramarino y el kalsomine, tierra de varios colores y la pintura preparada en aceite que sirve para esmalte.

334. Corcho en tablas, en tapones ó en cualquiera otra forma.

335. Cordonados para zapatos, las trenzas ordinarias de algodón para taloneras de alpargatas y los cordones y guarales de lino ó de algodón, ya sea que vengan retorcidos ó flojos según el uso á que se destinen siempre que contengan diez hilos ó más en su formación.

336. Cuarzo amatiste.

337. Cubeba.

338. Cortaplumas, navajas, tijeras, chambetas, cuchillos y tenedores, excepto los que tengan mangos de hojilla de oro ó plata que corresponden á la 8ª clase y los que lo tengan de plata alemana ó plateados ó dorados que corresponden á la 6ª clase.

339. Cuerdas y entorchados.

340. Cerveza concentrada ó pectonizada.

341. Corteza de sasafrás y toda otra corteza medicinal.

D.

342. Dril de algodón blanco y de color, el llamado dril casinete de algodón, la franela blanca de algodón, el batán de algodón y la tela felpuda blanca ó cruda que sirve para paños de baño, de mano ó toallas.

343. Drogas, medicinas y productos químicos no incluidos en las clases anteriores, lo mismo que todos los vermífugos y cualquier otro artículo de uso medicinal, como el bicarbonato de soda, el vino de buey, el vino quina Bisteri, la semilla de cardomomo y la planta que lo produce. Y las drogas, medicinas y productos químicos patentados, no comprendidos en otras clases, y la dinamita.

E.

344. Encerados ó hules de cualquier forma, menos los que se empleen para pavimentos, para enfardelar y para techos, incluidos en la 4ª clase.

345. Entretela de algodón.

346. Escobas, escobillas y escobillones de cerda.

347. Esencias y extractos de todas clases no especificados.

348. Esponjas.

349. Estereoscopios, cosmoramas, dioramas, panoramas, linternas mágicas, fonógrafos, grafófonos y todo otro aparato semejante.

F.

350. Farolillos de papel, cuellos, pecheras y puños de papel, inclusos los forrados en géneros y el papel manufacturado, no comprendido en otras clases.

351. Floretes, máscaras, petos y guantes para esgrima.

352. Fósforos de todas clases no especificados, y la pasta de fósforos.

353. Fotografías.

354. Frazadas de algodón.

355. Frazadas de lana blanca, ó con franjas de color y las oscuras de cabrín.

G.

356. Goma laca, resina de copal y toda clase de goma ó resina no especificada en otras clases.

357. Guantes de cerda y también los de esgrima.

358. Glicerina.

H.

359. Hilo común de coser, el hilo flojo para bordar, y el hilo flojo de una hebra simple, propio para tejidos mecánicos.

I.

360. Imán.

361. Imágenes y efigies, que no sean de oro ó plata y los maniquíes mecánicos de tamaño natural.

362. Instrumentos de música y las cajas de música ó cualquiera de sus partes ó accesorios, exceptuándose los órganos y los pianos.

363. Instrumentos de cirugía, de dentistas, y también los de anatomía, de matemáticas y otras ciencias, no incluídos en otras clases.

J.

364. Jabón blanco jaspeado, llamado de Castilla ó de Marsella.

365. Jabón común, polvos de jabón y sal de roca para las bestias.

366. Juegos de ajedrez, de damas, de dominó, de ruleta y otros semejantes, y también las barajas ó naipes de cualquiera clase.

L.

367. Láminas ó estampas de papel.

368. Libros ó libretines en blanco, creyones y carboncitos para dibujar, bultos y portafolios, libros de esqueletos litografiados para libranzas, lápices de todas clases, excepto los de pizarra, goma para borrar, sellos y timbres para cartas, tinta para escribir y polvo de tinta, cuchillos para papel, lapiceros, lacre, obleas, arenilla, plumas de acero, palilleros, tinteros y todo otro artículo de escritorio, con excepción de los sobres para cartas y de los artículos que tengan algo de oro ó plata.

369. Libritos con hojillas de oro ó plata finos ó falsos para dorar ó platear, el bronce en polvo y libritos para broncear.

370. Licoreras vacías ó con licor.

371. Liencillo, brín y doméstico, crudo ó de colores, de hilo ó de algodón.

372. Limadura de hierro.

373. Listados, arabias y guingas de lino ó de algodón ordinarios, entendiéndose como ordinarios los que sólo tengan hasta 13 hilos de urdimbre ó trama en un cuadrado de cinco milímetros.

374. Listones, cañuelas y cenefas ó molduras de madera, pintadas, barnizadas doradas ó plateadas y los alzapaños de madera, ó sean las abrasaderas ó perillas de madera que se usan para recoger las cortinas.

375. Loneta de algodón de color y las trenzas del tejido ordinario de lino, de algodón ó lana de 7 á 15 centímetros de ancho, para cinchas y sobrecinchas.

376. Licores dulces como chericordial, crema de vainilla, de cacao ó de otros semejantes.

M.

377. Madapolán, bretaña, doméstico, matrimonio de algodón, irlanda, crea, elefante, platilla, liencillo, simpático, savaje, holandilla blanca y cualquier otra tela blanca de algodón semejante á las anteriores.

378. Marcos ó cuadros de cualquiera materia que sean, con vidrios ó sin ellos, con estampas, retratos, efigies ó láminas ó sin ellas.

379. Máscaras ó caretas de todas clases.

380. Macarrones, tallarines, fideos, y cualquiera otra pasta de sopa semejante.

381. Medidas de cuero, de tela ó papel, sueltas ó en estuches.

382. Muebles de madera fina, como palisandro, caoba, palo de rosa y nogal; los que tengan forrado el espaldar ó asiento de cerda, lana, algodón ó seda; los de madera ordinaria que estén dorados, y las urnas funerarias de cualquiera clase que sean.

N.

383. Nuez de agallas, nuez-moscada y las flores de nuez moscada llamadas macis.

P.

384. Pantallas de metal, de papel ó de género.

385. Pastillas de goma de cualquiera clase que sean.

386. Perfumería de todas clases y los libros perfumados de Papier poudré.

387. Pergaminos y sus imitaciones de cualquiera forma no comprendidos en otras clases; las telas que sólo se usan para encuadernar libros, la tela de algodón y goma tramada impermeable que se emplea para hacer mantas y sobretodos de invierno, y el fieltro de algodón para máquinas de litografiar.

388. Pesa-licores ó areómetros de todas clases y los alcohómetros.

389. Pinturas, cromos, dibujos, retratos sobre lienzos, madera, papel, piedra ú otra materia; los anuncios litografiados que vienen adheridos á cartones y las tarjetas con paisajes ó figuras en color, propias para bautismo.

390. Papel de seda y el papel de escribir cuando traiga rótulo ó membrete, aun cuando sea para uso particular.

391. Porta-botellas y porta-vasos.

392. Pólvora.

T.

393. Tabaco picado para cigarrillos, pagará además de este derecho 2 bolívares sobre cada kilogramo.

394. Tanino.

395. Té y vainilla.

396. Tinta de China, las de teñir el pelo y cualquiera otra clase de tinta no especificada.

V.

397. Velas de esperma, de parafina, de composición ó estearina y las mechas torcidas para las mismas.

W.

398. Warandol crudo de lino ó de algodón, aunque tengan listas ó flores de color, comprendiéndose en esta clase el que tiene el fondo aplomado ó amarillo claro.

Y.

399. Yesqueros ó yesca y mechas para yesqueros.

Párrafo sexto.—Corresponden á la sexta clase, dos bolívares cincuenta céntimos el kilo:

A.

400. Abalorios, canutillos y cuentas de vidrio, de porcelana, de acero, de madera ó de cualquiera otra materia, excepto las de oro y plata; los adornos para urnas funerarias: los objetos de fantasía de vidrio ó porcelana, cuando vengan guarnecidos de metal dorado ó plateado; las plantas artificiales compuestas de caucho, papel ó género representando palmas, begonias y hojas grandes y los envases para dulces cuando vengan forrados con seda ó terciopelo, ó adornados con flores, ú otros artículos superiores á la 4ª clase.

401. Acero forrado y sin forrar para crinolinas y miriñaques.

402. Alemanisco, bretaña, bramante, cotí, crea, con excepción de la crea cruda alemana números 9, 10 y 11 que corresponden á la 5ª clase, damasco, dril blanco ó de color, estopilla, estrepe, florete, garantido, irlanda, platilla, ruan, el warandol blanco ó de color y cualquiera otra tela semejante, de lino ó mezclada con algodón.

403. Alfileres, agujas, ojetes, horquillas, broches para los vestidos y para el calzado, ganchos de zinc para el calzado, hebillas para los sombreros, para los chalecos, pantalones y para el calzado, excepto las de oro y plata.

404. Alfombras sueltas ó en piezas.

405. Almillas ó guardacamisas, bandas, birretes, calcetas, calzoncillos, pantalones, medias y guarda-corsés de punto de media de algodón y las telas del mismo tejido. Las almillas ó guardacamisas con cuellos y puños ó hechas como para ponérselos postizos pagan este derecho con un recargo de 50 por ciento.

406. Anteojos, espejuelos, gemelos ó binóculos, catalejos; lentes, telescopios y microscopios, excepto los que tengan la guarnición de oro ó de plata, quedando incluidos en esta clase los cristales ó lentes para ellos que vengan por separado.

B.

407. Barba de ballena y sus imitaciones.

408. Badanas y pieles curtidas no manufacturadas, excepto la suela blanca ó colorada que corresponden á la 4ª clase.

409. Barómetros, higrómetros, cronómetros, termómetros, sextantes, octantes ú otros instrumentos semejantes y las brújulas de todas clases.

410. Bastones, látigos, foetes y salvavidas, con excepción de los que tienen estoque ó mecanismo para disparar, que corresponden á la 7ª clase.

411. Botones de todas clases, excepto los de seda, plata ú oro.

412. Bayeta, bayetilla y ratina en piezas ó frazadas y las cobijas hechas de estas telas.

C.

413. Cachimbas, boquillas y pipas para fumar, de ámbar, de porcelana y de cualquiera otra materia, excepto las de oro y plata y las determinadas en la 3ª clase.

414. Cajas conteniendo necesarios de afeitar, costureros, indispensables y necesarios de viaje.

415. Caracoles ó conchitas sueltas ó formando piezas ó adornos.

416. Carteras, tabaqueras, tarjeteras, portamonedas, cigarreras, cajitas para anteojos, fosforeras, albums que no tengan forros de terciopelo, ni dorado ni plateado en la pasta y cualquiera otro artículo semejante, excepto los que tengan algo de oro ó plata.

417. Cera manufacturada en cualquier forma, excepto en juguetes para niños.

418. Colchas, sábanas, mantas, hamacas, cobertores y carpetas para mesa, de lino ó de algodón.

419. Cintas de goma para calzado.

420. Coral en cualquiera forma, excepto cuando venga montado en oro ó plata.

421. Coronas fúnebres y otros adornos funerarios semejantes.

422. Cordón de lino ó de algodón blanco ó de color, retorcido ó flojo que tenga menos de diez hilos en su formación, así como también el hilo torcido en forma de cordón delgado como los llamados de cartas y de coser velas que por su flexibilidad no sea cordel y pueda aplicarse á los tejidos de mano ó en máquinas.

423. Crinolinas, polizones y toda clase de miriñaques y también los cauchos forrados ó sin forrar que se ponen en el interior de los trajes de señora.

424. Cuchillos y tenedores con mangos de plata alemana, ó metal blanco ó plateados ó dorados.

425. Colchones, jergones, almohadas y cojines que no sean de seda, las plumas de

aves para hacerlos, y la tela de alambre manufacturada en la misma forma de los jergones.

426. Cabulleras de algodón para hamacas.

D.

427. Damasco, coquí, bombasí, bordón colchado, cotí, alemanisco, mahón, nanquín, naquinete, estrepe, piqué, rasete, tangep ó lino engomado de algodón, blanco ó de colores, y cualquiera otra tela de algodón, semejante á las expresadas no comprendida en otras clases.

428. Dedales que no sean de oro y plata y los dientes y ojos artificiales.

E.

429. Enaguas, fustanes, dormilonas y túnicos de algodón hechos ó en cortes y las telas de algodón preparadas para enaguas con tiras bordadas ó sin éllas.

430. Efectos de plata alemana ó metal blanco y sus imitaciones, como bandejas azafates, frenos, bozales, espuelas, estribos charnelas, hebillas, arañas, lámparas, candelabros ú otros.

431. Efectos de hierro ú otros metales dorados ó plateados, no incluyéndose los artículos de escritorio que pagarán siempre como de quinta clase aunque estén dorados ó plateados.

432. Estambre en rama y pelo de cabra.

433. Estuches con piecesitas de acero, cobre ú otro metal para bordar, limpiar la dentadura ó las uñas y para dibujos y pinturas.

434. Escobas, escobillas y escobillones de palma, junco ú otra materia vegetal.

F.

435. Fieltro en piezas para gualdrapas.

436. Frazadas de lana ó lana mezclada con algodón, con fondos de color ó de diferentes colores, y las mantas ó cobertores para camas, de lana ó mezclada con algodón también de colores.

G.

437. Géneros ó tejidos para chinelas, excepto los de seda.

438. Goma ó cinta de goma para el calzado.

439. Gutapercha labrada ó sin labrar y los zapatos de goma.

H.

440. Hilo de oro ó de plata falsos, alambrillo, lentejuelas, relumbrón, oropel, hojillas, galones, pasamanería y cualquier otro artículo de oro ó plata falso para bordar ó coser.

441. Hueso, marfil, nácar, azabache y sus imitaciones, carey y sus imitaciones, caucho, goma elástica, láminas de celuloide, asta ó cuerno y talco, manufacturado en cualquiera forma, no especificada en otras clases, y exceptuando también los manufacturados en juguetes para niños que corresponden á la tercera clase y los que tengan algo de oro ó plata, que corresponden á la octava clase.

M.

442. Manteles, paños de mano y servilletas de todas clases.

443. Matrimonio de hilo ó mezclado con algodón.

444. Minuteros ó manecillas, llaves, muellecitos, resortes y otras piezas para el interior de relojes, que no sean de oro ó plata.

P.

445. Pábilo y algodón hilado flojo para pábilo.

446. Pañuelos de algodón, entendiéndose por pañuelo el que no pase de un metro de largo.

447. Papel dorado ó plateado, el estampado á manera de relieve y el pintado para hacer flores.

448. Paraguas, sombrillas y quitasoles, de lana, lino ó de algodón.

449. Perlas y piedras falsas sin montar, ó montadas en cualquier metal que no sea oro ó plata.

450. Polvos de arroz y otros semejantes para el tocador, como los de caracol de Persia calcinado. También corresponden á esta clase las motas de pluma para usar estos polvos.

451. Plata alemana en cualquiera forma no especificada.

452. Plumas de ganso preparadas para limpiar dientes.

453. Plumeros par limpiar.

454. Prendas falsas.

R.

455. Relojes de mesa ó pared, los llamados despertadores, los de agua ó arena y cualquiera otra clase de reloj, excepto los de faldriquera y los introducidos por el Gobierno Nacional para uso público, que están determinados en otras clases.

S. y T.

456. Sombreros, gorros, cascos y pavitas de paja y sus imitaciones, sin ningún adorno.

457. Suela charolada ó de patente no manufacturada.

458. Tabaco hueva, el torcido para mascar y el papel para cigarrillos en bobinas ó en forma de cigarrillos egipcios.

W.

459. Warandol blanco de lino ó mezclado con algodón.

Z.

460. Zarazas, nanzú, calicos, cretonas, carlancanes, brillantinas, listados que tengan más de trece hilos de urdimbre ó trama en un cuadrado de 5 milímetros, popelinas, malvinas, japonesas, lustrillos, percalas de color, y cualquiera otra tela de algodón de color semejante á las indicadas y no mencionada en otras clases, como el merino de algodón y la franela de algodón de color.

Párrafo séptimo.—Corresponden á la séptima clase, 5 bolívares el kilo:

A.

461 Abanicos de todas clases.

462. Abrigos ó sereneras de lana ó mezclada con algodón.

463. Almillas ó guarda camisas de lana ó mezclada con algodón.

B.

464. Bastones con estoque ó con mecanismo para disparar.

465. Bolsas para dinero, de lino ó de algodón.

C.

466. Calcetas, medias, fluecos, borlas, encajes, cintas, bandas, cordones, pasamanería, felpas, gorros, fajas, lazos, charreteras, escarpineas y guantes de lana, ó mezclados con algodón.

467. Calzado en cortes ó sin suela, que no sea de pieles y los felpudos de pieles de carnero.

468. Capelladas de alpargatas.

469. Carpetas, paños y cualquier otro artículo de tejido crochet, menos los de seda.

470. Casullas, bolsas para los corporales, manteles ó frontales, capas pluviales, dalmáticas, estolas, manípulos, paños para cubrir cálices, bandas y demás ornamentos para uso de los sacerdotes y de las iglesias.

471. Cortinas, colgaduras ó mosquiteros, de lino y de algodón.

E.

472. Encajes, tiras bordadas, blondas, embutidos, cintas, bandas, charreteras, borlas, cordones, fluecos, escarpines, fajas, trenzas, guantes y pasamanería de lino ó de algodón.

473. Espadas, sables, puñales y cuchillos finos de monte, trabucos, pistolas, revólveres, escopetas, tercerolas, fusiles, rifles, carabinas y demás armas propias de infantería y de la artillería, así como también los proyectiles, cápsulas y fulminantes ó pistones para el uso de dichas armas, las chimeneas, llaves, cartuchos cargados ó vacíos y todo lo concerniente á las armas blancas y de fuego, y las armas de aire comprimido para tirar al blanco.

F.

474. Fósforos de estrellitas ó fuegos de bengala.

475. Fuegos artificiales.

G.

476. Gualdrapas y sudaderos de todas clases.

M.

477. Medias de lino ó mezcladas con algodón y las de algodón torcido llamadas vulgarmente de hilo de Escocia.

478. Municioneras, polvoreras, pistoneras y bolsas ó sacos para cazadores.

479. Muselinas, crespó de algodón blanco y de color, linó, rengue, bareje, granadinas, organdia, céfiro clarín, dulcesueño, tarlatán, imité, holán batista, batistilla de algodón blanco ó de color, lisa, labrada, calada ó bordada en piezas ó en cortes para vestidos y cualquiera otra tela semejante á las anteriores no comprendida en otras clases.

480. Muselina y batista de lino ó mezclada, cruda ó de otro color, en piezas ó en cortes para vestidos.

P.

481. Pana, panilla, y felpa de algodón, imitación de terciopelo, en piezas ó en cinta.

482. Paño, pañete, casimir, casinete, muselina, raso, punto, franela, lanilla, alepín, alpaca, cambrón, merino, sarga, cúbica, damasco y cualquiera otra tela de lana ó mezclada con algodón, no mencionada en otra clase ó que esté confeccionada en vestidos, pues entonces corresponden á la novena clase.

483. Pañolones, chales, paños y pañoletas de muselina, linó, punto ú otra tela fina de algodón y las telas y tejidos de Ramié, aunque estén mezcladas con algodón.

484. Pañuelos, pañolones, chales, paños, carpetas para mesa, de lana ó mezcladas con algodón, sin adornos ó bordados de seda.

485. Paraguas, paraguitas, quitasoles ó sombrillas de seda ó mezcladas con lana ó algodón.

486. Pieles curtidas manufacturadas en cualquiera forma, no comprendidas en otras clases.

487. Punto ó tul de algodón ó pita y el luto elástico de crespó para sombreros.

S.

488. Sillas de montar, cabezadas, cañoneras ó pistoleras, riendas, cinchas, gruperas, pellones y zaleas de todas clases.

T.

489. Tabaco en rama y los tallos ó palitos de la hoja del tabaco.

Párrafo octavo.—Corresponden á la octava clase, diez bolívares el kilo.

A.

490. Adornos de cabeza y redecillas de todas clases.

C.

491. Cabello ó pelo humano y sus imitaciones, manufacturado ó no.

492. Camisas hechas de algodón sin nada de hilo.

493. Cigarrillos de papel ó de hoja de maíz.

494. Corbatas de algodón, cerda ó lana.

E.

495. Elásticas ó tirantes, corsés, cotillas, guarda-corsés y ligas de todas clases.

496. Enaguas, fustanes, dormilonas, fustansones, fundas de almohadas y túnicos de lino ó mezclado con algodón, excepto los de holán batista ó clarín de lino ó mezclado con algodón que corresponden á la novena clase.

F.

497. Flores y frutas artificiales, no especificadas en otras clases y los materiales para flores, exceptuando el papel pintado para flores comprendido en la 6ª clase.

G.

498. Guantes de piel exceptuando los de esgrima que pertenecen á la 5ª clase.

H.

499. Holán batista, clarín, punto, céfiro, lino, tarlatán, muselina ó cualesquiera otras telas finas de lino ó mezcladas con algodón, preparadas en golgueras, ruchas, gorras de niño, faldelines, manguillos, camisitas ú otras piezas ó adornos no incluidos en otras clases.

L.

500. Libros y albums, cuya pasta contenga terciopelo, seda, nacar, carey, marfil, cuero de Rusia ó filetes ó adornos dorados ó plateados.

P.

501. Pañuelos de lino ó mezclados con algodón.

502. Pastas para libros que vengan separadamente y las postizas para los mismos.

503. Plumas para adornos de sombreros y gorras y sus similares y también los plumeros para los coches fúnebres, cuando vengan separadamente de éstos.

T.

504. Telas ó tejidos de cualquiera materia que estén mezclados ó bordados con plata ú oro fino ó falso, excepto los ornamentos para las iglesias y para los sacerdotes, que corresponden á la 7ª clase.

505. Telas ó tejidos de lana ó mezclados con algodón preparados en mosquiteros, colgaduras, cortinas ú otras piezas que no estén determinadas en las clases anteriores.

506. Tabaco elaborado y preparado en cualquiera forma, no especificado. Corresponden á esta clase los cigarrillos con envoltura de tabaco.

Párrafo noveno.—Corresponden á la novena clase, veinte bolívares el kilo.

C.

507. Camisas hechas de lino y de lana y las de algodón que tengan algo de lino, los pantalones, chaquetas, blusas, chalecos, calzoncillos, paletós, sacos, levitas y cualquiera otra pieza de vestido, hecha de hilo ó de algodón, para hombres, no comprendidas en otras clases.

508. Cuellos, pecheras y puños de lino ó de algodón para hombres y mujeres.

509. Chinchorros de todas clases.

510. Carteles, cartelones y hojas volantes impresas ó litografiadas.

511. Cajetillas para cigarrillos.

512. Calzado hecho y las pieles curtidas preparadas en calzado.

E.

513. Enaguas, fustanes, fustansones, fundas de almohadas y túnicos de holán batista ó clarín de lino ó mezclado con algodón.

514. Etiquetas ó rótulos impresos ó litografiados que no vengan adheridos á ningún objeto y las tarjetas impresas para visitas, tengan ó no dibujos en colores.

J.

515. Joyas, perlas, alhajas, piedras y prendas finas y los artículos de oro ó plata ó los que tengan algo de estos metales, los relojes de faltriquera, de cualquiera materia que sean, las cajitas vacías preparadas para relojes y prendas finas, aunque vengan por separado.

P.

516. Paños, pañete, casimir, raso, punto, franela, alepín, alpaca, cambrón, sarga, cúbica y damasco de lana, ó mezclado con algodón, confeccionados en vestidos para hombres.

S.

517. Seda pura ó mezclada con otra materia y las telas ó tejidos de otras materias que estén mezcladas con seda.

518. Sobres y envelopes hechos ó á medio hacer, de todas clases.

519. Sombreros, gorras, pavas y cachuchas adornadas para señoras y niños.

520. Sombreros de felpa de seda negra, copa alta, llamados de pelo negro, y los demás sombreros de esta forma de cualquiera materia que sean, quedando comprendidos en esta clase, los de resorte, los sombreros en corte, los fieltros fulados y cualquiera otra clase de sombreros hechos ó á medio hacer, exceptuándose solamente los de paja y sus imitaciones.

T.

521. Tarjetas grandes impresas ó litografiadas.

522. Tarlatán, seda, lana, holán batista, clarín, céfiro, lino, muselina y cualquier otra tela de lino ó de algodón confeccionada en vestidos para señoras.

V.

523. Vestidos de lana, algodón ó lino para hombres, excepto los mencionados en otras clases.

Art. 2°. Es sobre el peso bruto que deben cobrarse los derechos establecidos en este arancel.

Art. 3°. Son artículos de libre importación:

1°. Los que se importen por orden del Gobierno Nacional.

2°. Los animales vivos excepto las sanguijuelas.

3°. Los efectos que traigan para su uso particular los ministros públicos extranjeros y los agentes diplomáticos de la República á su regreso á Venezuela.

4°. Los equipajes del uso de los pasajeros con exclusión de los efectos que no hayan sido usados y de los muebles, los cuales pagarán aún siendo usados según la clase á que correspondan con una rebaja proporcionada al desmérito que hayan sufrido con el uso.

Los derechos de los efectos no usados que se traen en los equipajes se recargarán con un 20 por ciento, si vienen de las Antillas, este recargo es además del 30 por ciento adicional.

5°. Hielo cuando se importe por los lugares donde no haya maquinarias establecidas, con autorización del Gobierno, para producirlo, ó cuando aún habiéndolas, no funcionen; el carbón mineral y el que sirve para producir la luz eléctrica de arco, el gas acetileno y el trisulfito de cal.

6°. Los frutos y producciones naturales de Colombia que se introduzcan por la frontera de aquel país, siempre que gocen de igual excepción en aquella República los frutos y producciones de Venezuela.

7°. Muestras de telas en pequeños pedazos, cuyo peso no exceda de 25 kilos y también de papel de tapicería, que no exceda de 0. 50 m. de longitud ó de otros objetos, siempre que por su dimensión ú otras circunstancias, no puedan ofrecerse en venta.

8°. Oro en moneda legítima.

9°. Almas, fondos ó calderas de hierro, parrillas, tambores y juegos de trapiche y los ejes, almas y demás piezas de que se compone.

10°. Arados y rejas de arados ó puyones, azadas, azadones, calabozos, chicuras, chicurones, escaldillas, hachas, palas de hierro, picos, tasies, podaderas con ó sin mango de madera y los machetes de rodar, ordinarios.

11°. Alambre propio para cercas con púas ó en la forma indicada en el cliché comprendido en la resolución de 13 de junio de 1894 y también las grapas con que se fija dicho alambre.

12°. Máquinas para imprenta y los útiles para darle forma á la impresión, como tipos, interlíneas, tinta preparada, inclusive las que emplean los litógrafos, el papel blanco de imprenta sin cola ó goma, y también el grueso para hacer matrices y el metal compuesto de plomo y aluminio que se emplea para imprimir, según el sistema de estereotipia.

13°. Máquinas propias para la agricultura y explotación de minas, telares, aserraderos y fundiciones no especificadas en otras clases y las piezas de respuesto que se introduzcan para los juegos de trapiche y para máquinas proprias para la agricultura.

Art. 4°. Son artículos de prohibida importación:

1°. El aceite de coco.

2°. El almidón.

3°. El añil.

4°. El cacao.

5°. El café.

6°. Las melazas ó miel de azúcar ó de abeja.

7°. La carne salada en tasajo.

8°. La sal.

9°. La raíz de zarzaparrilla.

10°. La moneda de plata, de níquel y de cobre.

11.° Los aparatos para fabricar moneda que no vengan por cuenta de la nación.

Párrafo único. Cuando el Poder Ejecutivo creyese necesario permitir que se introduzca por las Aduanas de la República, algún artículo de prohibida importación, fijará el derecho que deba pagar á su entrada dicho artículo y dará cuenta al Congreso en su próxima reunión.

Art. 5°. Podrá el Poder Ejecutivo prohibir la importación de todas ó algunas piezas de todo género de ropa hecha y de los sombreros de todas clases, gorras, pavitas y cachuchas, ordenadas por aquellas Aduanas de la República, en cuyas respectivas jurisdicciones adquieran las industrias ú oficios correspondientes, la extensión y desarrello necesario al abastecimiento del consumo sin perjuicio de los consumidores.

Art. 6°. Para la importación por las Aduanas de la República, de las armas de fuego gravadas con derechos y de la pólvora, la dinamita, plomo, cápsulas, fulminantes, piedras de chispa, y salitre y cualquiera otra materia explosiva no especificada en esta ley, se necesita permiso previo y orden del Gobierno Nacional.

Párrafo único. Las armas de precisión y todos los elementos de guerra, que sean exclusivamente para parques, solo pueden ser importados por el Gobierno Nacional.

Art. 7°. Cuando un artículo esté determinado, no se atenderá á la materia de que esté compuesto, sino á la clasificación que de él se haya hecho, v. g., los bragueros, geringas, clisobombas, juguetes para niños, máscaras, anteojos, tarjeteras, carteras y otros artículos especificados, pagan el derecho de la clase en que estén incluidos, de cualquiera materia de que están fabricados, excepto solamente cuando sean ó tengan algo de oro ó plata, pues entonces corresponden á la 8ª clase.

Art. 8°. Los bultos que contengan muestras de telas, en pequeños pedazos, y también los de muestras de papel de tapicería que pesen más de 25 kilogramos, pagarán sobre el exceso de 25 kilogramos el derecho de 3ª clase.

Art. 9°. Cuando se introduzcan mercancías ú otros artefactos sujetos al pago de derechos de importación que no sean conocidos en el país ó que no estén comprendidos en este Arancel, ni en resoluciones posteriores, del Ministerio de Hacienda, los introductores deben hacer constar esta circunstancia en sus manifiestos y ocurrir al Gobierno, por medio de una solicitud, informada por la Aduana respectiva, acompañando una muestra del artículo para que se le declare la denominación y clasificación que le corresponda.

Art. 10°. Las máquinas, enseres y demás utensilios para la explotación de minas, sólo están exentos de derechos de importación por una sola vez para cada compañía minera, y las piezas de repuesto que se introduzcan para reemplazar las que ya anteriormente se hayan importado libres, no gozarán de franquicia.

Art. 11°. No serán despachados por las Aduanas, sin previa orden del Ministro de Hacienda, los efectos que gocen de exención de derechos de importación, por virtud de contratos ó de leyes vigentes.

Art. 12°. Los efectos extranjeros no usados que importen en sus equipajes los pasajeros del exterior, deben pagar un 20 por ciento sobre el derecho que tienen señalados en este Arancel.

Art. 13°. Queda autorizado el Poder Ejecutivo para disminuir y suprimir algunos aforos de este Arancel cuando causas imprevistas hagan necesaria esta alteración, dando cuenta al Congreso de las medidas que dicte en tal sentido.

Art. 14°. Los artículos que se introduzcan desarmados, porque de ello sean susceptibles, en un solo bulto ó en bultos distintos, se aforarán en la clase á que corresponda el artículo no desarmado.

Art. 15°. Se deroga la Ley de 10 de octubre de 1900 y todas las Resoluciones Ejecutivas sobre la materia.

Dado en el Palacio Federal Legislativo en Caracas, á 10 de mayo de 1902, año 91° de la Independencia y 44° de la Federación.

Por el Presidente del Congreso:

El Primer Vicepresidente de la Cámara del Senado,

[L. S.] M. TAMAYO PÉREZ.

El Presidente de la Cámara de Diputados,

[L. S.] R. VILLANUEVA MATA.

El Secretario de la Cámara del Senado,

EZEQUIEL GARCÍA.

El Secretario de la Cámara de Diputados,

MARIANO ESPINAL.

Palacio Federal en Caracas, á 19 de mayo de 1902, año 91 de la Independencia y 44 de la Federación.

Ejecútese y cuídese de su ejecución.

[L. S.] CIPRIANO CASTRO.

Refrendado.

El Ministro de Hacienda y Crédito Público.

[L. S.] R. TELLO MENDOZA.

Ministerio de Hacienda y Crédito Público, Caracas: 20 de mayo de 1902.

Este Arancel se pondrá en ejecución desde el día 1° de julio próximo inclusive.

[L. S.] R. TELLO MENDOZA.

CAMBIOS AL ARANCEL.

El Poder Ejecutivo, con fecha 29 de agosto de 1902, ha promulgado el siguiente decreto: Resuelto:

En uso de la autorización que tiene el Poder Ejecutivo por el artículo 13° de la Ley de Arancel de Importación para disminuir algunos aforos, dicho arancel cuando causas imprevistas hagan necesarias esta alteración, el ciudadano Segundo Vicepresidente, Encargado del Ejecutivo Nacional, ha tenido á bien resolver:

Que á contar de esta fecha, cuando se introduzcan por las aduanas de la República, los artículos que á continuación se expresan, se aforen en la 8ª clase arancelaria, á saber:

Las camisas hechas de lino y de lana y las de algodón que tengan algo de lino, los pantalones, chaquetas, blusas, chalecos, calzoncillos, paletós, sacos, levitas y cualquiera otra pieza de vestido hecha de lino ó de algodón, para hombres no comprendida en otras clases.

Los cuellos, pecheras y puños de lino ó de algodón para hombres y mujeres.

Los chinchorros de todas clases.

Las enaguas, fustanes, fustansones, fundas de almohadas, túnicos de holán batista, ó clarín de lino, ó mezclados con algodón.

Las hoyas, perlas, alhajas, piedras y prendas finas, y los artículos de oro ó plata ó los que tengan algo de estos metales, los relojes de faltriquera de cualquiera material que sean, las cajitas vacías preparadas para relojes y prendas finas, aunque vengan por separado.

La seda pura ó mezclada con otra materia y las telas y tejidos de otras materias que estén mezcladas con seda.

Comuníquese á las Aduanas de la República para la uniformidad en el aforo, y publíquese.

Por el Ejecutivo Nacional.

R. TELLO MENDOZA.

PESCA DE PERLAS.

El Ministro de Fomento de los Estados Unidos de Venezuela suficientemente autorizado por el Ejecutivo Federal, y en cumplimiento de la Resolución dictada en esta misma fecha, por una parte, y por la otra el Señor NEMENCIO COATS, apoderado del Señor MARCUS GRÜMBERG, vecino de París y cesionario del Señor SEBASTIÁN CIPRIANI en el contrato que éste celebró con el Gobierno Nacional el 17 de julio de 1900, han convenidò en lo siguiente:

ARTÍCULO PRIMERO. MARCUS GRÜMBERG se compromete:

1°. Á pagar al Fisco Nacional como diez por ciento que le corresponde á éste por el articulo 2° del mencionado contrato, dos mil bolívares mensuales, como patente de industria, y cincuenta bolívares por cada kilogramo de perlas que exporte. La primera de estas sumas sólo se pagará en los meses en que GRÜMBERG ejerza la pesca en virtud de se contrato.

2°. Á pagar al Fisco Nacional el diez por ciento bruto de las ventas que ha hecho hasta esta fecha de las perlas pescadas en ejercicio del contrato.

3°. Á no intentar ninguna clase de reclamaciones por el tiempo en que el contrato ha estado en suspenso, ni por cualquier otro motivo que haya tenido lugar hasta esta fecha; y

4°. Á no emplear en la pesca arrastras y otros aparatos parecidos, pues sólo podrá emplear en la extracción de la madre-perla buzos y aparatos submarinos que no destruyan los ostiales.

ARTÍCULO SEGUNDO. El Ejecutivo Federal acepta en todas sus partes lo estipulado en este convenio.

Hechos dos de un tenor á un sólo efecto en Caracas á cuatro de julio de mil novecientos dos. Año 91° de la Independencia y 44° de la Federación.

ARNALDO MORALES.
NEMENCIO COATS.

BOLETIM MENSAL

DA

SECRETARIA INTERNACIONAL DAS REPUBLICAS AMERICANAS,

União Internacional das Republicas Americanas.

VOL. XIII. OUTUBRO DE 1902. No. 4.

COMMISSÃO PARA O ESTUDO DA PRODUCÇÃO, DISTRIBUIÇÃO E CONSUMO DO CAFÉ.

O 1° do corrente mez de outubro se reuniu na cidade de Nova York, segundo se tinha annunciado nos anteriores numeros do BOLETIM, a commissão mandada organizar em 29 de Janeiro ultimo pela Segunda Conferencia Internacional Americana celebrada na capital do Mexico.

Essa Commissão tem por objeto estudar a producção, distribuição e consumo do café, investigar as causas que têm dado origen á crise por que esta grande industria está actualmente passando, e propor meios praticos que remediem a dita crise permanente ou temporariamente.

As sessões se celebram no edificio da Bolsa do Café (Coffee Exchange) e tudo promette que se conseguirão os resultados a que aspiraram os governos quando determinaram reunir-se para tratar deste importante assumpto.

Estão representadas nesta Conferencia as nações seguintes: Brazil, Costa Rica, a Republica Dominicana, Equador, os Estados Unidos de America, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, o Salvador, Uruguay e Venezuela. Das nações productoras de café só deixam de ter representação Colombia, Cuba e Haiti:

Os delegados que representam as nações acima mencionadas são os seguintes:

Senhor J. F. DE ASSIS-BRASIL, pelo Brazil.

Senhores JOAQUIN BERNARDO CALVO e M. GONZÁLEZ, por Costa Rica.

Senhores F. Leonte Vázquez e I. A. de Araujo y Vasconcellos, pela Republica Dominicana.

Senhor Luis Felipe Caro, por Equador.

Senhores Percy B. O'Sullivan, J. R. Dawley, Jr., e A. A. Mariani, pelos Estados Unidos de America. O ultimo senhor é delegado especial de Porto Rico.

Senhor Antonio Lazo Arriaga, por Guatemala.

Senhor Nicanor Bolet Peraza, por Honduras.

Senhor José F. Godoy, pelo Mexico.

Senhores Corry M. Stadden e D. Román, por Nicaragua.

Senhor E. Schernicow, pelo Salvador.

Senhor L. A. de Herrera, por Uruguay.

Senhores F. de la Madriz e Antonio E. Delfino, por Venezuela.

O Senhor Percy B. O'Sullivan, delegado pelos Estados Unidos de America, foi eleito Presidente da Conferencia.

O Senhor J. F. de Assis-Brasil, delegado pelo Brazil, foi nomeado primeiro vice-presidente, e o Senhor Antonio Lazo Arriaga, delegado por Guatemala, Segundo vice-presidente.

O Senhor Nicolas Veloz Goiticoa, Secretario da Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas, que como Director Interino da mesma, em cumprimento da resolução supra citada da Conferencia Internacional Americana de Mexico, e por ordem do Presidente do Conselho Directivo da mesma Secretaria, acudiu a prestar á Commissão o auxilio que necessitasse, foi nomeado Secretario geral.

O Senhor O'Sullivan, que é tambem Presidente da Bolsa de Café da cidade de Nova York, pronunciou ao inaugurar as sessões o seguinte discurso:

"Senhores Delegados: Fallando, não como um dos Delegados que compõem esta Conferencia, mas como representante da Bolsa, me pareceu opportuno aproveitar-me de tão propicia occasião para dirigir-vos uma palavra de boavinda, em nome da Bolsa. Esta tem sido convertida, nos ultimos annos, em talvez a maior do mundo, tratando em café; e como vos todos sabeis, Nova York se está transformando em um grandissimo mercado, tão extenso, em realidade, que não teimo dizer della, que, como mercado individual, é hoje o porto que distribue mais café pelo mundo inteiro.

"Vos, Senhores, vindes em representação dos interesses do café em toda a America do Sul, e eu não posso menos que expressar-vos, em nome da Bolsa, e no meu proprio, como vosso Presidente, quão grato, quão honroso é para nós, que tenhais dignado acceitar a hospitalidade que nos foi permittido offerecer-vos para os nobres fins desta reunião.

"Facil e naturalmente comprehendereis que o interesse que tem o commercio do café nos Estados Unidos em uma Conferencia deste caracter, differe um tanto do interesse que vos tendes, como representantes dos paizes productores. Por outra parte, assim como as questões de augmento ou diminuição da producção, não nos affectam directamente, eu diria, periphraseando as palavras de um auctor latino, que 'nos todos somos cafeteiros, e nada que concirna ao café pode ser-nos desconhecido.'

"Nos somos homens de coração, todos os Americanos. Qualquer cousa que vos ligue mais estreitamente comnosco merece nossa sympathia. Desejavamos vivamente a celebração desta Conferencia, pois todas as Republicas somos irmãs, desde Mexico e a America Central até Argentina. Tanto o gremio do café, em sua politica commercial, como o Governo dos Estados Unidos desejam ver estreitar-se nossa união. Sob o ponto de vista de nações independentes, a politica não entra para nada em nossas considerações, si bem por outra parte politicamente deveria reinar entre nos o espirito de fraternidade que só o nome de America implica.

"Desejo dizer, em nome da Bolsa, que nos regosijamos com vossa presença entre nos, e que nos agradará poder extender-vos quantas attenções estejam ao nosso alcance. Com tal fim, e immediatamente depois da sessão, o encarregado principal obsequiará cada membro com uma tarjeta que lhes dará, entre outros privilegios, o de visitar a Bolsa mesma, e assim, não estando em sessão o Congresso, serão admittidos na Sala da Bolsa, e poderão obter noticias do mercado de café. Tudo quanto o pessoal pode fazer ou eu posso fazer pelo Congresso, ou membros individuaes delle, será feito com a maior satisfacção.

"Senhores, sois bemvindos em Nova York ás Salas da Bolsa do Café da cidade de Nova York."

A este discurso contestou, por encargo de seus collegas e em seu nome, o Senhor Antonio Lazo Arriaga, Delegado por Guatemala, com o seguinte discurso:

"Senhor Presidente: A mim cabe a honra de contestar as eloquentes palavras de boavinda que vos dignastes dirigir aos Delegados do Congresso Americano, que celebram esta interessante, quão pratica Conferencia sobre o café. Devido a contratempos no serviço ferro-viario não se acha presente o meu distincto collega o Ministro do Brazil, quem vos teria contestado de uma maneira, sem duvida, mais adequada.

"Em nome dos membros e representantes das nações latino-americanas reunidos aqui hoje, cumpro o dever de dar-vos as graças, assim como á Bolsa do Café, por vossas benevolas palavras de boavinda, por vosso amavel offerecimento de conceder-nos os apreciaveis privilegios revestidos na Bolsa do Café de Nova York, a mais importante do mundo, e que nos consta ser muito grande.

"Mencionais um ponto, senhor, no qual sinto dizer que não estou de accordo com vossas ideas, e desculpae-me a franqueza. Sempre me dará prazer estar de accordo com vossos pensamentos, porque não duvido que todas vossas indicações serão muito importantes e muito valiosas para esta Conferencia. Dissestes que os interesses dos Estados Unidos nesta Conferencia sejam, talvez, um pouco differentes dos dois paizes productores. Espero que descobrireis aqui que nossos interesses são os mesmos. Não existe differença entre elles. Tudo quanto os Estados Unidos possam fazer neste assumpto redundará em sua propria vantagem, como redundará na nossa. Si assim fôr, eu me regosijarei de tão feliz resultado.

"Em nome de meus collegas, agradeço vos e á Bolsa do Café por vosso benevolo acolhimento e vossa hospitalidade."

A segunda reunião da Conferencia effectuou-se no dia 3 de Outubro, e nella se organizaram as seguintes commissões:

Commissão de producção.—Senhores F. DE LA MADRIZ, J. A. DE ARAUJO É VASCONCELLOS, e ANTONIO MARIANI.

Commissão de distribuição.—Senhores JOAQUIN BERNARDO CALVO, ANTONIO E. DELFINO, e CORRY M. STADDEN.

Commissão de consumo.—Senhores MANUEL GONZÁLEZ, NICANOR BOLET PERAZA, e E. SCHERNICOW.

Commissão para estudar as causas da crise e os meios practicos de remedial-a ou diminuil-a.—Senhores J. F. DE ASSIS-BRASIL, ANTONIO LAZO ARRIAGA, F. LEMTE VÁSQUEZ, e D. ROMÁN.

Commissão de Conferencias futuras.—Senhores L. A. DE HERVERA, JOSÉ F. GODOY, e J. R. DAWLEY.

O programma da Commissão de produccçao comprehende entre outras cousas o seguinte: Organização de dados estatisticos sobre as terras em que cresce o cafeeiro e sua producção média; estudos sobre os cafezaes; seu governo, a duração das plantações; as colheitas, as machinas em uso, os trabalhadores que se empregam, suas condições de raça e posição social, seus salarios, seu methodo de vida e as condições favoraveis ou adversas que têm influido no passado e podem influir no futuro na producção do café.

O programma para a Commissão de distribuição abrange o estudo dos meios de transporte do café, e seu custo desde os cafezaes até os portos de mar, e desde estes até seus respectivos destinos no estrangeiro. Aqui entra o estudo dos premios, das facilidades para o trafico, os agentes intermediarios que se necessitem, os direitos e impostos de toda classe sobre o café, etc.

No programma da Commissão de consumo está comprehendido o estudo das condições especiaes em que se encontra o café nos grandes mercados; quaes são os methodos usados para determinar as qualidades; quaes destas gozam de maior popularidade; que systemas podem ser empregados para abrir mercados ao café; que circumstancias affectam o consumo deste artigo em cada um dos principaes mercados; que effeito pode ter a legislação sanitaria no consumo do café e das outras bebidas que com elle rivalizem, etc.

Ao considerar a producção excessiva, haverá que determinar por que meios poderá ser evitada; e si devem, ou não, eliminar as qualidades inferiores, e como e de que maneira.

Quanto ao consumo do café, haverá que averiguar si ha modo de augmental-o e por que meios e que é o que se deve fazer para supprimir monopolios, celebrar tratados de commercio, etc.

Nesta segunda sessão, o Senhor JOAQUIN BERNARDO CALVO, delegado por Costa Rica, em seu nome e no de seu collega o Senhor M. GONZALES, delegado pela mesma Republica, deu leitura a um documento preparado em seu paiz por uma commissão de peritos que diz como segue:

"INDICAÇÕES.

"*Eliminação das classes inferiores de café.*

"Ainda que a maior parte do café exportado por Costa Rica é de classe fina, nada conviria melhor a nossos interesses que a eliminação das classes inferiores, mas a cremos impracticavel: 1° porque ella teria como consequencia a suppressão de cultivos em varias regiões onde a qualidade natural do grão é inferior.

"2°. Porque é justamente dessas classes que se prové a classe pobre, os exercitos, a marinha e demais consumidores que formam a grande maioria em todos os paizes consumidores. Ficaria reduzido o café á condição de artigo de luxo, que é justamente a tendencia que ha que combater, pois indubitavelmente é da popularização do consumo que o grão alcançará os melhores resultados. A suppressão das classes inferiores seria, portanto, contraria ao objecto primordial da Conferencia.

"*Meios praticos de augmentar o consumo.*

"Entre os principaes, se podem estudar os seguintes:

"4°. Sujeitar a impostos municipaes, a venda do café adulterado ou prohibir por completo essa venda por meio de multas.

"Acontece nas quatro quintas partes dos paizes de consumo que o consumidor não obtem ao retalho o grão puro, mas misturado com substancias estranhas que lhe fazem perder não só suas condições de sabor e aroma, mas que até o convertem em uma bebida mal sã que nada tem que ver com o café. Logares ha em que se faz passar por café as farinhas torradas de milho, de cevada e de ervilhas e outros em que a cubiça dos vendedores chega ao extremo de misturar a escassas porções do grão, pós de ladrilho e residuos de outras substancias mineraes. O café puro, bem torrado e de boa preparação, é agradavel ao gosto do consumidor, chegando em pouco tempo a convertir-se em uma necessidade. Este é o resultado que devemos conseguir, si queremos que o consumo augmente em proporção talvez maior que a producção.

"2. Conseguir dos governos o estabelecimento do uso regulamentario do café no exercito e armada, como bebida estimulante propria para resistir as fadigas do serviço e como uma das substancias de immensos beneficios para oppor-se aos effeitos dos grandes calores.

"3. Fazer propaganda medica do café como um dos agentes mais efficazes contra o alcoolismo, problema de altissima importancia que têm em solução os governos do mundo inteiro, e os esforços civilizadores das sociedades de temperança se veriam secundados vantajosamente pelo uso do café. Os effeitos da cafeina sobre o systema nervoso, sao considerados como de immediato bom resultado para desvanecer os causados pelo alcool. Em Costa Rica, ninguem ignora esse systema curativo, e no que primeiro se pensa ao ver um individuo embriagado, é em proporcionar-lhe uma dose de café negro e forte que em pouco tempo terá o effeito de restituir-lhe o uso de suas faculdades mentaes embotadas pelo alcool. Só essa propriedade do café, demonstrada por auctoridades medicas reconhecidas, bastaria para dar grande credito a seu consumo e seria razão de grande peso para prohibir a adulteração do grão.

4. Suppressão ou reducção consideravel dos direitos aduaneiros de importação que varios paizes consumidores têm estabelecido em suas tarifas. Como consequencia, suppressão ou reducção consideravel dos impostos municipaes. O café, dadas suas condições hygienicas e therapeuticas, pode ser considerado como um artigo de necessidade, dos que favorece o systema de livre importação. Não é preciso fazer um grande esforço para convencer-se disto. A preoccupação antiga de julgar o café como artigo de luxo ou como droga, está desacreditada pela pratica; é nas pharmacias onde menos se vende o grão, e seu baixo preço alcançado nos ultimos cinco annos, demonstra que está em condições de chegar a todos os lares, ao alcance de todas as fortunas.

" Não seria possivel cohonestar hoje uma imposição aduaneira senão pelos paizes productores, como medida proteccionista. A Hespanha, por exemplo, não tem já razão alguma para manter por mais tempo sua tarifa a este respeito, posto que tem perdido suas colonias productoras desse grão. Em iguaes condições se encontram outras nações e é preciso que façam esforços para eliminar de suas tarifas os impostos sobre o café.

"5. Estabelecimento de casas para a venda de café puro nos paizes de pouco consumo, com fundos e elementos proporcionados a *pro rata* pelos paizes productores. Cada vez que se tem levado á pratica esse systema, o resultado immediato não tardou em fazer-se sentir. Nas exposições de Chicago, Atlanta, Buffalo, Paris, etc., alguns productores estabeleceram botequins de café para dar a conhecer seu producto e o resultado sempre foi muito satisfactorio. A pratica nos ensina que esse é o caminho que deve ser seguido sem vacillações. Deve-se buscar os centros de pouco consumo e fazer conhecer a bebida pelos que apenas têm noticia della. Russia, Suecia e Noruega, Dinamarca, grande parte da Allemanha, etc., são campos inexplorados como mercados para o café. Nestes centros de propaganda é preciso pôr á venda essencias preparadas de uso immediato e ensinar praticamente os systemas de torrefacção e destillação que dão os melhores resultados. Deste modo se evitará para o futuro o uso de adulterações nocivas ao credito do artigo.

"6. Tratados de commercio encaminhados para proteger a industria do café. Tão extensa como importante é esta suggestão que nos contentaremos com enuncial-a como base de discussão.

"7. Venda do café em hasta publica. As vendas que se effectuam de mão a mão, como nos Estados Unidos têm grandes desvantagens que será difficil pôr em evidencia. Não existe inspecção official alguma nas operações, e o productor está na necessidade de confiar unicamente na boa fê do seu agente, que si bem na maior parte dos casos é honesto, acontece e não com pouca frequencia, que se converte em simples explorador de seu commettente, quem engana, fazendo um dobre prejuizo, pois não sómente o despoja de um bem que lhe pertence, mas que leva ao animo dos demais productores uma natural desconfiança com respeito á bondade do mercado, o que exerce má influencia na exportação da colheita subsequente. Sem grande esforço poderá chegar-se a maiores conclusões que demonstram a conveniencia do systema de vendas em hasta publica.

"FEDERICO TINOCO.
"JAIME CARRANZA.
"MANUEL MONTEALEGRE.
"JUAN FRANCISCO ECHEVERRÍA.
"MANUEL GONZALEZ.
"JOSÉ DURÁN.
"MARIANO CARAZO."

A terceira sessão realizou-se no dia 8 de Outubro. Nella foram apresentados o relatorio da Commissão de consumo e o da commissão nomeada para investigar as causas da crise que actualmente atravessa a industria do café.

No primeiro relatorio se submettem as recommendações que seguem:

"1ª. Que se solicite de todos os governos a adopção de medidas para fazer obrigatorio o uso de café puro em seus exercitos e armadas.

2ª Que se solicite dos governos dos paizes productores de café, que fundem, tão prompto como fôr possivel, nos paizes e localidades onde agora não se consome o café, estabelecimentos destinados a fazel-o conhecer.

3ª Que se solicite de todos os governos a prohibição da venda do café adulterado e dos substitutos do café que se vendem sob seu nome; e que em caso de que a prohibição não possa fazer-se, se imponham fortes direitos sobre estes artigos.

No segundo relatorio se recommenda que os paizes productores do café estabeleçam em suas respectivas tarifas direitos differenciaes sobre as mercadorias procedentes de paizes consumidores, em proporção aos impostos a que alli está sujeita a importação do café.

BULLETIN MENSUEL

DU

BUREAU INTERNATIONAL DES RÉPUBLIQUES AMÉRICAINES,

Union Internationale des Républiques Américaines.

VOL. XIII. OCTOBRE 1902. No. 4.

CONFÉRENCE AYANT POUR BUT D'ÉTUDIER LA PRODUCTION, LA DISTRIBUTION ET LA CONSOMMATION DU CAFÉ.

La Conférence Internationale, convoquée pour étudier la production, la distribution et la consommation du café dans le monde entier, a tenu sa première séance le 1er octobre 1901, dans le Coffee Exchange Building à New-York. Cette Conférence, qui est sous les auspices du Bureau International des Républiques Américaines, est le résultat d'une des décisions prises à la Seconde Conférence Internationale des différentes contrées de l'Amérique qui a eu lieu au mois de novembre dernier dans la ville de Mexico.

Les différents pays de l'Amérique du Centre et du Sud qui produisent le café, les Etats-Unis et le Mexique sont représentés dans la Conférence par les 18 délégués suivants:

Brésil, Monsieur J. F. DE ASSIS BRASIL.

Costa Rica, MM. J. B. CALVO ET M. GONZALEZ.

République Dominicaine, MM. F. LEONTE VÁSQUEZ et J. A. DE ARANJO E VASCONCELLOS.

Salvador, Monsieur E. SCHERNIKOW.

Equateur, Monsieur L. F. CARBO.

Guatémala, Monsieur A. LAZO ARRIAGA.

Honduras, Monsieur N. BOLET PERAZA.

Mexique, Monsieur L. F. GODOY.

Nicaragua, MM. PERCY B. STADDEN et D. ROMÁN.

Etats-Unis, MM. PERCY B. O'SULLIVAN et T. R. DAWLEY, Jr.

Puerto Rico, Monsieur A. Mariani.

Uruguay, Monsieur L. A. de Herreira.

Vénézuéla, MM. F. de la Madriz et Antonio E. Delfino.

La réunion du 1er octobre a été consacrée à l'organisation et à la nomination de comités pour entreprendre les travaux futurs.

M. Percy B. O'Sullivan, de la Bourse de café de New-York, qui a présidé cette réunion, a prononcé le discours de bienvenue auquel Monsieur Lazo Arriaga, Ministre du Guatémala aux Etats-Unis, a répondu de la part des délégués.

On a procédé à l'élection des members du comité. Ont été élus: Président, Monsieur P. B. O'Sullivan; vice-Présidents, Monsieur J. F. de Assis Brasil, délégué du Brésil, et Monsieur Antonio Lazo Arriaga; Secrétaire Général, Monsieur Nicolas Veloz Goiticoa.

A la seconde réunion de la Conférence, qui a eu lieu le 3 octobre, on a décidé la nomination de plusieurs comités afin de faciliter le travail en cours.

Voici le personnel des comités:

Comité de la production.—F. de la Madriz, Vénézuéla; J. A. de Aranjo e Vasconcellos, République Dominicaine, et Antonio Mariani, Puerto Rico.

Comité de distribution.—J. B. Calvo, Costa Rica; Antonio E. Delfino, Vénézuéla, et Corry M. Stadden, Nicaragua.

Comité de consommation.—Manuel Gonzalez, Costa Rica; N. Bolet Peraza, Honduras, et E. E. Schernikow, Salvador.

Comité pour étudier les causes de la crise et trouver les moyens pratiques de la diminuer ou de l'empêcher.—J. F. de Assis Brasil, Brésil; A. Lazo Arriaga, Guatémala; F. Leonte Vásques, République Dominicaine, et D. Román, Nicaragua.

Comité de conférences futures.—L. A. de Herrera, Uruguay; J. F. Godoy, Mexique, et T. R. Dawley, Jr., Etats-Unis.

RÉPUBLIQUE ARGENTINE.

NOUVEAU MINISTÈRE.

Le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères des Etats-Unis a transmis au Bureau International des Républiques Américaines les noms des différents ministres composant le nouveau cabinet du Président de la République Argentine, tels qu'ils ont été envoyés au Ministère par le Ministre des Etats-Unis à Buenos Ayres:

Ministre de l'Intérieur, le Docteur Joaquin V. Gonzales;

Ministre des Relations Extérieures et du Culte, le Docteur Luis M. Drago;

Ministre de Hacienda, Señor Marco Avellaneda;

Ministre de la Justice et de l'Instruction Publique, le Docteur JUAN R. FERNANDEZ;
Ministre de la Guerre, le Colonel PABLE RICCHERI;
Ministre de la Marine, le Capitaine ONOFRE BATBEDER;
Ministre des Travaux Publics, le Docteur EMILIO CIVIT;
Ministre de l'Agriculture, le Docteur WENCESLAO ESCALANTE.

CHILI.

L'INDUSTRIE MINÉRALE DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE.

"L'Engineering and Mining Journal," du 27 Septembre 1902, fait connaître, dans un article au sujet de la richesse minérale du Chili, qu'il y a peu de Républiques sud-américaines pouvant égaler le Chili sous le rapport de l'importance de leurs industries minières. Dans la production du nitrate de soude, le Chili occupe la première place de tous les pays du monde, aucun autre pays ne produisant ce minerai précieux en quantités suffisantes pour le livrer au commerce. L'industrie est entre les mains d'un groupe de producteurs et se concentre dans les provinces du Nord, s'étendant depuis Jazpampa à Lagunas, et de là de Tocapilla à Tallal, les mines les plus importantes se trouvant dans la province de Tarapaca.

L'exploitation des métaux augmente, bien que la baisse dans les prix de l'argent et de cuivre sur le marché ait entravé la production de l'année passée. Le Chili occupe la seconde place parmi les pays producteurs d'argent de l'Amérique du Sud.

Les principales mines sont situées dans le district de Caracoles dans l'intérieur à 150 milles d'Antofagasta. Le système des bails est en usage, les locataires payent au propriétaire du terrain, une prime de 15 à 30 pour cent sur la valeur nette en déduisant les dépenses d'exploitation.

Il y a de grands établissements pour la fonte de l'argent et du plomb à Antofagasta, dont l'un, qui est situé dans le faubourg de Bella Vista, appartient à la fonderie de la Compagnie d'Antofagasta, et l'autre, se trouvant à Playa Blanca, appartient à la Compañía de minas de Huanchaca. Des capitalistes américains et français sont intéressés dans la Compagnie de Huanchaca.

Le plus grand centre de l'exploitation des mines de cuivre est situé dans les provinces de Coquimbo et d'Atacama, où les capitaux anglais placés dans ces mines sont considérables. Le Chili vient en troisième lieu parmi les pays producteurs du cuivre. Dans le nord du Chili, dans la province d'Antofagasta surtout, la Compagnie Borax Consolidated—corporation anglaise qui a obtenu les principales concessions—exploite des dépôts de borate de calcium d'une grande étendue.

On exploite des mines de manganèse dans les provinces de Coquimbo et d'Atacama, et les exportations annuelles atteignent le chiffre de 20,000 à 25,000 tonnes. Le mineral fournit en moyenne 50 pour cent de manganèse, et contient environ 10 pour cent de silice et à peine 0.1 pour cent de phosphore.

CONCOURS POUR NOUVEAUX TIMBRES-POSTE.

Le Gouvernement chilien a ouvert un concours pour le dessin des nouveaux timbres-poste qu'il se propose d'émettre prochainement.

Les projets devront parvenir à Santiago au plus tard le 15 novembre prochain.

COLOMBIE.

MODIFICATIONS DOUANIÈRES.

Décret No. 722 du 1er mai 1902, apportant des modifications aux droits d'exportation.

[Diario oficial du 13 mai 1902.]

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Art. 6. Les droits établis dans le décret No. 495 du 30 avril 1901 seront perçus comme ci-après:

L'or, l'argent et le platine en barres contrôlées acquitteront un droit de 5 pour cent de la valeur déterminée dans le certificat de fonte et d'essai.

L'or en poudre, le platine et l'argent non contrôlés, ainsi que l'or et le platine en articles de bijouterie, espèces monnayées ou autrement manufacturés, acquitteront 5 pour cent de la valeur pour laquelle ils ont été assurés.

Le minerai d'or et d'argent acquittera 3 pour cent de la valeur pour laquelle il a été assuré.

A défaut de certificat de contrôle ou de police d'assurance, l'or acquittera $0.05, le platine $0.04, l'argent $0.02 par gramme et le minerai brut $5 par tonne.

Art. 7. Les impôts et droits visés par le présent décret devront être payés dans les administrations départementales des finances respectives ou à la trésorerie générale de la République. La première annuité devra être perçue le 1er juin de l'année courante.

Art. 8. Sont modifiés * * * l'article 2 du décret No. 495 du 30 avril 1901 et abrogées toutes dispositions legales contraires au présent décret.

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CUBA.

CHEMINS DE FER DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE.

Tout le système des voies ferrées de l'île de Cuba, d'après les statistiques publiées dans le "Star et Herald" de Panama, est évalué à $70,000,000. La longueur totale des 124 lignes comprises dans cette estimation est de 2,000 milles. Dix-sept de ces lignes seulement sont ouvertes au trafic des voyageurs et des marchandises en général et le reste est exclusivement affecté au transport de la canne à sucre aux fabriques.

Sir **William Van Horne** et ses associés du chemin de fer central de Cuba ont entrepris la construction d'une ligne nouvelle qui mettra en communication Santa Clara avec la ligne de la Havane à Cienfuegos, changeant ainsi le système des chemins de fer de l'île, ouvrant des communications avec la ville de Nipe, le meilleur port du littoral cubain at préparant pour une culture lucrative une superficie de terrains évaluée à 10,000,000 d'acres, soit environ un tiers de la superficie totale de l'île.

On peut aller de Nipe à New-York en deux jours et demi par des vapeurs d'une vitesse moyenne. Les trains venant de l'intérieur, correspondant avec les vapeurs qui y feront escale, apporteront des légumes frais, des fraises et d'autres petits fruits.

Le prix des places dans les chemins de fer varie de 60 centimes par mille en première classe à 25 centimes en seconde classe et le tarif des marchandises est à l'avenant.

RÉPUBLIQUE DOMINICAINE.

MODIFICATIONS DOUANIÈRES.

Loi du 9 avril 1902, promulguée le 17 du même mois, abrogeant la loi du 26 juin 1901 et modifiant les droits applicables à certaines marchandises.

[Gaceta oficial du 19 avril 1902.]

Article 1er. Est abrogée la loi du 26 juin 1901.

Art. 2. Sont portés au double les droits applicables aux produits suivants: eaux-de-vie, brandy, bière, liqueurs et vins de toute sorte.

Art. 3. Sont modifiés comme ci-après les droits applicables aux marchandises suivantes:

		Pesos.
Vermicelles ou pâtes alimentaires	quintal	4.00
Allumettes en boîtes de 60 allumettes	grosse	1.00
Pétrole	gallon	.15
Bougies stéariques	quintal	8.00

		Pesos.
Tissu de coton blanc, madapolam, nankin (*blanquin*), toile de Bogota (*bogotana*), ordinaires, ayant en largeur:		
Jusqu'à 24–25 pouces	yard	.05
Jusqu'à 30 pouces	id	.06
Jusqu'à 36 pouces	id	.07
De plus grande largeur (un centavo d'augmentation par chaque 5 pouces).		
Tissu de coton jaune ou toile de ménage, écru, dit *liencillo*, ayant en largeur:		
Jusqu'à 24–25 pouces	yard	.05
Jusqu'à 30 pouces	id	.06
Jusqu'à 36 pouces	id	.07
De plus grande largeur (un *centavo* d'augmentation par chaque 5 pouces).		
Tissu de coton jaune, croisé, ayant en largeur:		
Jusqu'à 24–25 pouces	yard	.06
Jusqu'à 30 pouces	id	.07
Jusqu'à 36 pouces	id	.08
Espadrilles	douzaine	1.50
Boutons en os, bois ou composition	grosse	1.00
En porcelaine, petits, pour chemises	grande grosse	.75
En nacre, moyens et grands	id	3.00
Pipes en faïence, bois ou porcelaine	douzaine	1.00
Couteaux pour la campagne, avec ou sans pointe, de grandeurs assorties	id	1.00
Drill américain, bleu ou d'autres couleurs, connu sous le nom de *Denims*, *Pearl River* et analogues, *Amoskrag* et analogues, ayant en largeur 30 pouces	yard	.10
Drill de coton, blanc ou de couleur, ayant en largeur jusqu'à 30 pouces	id	.10
Linon de coton, blanc ou de couleur, dit *Victoria* et *Obispo*, fin	id	.10
Linon de coton, blanc ou de couleur, dit *Victoria* et *Obispo* demi-fin	id	.06
Linon de coton, blanc ou de couleur, dit *Victoria* et *Obispo*, ordinaire	id	.04
Fil en bobines:		
Mesurant 300 yards	grosse	3.00
Mesurant 200 yards	id	2.00
Mesurant 100 yards	id	1.50
Tissus à raies de coton, mesurant en largeur:		
Jusqu'à 24–25 pouces	yard	.06
Jusqu'à 30 pouces	id	.07
Jusqu'à 36 pouces	id	.08
Percale de couleur, ordinaire, dite *prusiana*, mesurant en largeur:		
Jusqu'à 24–25 pouces	id	.06
Jusqu'à 28–29 pouces	id	.07
Jusqu'à 31–32 pouces	id	.08
Jusqu'à 35–36 pouces	id	.09
Mousselines de coton, ordinaires, mesurant en largeur:		
Jusqu'à 24–25 pouces	id	.06
Jusqu'à 28–29 pouces	id	.07
Jusqu'à 31–32 pouces	id	.08
Jusqu'à 35–36 pouces	id	.09
Chapeaux en feutre ou drap:		
Fins	douzaine	12.00
Demi-fins	id	8.00
Ordinaires	id	5.00

Les chapeaux d'enfants acquitteront la moitié du droit selon l'espèce.

Art. 4. Seront admises en franchise les huiles de foie de morue et leurs préparations.

Art. 5. Acquitteront un droit fixe les articles suivants:

		Pesos.
Riz	quintal	1.00
Lait condensé	id	5.00
Savon ordinaire	id	.55

Art. 6. La présente loi envoyée au Pouvoir Exécutif aux termes de la Constitution, sera applicable trente jours après la date de sa publication pour les provenances européennes et vingt jours après cette même date pour les autres provenances.

ÉTATS-UNIS.

COMMERCE AVEC L'AMÉRIQUE LATINE.

IMPORTATIONS ET EXPORTATIONS.

On trouvera à la page 1078 le dernier rapport du commerce entre les États-Unis et l'Amérique latine, extrait de la compilation faite par le Bureau des Statistiques du Ministère des Finances. Le rapport a trait au mois d'août 1902 et donne un tableau comparatif de ce mois avec le mois correspondant de l'année 1901. Il donne aussi un tableau des huit mois finissant au mois d'août en les comparant avec la période correspondante de l'année précédente. On sait que les chiffres des différents bureaux de douane montrant les importations et les exportations pour un mois quelconque ne sont reçus au Ministère des Finances que le 20 du mois suivant, et qu'il faut un certain temps pour les compiler et les faire imprimer de sorte que les résultats pour le mois d'août ne peuvent être publiés avant le mois d'octobre.

BLÉ POUR LA FABRICATION DE LA PÂTE DE MACARONI.

Dans le Bulletin Mensuel du mois de juin 1901, on a parlé de l'intention qu'avait le Ministre de l'Agriculture de développer la production du blé connu sous le nom de "blé pour le macaroni." Des essais ont été faits en vue de découvrir les régions qui conviennent le mieux à cette culture spéciale. D'après le Chef de Bureau des céréales on constate comme résultat de l'encouragement donnée à cette industrie, une production de plus de 1,000,000 de boisseaux de ce blé pour l'année actuelle indiquant une récolte de 5,000,000 de boisseaux au moins pour l'année prochaine. La récolte de 1902 a été 20 fois plus grande que celle de l'année précédente, et malgré l'augmentation énorme dans la superficie consacrée à sa culture il faudra encore quelque temps pour que la production suffise à la consommation nationale.

Selon les statistiques pour l°année fiscale de 1902, les importations de macaroni s'élèvent à 20,000,000 de livres, par conséquent on estime qu'il faudrait quatre ou cinq ans au moins avant que la production du blé pour le macaroni fût assez considérable pour permettre son exportation. La qualité de ce blé cultivé aux Etats-Unis égale celle du produit étranger, le Ministère ayant obtenu de la semence originaire de la Russie orientale; il a aussi importé quelques variétés de ce grain de la Sibérie et de l'Algérie. Les bénéfices résultant de la culture de ce blé proviennent de la plus grande production par acre, puisque les prix par boisseau sont à peu près les mêmes que pour le blé ordinaire. Pendant les trois dernières années la moyenne de la récolte s'est élevée de 20 à 25 boisseaux par acre, le grain étant deux fois plus gros que celui des autres principales variétés de blé et le nombre de tiges par plante étant de beaucoup plus grand.

Un fait important ayant rapport à ce genre de blé est qu'on peut le cultiver dans les régions où le blé destiné à faire de la farine ne croît pas avec succès.

Il n'exige que très peu d'humidité et c'est le climat sec qui lui convient le mieux. Les Etats du Dakota du Nord et du Dakota du Sud sont les principaux états producteurs, et on commence à le cultiver avec succès dans les régions sèches du Texas. Les grains de ce blé sont les plus durs de toutes les variétés et il faut des machines spéciales pour le moudre.

LES MOUSTIQUES COMME AGENTS DE TRANSMISSION DE LA FIÈVRE JAUNE.

Le service des hôpitaux de la Marine des Etats-Unis a publié un intéressant bulletin du docteur H. R. CARTER, au sujet de la transmission de la fièvre jaune par les mostiques, dont le nom scientifique est *Stegomyia fasciata.*

Le Docteur CARTER est arrivé à la conclusion que ces insectes sont les seuls agents de transmission de cette maladie. Il soutient sa théorie d'une manière convaincante en éliminant les autres causes de contagion et montre que tous les faits servent à prouver que les moustiques sont les seuls agents transmetteurs du micro-organisme qui produit la maladie.

Le docteur CARTER affirme que pendant vingt ans antérieurement à l'année 1899, les bagages venant de la Vera Cruz de la Havane et de Santiago de Cuba entraient à New-York sans être désinfectés. Il y avait beaucoup de bagages venant de la Havane et de la Vera Cruz et la majeure partie provenait de maisons infectées de la fièvre jaune et beaucoup d'autres n'etaient pas propres. Tous ces bagages ont été ouverts à la douane de New-York et transportés dans les hôtels de cette ville et de Saratoga et on n'a signalé aucun cas de fièvre jaune pendant cette période, soit parmi les inspecteurs de la douane de New-York, soit dans les hôtels.

Pendant les trente années, il y a eu une très grande quantité de ces bagages allant de ces mêmes ports cubains à destination de l'Espagne; et la plus grande partie de ces bagages devait être très sale. Une partie de ce trafic va aux ports méditerranéens de l'Espagne—Valence, Malaga, Barcelone, etc., qui, à certains intervalles en 1870 et dans les années antérieures, ont été des endroits susceptibles d'être infectés, cependant on n'a pas signalé aucun cas de fièvre jaune dans cette peninsule depuis l'épidémie de 1870. Ces bagages représentent, d'après l'estimation du docteur Carter, au moins 300,000 personnes qui pouvaient, dans les années de l'épidémie et avec des méthodes de surveillance peu sévères, être considérées comme exemptes de contagion. De plus, de 175,000 à 200,000 personnes, soldats ou autres, sont revenus de Cuba aux Etats-Unis à la fin de la guerre hispano-américaine avec des bagages et effets d'équipements, et aucun cas de fièvre jaune n'en est résulté.

Dans ce rapport on discute les changements possibles dans le micro-organisme après que les moustiques en ont été infectées, et on conclut que la maladie n'est pas propagée en nature par la matiére transmise directement du malade à la personne en bonne santé; mais que la matière, après avoir quitté le corps du malade, subit des changements en dehors de son corps et après ces différentes transformations il donne la fièvre jaune à une personne susceptible de l'attraper. Ce changement qui s'effectue en dehors du corps du malade n'entraîne aucun changement dans l'organisme lui-même. Il y a aussi une autre hypothèse, un changement peut se produire dans l'organisme même en se développant en dehors du corps humain dans un état différent de celui dans lequel il quitte le corps. Cette théorie a été acceptée par la plupart des écrivains qui ont étudiés ce sujet, mais il n'y a aucune analogie avec la propagation d'autres maladies.

Comme preuve à l'appui de sa théorie que la fièvre jaune se transmet seulement en nature par des agents qui sont certainement les moustiques le docteur Carter fait voir, 1° qu'il y a une grande analogie avec les autres maladies transmises au moyen des insectes; 2° que tous les faits observés au sujet de la propagation de la fièvre jaune s'accordent avec les déductions nécessaires à cette théorie, et 3° qu'aucune autre théorie ne peut expliquer tous les faits observés au sujet de sa propagation.

DÉVELOPPEMENT INDUSTRIEL PENDANT LE SIÈCLE DERNIER.

Sous le titre de "Progrès des Etats-Unis dans ses industries matérielles" le Bureau des Statistiques du Ministère des Finances vient de publier un ouvrage présentant les conditions des Etats-Unis tous les dix ans de 1800 à 1850 et tous les ans de 1850 à 1902. Cet ouvrage comprend une série de tableaux montrant la superficie, la population, la richesse, la dette, l'argent en circulation, les banques, les opérations de banques et les déposants, les fermes, les manufactures et leurs valeurs respectives, les recettes et dépenses, les importations, les exportations, les chemins de fer et leur trafic, l'industrie maritime et beaucoup d'autres renseignements se rapportant au développement national dans les années où le dénombrement a été fait depuis 1800 jusqu'en 1850 et enfin annuellement de 1850 jusqu'à 1902.

Les chiffres qu'on y voit, ayant trait à plus de 100 sujets, font ressortir un développement intéressant et même phénomenal dans certains cas, au sujet des industries, des finances, de la production et des transports du pays.

La superficie s'est élevée de 827,844 milles carrés en 1800 à 3,025,600 milles carrés en 1902, sans compter Alaska et les îles appartenant aux Etats-Unis. La population par mille carré, qui en 1810 était de 3.6, se trouvait de 26.1 en 1902, et ceci, malgré l'augmentation considérable de la superficie qui a eu lieu dans l'intervalle.

La richesse totale s'est accrue de $7,000,000,000 en 1850 à $94,000,000,000 (estimation) en 1900, et la richesse par tête de $307 en 1880 à $1,235 en 1900. Dans aucun cas il n'a pas eu de plus grandes fluctuations que dans la dette publique et l'intérêt demandé. En 1800 la dette publique était de $15 par tête; en 1840 elle était tombée à $0.21 par tête; en 1852 elle était de $2.67 par tête; en 1861, avant le commencement de la guerre, de $2.74, augmentant rapidement jusqu'au chiffre de $76.98 par tête en 1865; et alors tombant peu à peu après la guerre, à $38.27 en 1880, à $14.22 en 1890, à $12.64 en 1893, à $13.60 en 1896, et à $12.97 en 1902. L'argent en circulation, qui en 1860 s'élevait à $13.85 par tête, a atteint le chiffre de $20.57 pendant la période de papier-monnaie vers la fin de la guerre, mais il est retombé au-dessous de $20 jusqu'en 1881, où il a atteint le chiffre de $21.71 par tête. En 1892 on comptait $24.60 par tête; en 1896 $21.44; en 1900 $26.93, et en 1902 $28.40, le chiffre le plus élevé qu'on ait jamais obtenu.

Les fonds déposés dans les caisses d'épargne se sont élevés à $1,138,576 en 1820; à $2,973,304 en 1830; à $43,431,130 en 1850; à $149,277,504 en 1860; à $549,874,358 en 1870; à $819,106,973 en 1880; à $1,524,844,506 en 1890; à $1,810,597,023 en 1895 et à $2,597,094,580 en 1901.

La raison d'être des conditions financières dont nous venons de faire l'exposé—l'augmentation de la monnaie, les fonds déposés dans les banques, etc.,—se trouve dans d'autres tableaux montrant le développement des fermes, des manufactures et des nombreuses industries. Le nombre des fermes s'est augmenté de 1,449,073 en 1850, à 5,739,657 en 1900; la valeur des fermes et propriétés rurales de $4,000,000,000 en 1850, à $20,000,000,000 en 1890, et la valeur de leurs productions, qui n'a pas été évaluée jusqu'en 1870, s'est élevée pour cette dernière année de $1,958,000,000 à $3,764,000,000 en 1900. La valeur des animaux domestiques a augmenté de $544,000,000 en 1850 à $2,981,000,000 en 1900. La valeur des productions des industries manufacturières a passé de $1,000,000,000 en 1850 à $13,000,000,000 en 1900, tandis que le nombre des personnes qui y étaient employées s'est élevé de 1,000,000 à peine en 1850 à 6,750,000 en 1900.

Le tableau ci-dessous montre les chiffres pour quelques-unes des colonnes les plus importantes qui paraissent dans cet ouvrage pour les années 1890 et 1902:

	1890.	1902.
Dette publique, sans compter l'argent dans le Trésor	$890, 784, 370	$969, 457, 214
Argent en circulation	$1, 429, 251, 270	$2, 246, 529, 412
Liquidation des banques	$58, 845, 279, 505	$111, 190, 226, 021
Fonds déposés dans les caisses d'épargne	$1, 524, 844, 506	$2, 597, 094, 580
Fonds déposés dans les banques nationales	$1, 485, 095, 856	$2, 191, 690, 196
Nombre de fermes	4, 564, 641	5, 739, 657
Valeur des produits ruraux	$2, 460, 107, 454	$3, 764, 177, 706
Valeur des animaux domestiques	$2, 418, 766, 028	$2, 981, 054, 115
Charbon produit, tonnes	140, 866, 931	261, 677, 961
Acier produit, tonnes	4, 277, 071	13, 473, 595
Industries manufacturières.		
Moyenne du nombre de personnes employées	4, 712, 622	5, 719, 137
Gages payés	$2, 283, 216, 529	$2, 735, 430, 848
Valeur des productions	$5, 369, 579, 191	$13, 039, 279, 566
L'industrie du fer et de l'acier.		
Gages payés	$95, 736, 192	$134, 739, 004
Valeur des productions	$478, 687, 519	$835, 759, 034
Chemins de fer en exploitation, (milles)	166, 654	201, 839
Marchandises transportées par mille, (tonnes)	520, 439, 082	584, 695, 935
Prix par tonne, par mille	$0. 93	$0. 75

RÉSULTATS DES EXPÉRIENCES FAITES DANS L'EMPLOI DE L'HUILE COMME COMBUSTIBLE.

Le Ministère de la Marine a publié le 5 septembre 1902, le rapport de Monsieur WARD WINCHELL, Lieutenant de Marine et expert nommé par le Ministre pour faire des recherches sur l'efficacité et l'installation du système employant l'huile comme combustible dans le navire à vapeur *Mariposa* de la Compagnie de navigation "Oceanic." Le déplacement de ce vapeur est de 3,100 tonnes. La moyenne de la puissance développée à été de 2,431 chevaux. La moyenne de la distance couverte par le vapeur a été de 354 nœuds par jour, ce qui donne une vitesse moyenne de 13.53 nœuds par heure.

La consommation journalière de l'huile a atteint 278 barils environ, soit une consommation moyenne de 3,720 livres par heure.

Il a fallu, pour ainsi dire, 1½ livres d'huile par heure pour assurer la force d'un cheval, et bien que ce résultat ait été obtenu sur terre dans des machines les plus perfectionées la consommation est de 50 pour cent de moins en poids de combustible qu'il n'en faudrait en utilisant du charbon. Le navire a mis 262 heures pour faire le voyage de San Francisco à Tahiti, tandis que pour le voyage du retour il n'a fallu que 260 heures. L'équipage du navire, par l'emploi de l'huile comme combustible, a été réduit de 81 à 55, diminuant ainsi de 36 à 20 le nombre des hommes employés dans la chambre de la machine. On a réduit l'huile crue en atomes au moyen d'un compresseur d'air, d'une capacité de mille pieds cubes d'air par minute, comprimés à 30 livres. Le *Mariposa* qui a 18 fourneaux dans ses chaudières en emploie seulement 12. On a installé deux becs dans chaque fourneau, bien qu'on ne se soit pas servi de tous les becs si ce n'est à de courts intervalles quand on a mis les machines sous toute pression.

Ce qui intéresse le plus les experts du génie au Ministère de la Marine, c'est, qu'après des recherches soigneuses, on ne trouve aucune trace de la flamme sur les chaudières. A l'arrivée à Tahiti, après le voyage, les tubes ont été balayés avec des racloirs et tous les débris ramassés ont rempli à peine deux seaux à cendres dont une partie provenant du charbon dont on s'était servi sur un des essais préliminaires.

La vitesse atteinte au retour a été plus élevée que celle obtenue à l'aller, ce qui est dû au fait que les chauffeurs comprenaient mieux le mécanisme des machines. La compagnie a pris des mesures pour arranger les becs de sorte qu'on puisse employer la vapeur comme agent pour réduire l'huile en atomes en cas que le compresseur se trouve endommagé. Une ou deux fois pendant le voyage on a dû réparer le compresseur et se servir de vapeur pour réduire l'huile en atomes pendant qu'on faisait les réparations.

GUATÉMALA.

LES PORTS DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE.

D'après les premières statistiques relatives au mouvement maritime des différents ports du Guatémala qui ont été publiées en 1899, on remarque que le port de San José, sur le littoral du Pacifique, est celui qui fait le plus de commerce dans le pays.

En 1900, 249 navires sont entrés dans ce port, 2,665 passagers y ont débarqué et le nombre de balles ou colis déchargés s'est élevé à 248,296.

Puerto Barrios sur l'Atlantique vient en second lieu; il est aussi le centre du commerce de l'exportation des bananes du Guatémala. Au point de vue général, on peut vraiment dire que les deux ports de Puerto Barrios et de Livingston ne font qu'un, car ils sont situés très près l'un de l'autre et sont reliés par un service de petits bateaux à vapeur.

MODIFICATIONS DOUANIÈRES.

Décret du 16 mai 1902, relatif au 30 pour cent en or à percevoir dans le paiement des droits d'importation.

["El Guatemalteco" du 19 mai 1902.]

Article 1er. Le trente pour cent en or à percevoir sur le montant total des droits d'importation dus, en vertu du Décret No. 585, sera prélevé à partir du 1er juin de la présente année. Il ne pourra être acquitté qu'en monnaie d'or américaine ou en son équivalent en traites négociables.

Art. 2. Ce mode de paiement n'est pas applicable:

Aux filés de coton pour la fabrication des tissus.

Aux instruments aratoires.

A la farine, au froment et à la viande salée.

Tous ces articles acquitteront comme par le passé les droits d'importation stipulés dans le Décret No. 585.

DÉVELOPPEMENT DE L'AGRICULTURE.

Le Consul anglais au Guatémala fait connaître que le gouvernement vient de faire publier par le Conseil agricole du Guatémala un rapport montrant les grands progrès réalisés dans l'acclimatation et la culture de divers produits nouveaux pendant l'année 1901. Dans ce but on a importé de l'étranger des graines de coton et de tabac, des maïs de Chalco et de Tezcoco, des chênes d'Australie et d'autres arbres fournissant le bois de charpente. On a distribué les graines et plantes entre les agriculteurs des différentes zones pour en faire l'essai. Le Conseil agricole a fait préparer des brochures sur les produits nouveaux et les a fait distribuer parmi toutes les classes agricoles afin de faire mettre en pratique dans les expériences les dernières méthodes d'après les règles de la science pour le plantage, etc.

On a donné une grande impulsion à la production des céréales et légumes qu'on consomme en grandes quantités dans le pays et on prête plus d'attention à la culture du maïs, des haricots, des pommes de terre et du blé pour lesquels on obtient de bons prix.

Les maraîchers et les laiteries font de grands bénéfices sur les hauteurs et dans le voisinage des grandes villes et beaucoup de petits propriétaires se livrent à ces industries.

RÉPUBLIQUE DE HONDURAS.

MODIFICATIONS DOUANIÈRES.

I. *Décret du 5 mars 1902, établissant le régime applicable au papier d'imprimerie.*

["La Gaceta" du 22 mars 1902.]

Article 1er. Le papier d'imprimerie importé directement par les propriétaires d'imprimeries ou par des éditeurs de journaux, ne sera assujetti à aucun impôt fiscal, ainsi que cela a été établi en vertu de l'article 3 de la loi sur la presse.

Art. 2. Les propriétaires d'imprimeries et les éditeurs de journaux, présenteront au Ministre des finances ou aux Administrateurs des douanes, les factures originales et, sur la production de ces pièces justificatives, les permis d'entrée en franchise leur seront délivrés.

II. *Décret du 5 mars 1902, fixant le régime applicable aux tôles et tuyaux en fer galvanisé, ainsi qu'aux réservoirs en fer et en bois destinés à recueillir les eaux de pluie.*

["La Gaceta" du 31 mars 1902.]

Article unique. Sera exempte de tous impôts fiscaux et municipaux, pendant une période de cinq années, l'importation par les ports de la République des tôles et tuyaux en fer galvanisé ainsi que des réservoirs en fer et en bois destinés à recueillir les eaux de pluie.

Les articles importés en vertu du présent décret ne payeront pas de droit de magasinage pendant un mois à partir du jour de leur débarquement.

III. *Décret du 1er mars 1902, sur l'importation de l'alcool.*

["La Gaceta" du 31 mars 1902.]

Article 1er. Au n° 60 du Tarif des douanes relatif aux droits applicables à l'alcool, à raison de 2 pesos par demi-kilogramme, on ajoutera l'observation suivante:

"Les propriétaires de pharmacies pourront importer par année 30 gallons d'alcool pour l'usage exclusif de leur établissement et cet alcool sera tarifé comme médicament, s'il est reconnu chimiquement pur."

Art. 2. S'ils importent plus de 30 gallons, ils payeront pour l'excédent 2 pesos par demi-kilogramme.

Art. 3. Pour bénéficier du régime dont il s'agit, les propriétaires de pharmacies devront s'adresser au Ministère des finances et produire à l'appui de leur demande les factures correspondantes de l'alcool à importer.

MEXIQUE.

COMMERCE DE LA FRONTIÈRE DU MEXIQUE AVEC LES ÉTATS-UNIS.

Le Ministère des Finances du Mexique a publié un rapport sur le trafic entre les Etats-Unis et la République du Mexique pendant les trois années finissant le 30 juin dernier. Ce rapport officiel fait connaître que pendant l'année fiscale 1898–99, 32,305 wagons de marchandises transportant 467,839 tonnes sont entrés au Mexique *via* Juarez, Porfirio Diaz, Nuevo Laredo et Nogales, villes situées sur la frontière du Mexique. Le nombre de wagons de marchandises venant du Mexique aux Etats-Unis pendant l'année s'est élevé à 15,506, transportant 288,412 tonnes de marchandise. Le total du mouvement commercial des Etats-Unis au Mexique et du Mexique aux Etats-Unis pour l'année s'est élevé à 47,811 wagons de marchandises, avec 756,251 tonnes, qui ont payé $5,295,071 de droits.

Pendant l'année fiscale 1899–1900, 47,692 wagons de marchandises transportant 645,953 tonnes sont entrés au Mexique venant des Etats-Unis.

Le nombre de wagons qui sont entrés aux Etats-Unis venant du Mexique pendant la même année s'est élevé à 24,471 transportant 242,550 tonnes de marchandises. Le mouvement total du commerce réciproque pour l'année s'est élevé à 72,063 wagons, transportant 888,503 tonnes de marchandises, qui ont payé $6,580,519 de droits. Pendant l'année fiscale 1900–1901, 38,629 wagons de marchandises transportant 635,540 tonnes de marchandises sont entrés au Mexique venant des Etats-Unis. Le nombre de wagons qui sont entrés aux Etats-Unis venant du Mexique pendant la même année s'est élevé à 20,368, transportant 223,720 tonnes de marchandises. Le mouvement total du commerce réciproque pour l'année s'est élevé à 58,987 wagons, transportant 759,360 tonnes de marchandises, qui ont payé $6,587,470 de droits.

Le tonnage de divers points de la frontière a été réparti de la manière suivante: Juarez, 54,874 wagons, transportant 896,680 tonnes de marchandises; Porfirio Diaz, 61,727 wagons, transportant 681,900 tonnes de marchandises; Nuevo Laredo, 51,356 wagons, transportant 681,678 tonnes de marchandises, et Nogales, 10,914 wagons, transportant 144,026 tonnes de marchandises.

PRODUCTION ET COMMERCE DU CIMENT.

D'après un récent journal de commerce français, la fabrique de ciment privilégiée de Mexico vient d'apporter des améliorations importantes à ses établissements, afin de pouvoir suffire aux demandes croissantes de cet article. La production de cette fabrique a doublé depuis deux ans et la concurrence qui en résulte affecte directement l'importation du ciment étranger.

Cependant les commandes de ciment sont encore actuellement si nombreuses et si considérables au Mexique, que les industriels n'ont pas lieu, pour le moment, d'envisager l'avenir de ce commerce avec inquiétude.

ABATTOIRS ET EXPÉDITIONS DE VIANDE.

Après avoir obtenu toutes les concessions nécessaires on a fait tous les arrangements pour l'établissement au Mexique d'un grand abattoir destiné à fournir de la viande fraîche à la ville de Mexico et aux villes du sud-ouest des Etats-Unis. On se propose aussi, à mesure que l'industrie s'augmentera, d'entrer en concurrence directe avec les expéditions de viande de ce dernier pays. Les bâtiments nécessaires à cette nouvelle industrie sont situés à 300 milles à l'ouest de la ville de Mexico et au centre de la contrée la plus propice à l'élevage des bestiaux, avec une chute d'eau naturelle de 170 pieds pour force motrice, afin de remplacer le combustible. Dès le début, l'établissement pourra contenir 500 bêtes à cornes, autant de porcs, de moutons et de chèvres et l'on l'agrandira à mesure que le trafic le demandera.

L'établissement est sur le chemin de fer national mexicain et un embranchement spécial ira aux usines pour transporter les produits. On propose en plus de bâtir une usine frigorifique et d'inaugurer une ligne de wagons frigorifiques pour le transport de viandes aux Etats-Unis. En plus de cette industrie, le travail de l'établissement comprendra la fabrique d'oléomargarine, de saindoux et des conserves.

On a accordé l'adjudication pour la construction des bâtiments qui doivent coûter $500,000 à une compagnie américaine et les travaux seront inaugurés immédiatement, afin que la nouvelle entreprise puisse être en pleine fonction le 1er janvier 1903.

PARAGUAY.

MODIFICATIONS DOUANIÈRES.

1. *Loi du 10 janvier 1902, portant approbation du Budget général des dépenses pour l'exercice 1902, avec les modifications qui y ont été apportées.*

[Diario oficial du 21 janvier 1902.]

ARTICLE 1er. Est rendu applicable, à partir du mois de février 1902, le Budget général des dépenses de l'année 1901 pour l'exercice 1902, avec les modifications suivantes:

* * * * * * *

ART. 2. Le chapitre des dépenses budgétaires sera couvert par le montant des impôts en vigueur auxquels il n'a pas été donné une affectation spéciale en vertu d'une loi et au moyen des nouveaux impôts suivants qui seront applicables à partir de la date de la promulgation de la présente loi:

1°. Droit additionnel de sortie, de 25 centavos en or, applicable à l'exportation de chaque peau de bœuf.

2°. Droit additionnel de manutention (*eslingage*), de 3 centavos en or, par 10 kilogrammes de maté moulu et de 4 centavos en or, par 10 kilogrammes de maté *Mhorobiré*, à leur exportation.

3° Cent pour cent de surtaxe sur les impôts frappant les comestibles et les boissons de provenance étrangère, en vertu de la loi du 24 septembre 1890.

4° L'exportation des oranges sera assujettie, pour tout impôt, à un droit de 10 *centavos* en or par mille.

ART. 3. Sera applicable pendant le mois de janvier la loi budgétaire de 1901.

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II. *Décret du 3 avril 1902, modifiant dans le tarif d'évaluation en vigueur la valeur des vins et autres boissons.*

["Diario Oficial" du 9 avril 1902.]

ART. 1er. Est modifié comme ci-après le tarif des évaluations en vigueur:

No.	Boissons.	Évaluation en or.
		Pesos.
	Liqueurs de toute sorte titrant jusqu'à 50°:	
247	En bouteilles de la capacité d'un litre ..... douzaine..	12.00
248	En fûts ou dames-jeannes ..... litre..	.70
	Champagne, en bouteilles d'une capacité ne dépassant pas un litre ..... douzaine..	9.00
	Vins autres en général, y compris les vins mousseux, en bouteilles d'une capacité ne dépassant pas un litre ..... douzaine..	8.00
	Vins de Porto, Xérès, Madère, Rhin, Château Margaux, Château Lafitte, Château Yquem, Bourgogne, et autres vins fins, en fûts ou dames-jeannes ..... litre..	.50
	Vins de Muscat, Marsala, Nébiolo, Barolo, Sauterne, Moselle et vins doux et de dessert, et autres vins demi-fins ..... litre..	.15
	Vins Carlo, Priorato, secs de Bordeaux et de Bourgogne ordinaires, de Moselle ordinaire, Barbera et autres vins communs, en fûts ou dames-jeannes, ne titrant pas plus de 15° et contenant 45 pour cent d'extrait sec constaté au moyen de l'évaporation à la température de 100° centigrades, y compris le sucre réducteur ..... litre..	.10

NOTE.—Si l'extrait sec se trouve en quantité supérieure à celle indiquée ci-dessus, il acquittera 1 *centavo* par 5 grammes ou fraction trouvés en excédent et par litre.

Si les vins et autres boissons ont une teneur en alcool dépassant la graduation qui leur est assignée, ils acquitteront 1 *centavo* par degré ou fraction en excédent et par litre.

VÉNÉZUÉLA.

COMMERCE DES BOIS ET ÉCORCES TANNANTES À MARACAÏBO.

Un journal officiel de date récente publie les informations suivantes au sujet du commerce des bois et écorces tannantes à Maracaïbo:

Le bois qui fait l'objet des transactions les plus nombreuses est le "zapatero," qu'on exporte vers l'Europe et les Etats-Unis.

Pendant les deux dernières années, on a vendu à l'étranger 6,000 tonnes de ce bois, payé par les exportateurs à raison de 40 à 45 francs la tonne.

L'ébène, qui arrive en seconde ligne, n'a pas la finesse de couleur ni de contexture de celui d'Afrique. Il ne se vend qu'en Europe, où son débouché est d'ailleurs restreint. Un millier de tonnes ont été exportées cette année; les prix payés aux bûcherons ont été de 35 à 40 francs la tonne.

Le vera vénézuélien qui, pendant la guerre de Cuba, obtenait à Londres jusqu'à 125 francs la tonne, ne peut plus guère supporter la concurrence, depuis que la paix a été rétablie dans la Grande Antille.

Le cèdre est situé trop loin des ports d'embarquement pour être à même de lutter à l'étranger avec les bois d'autres provenances. Il se vend au Vénézuéla seulement, à La Guaira et Maracaïbo, en grumes de 18 sur 12 pouces, qui valent de 14 à 16 francs la mètre.

Aucun autre bois n'est exporté de la République.

Le dividivi pousse à l'état sauvage dans les plaines qui entourent le lac de Maracaïbo. La qualité et l'abondance de la récolte dépendent des pluies. L'an dernier, l'exportation s'est chiffrée par 4,000 tonnes, dont 300 de la Goajira. Le prix le plus élevé a été de 4.50 francs le quintal anglais (50⅘ kilogrammes), soit, avec les frais, 5.50 francs, franco à Maracaïbo. La récolte prochaine s'annonce mal et est estimée à peine à un millier de tonnes. D'après les prévisions, les prix ne changeront guère.

La rareté des voiliers en partance de Maracaïbo, directement vers l'Europe, fait le plus souvent diriger les bois en goëlettes sur Curaçao, où les vapeurs les embarquent. En conséquence les frêts établissent comme suit: de Maracaïbo à Curaçao, 19 à 21 francs la tonne; de Curaçao à Liverpool, 21 shillings la tonne; de Curaçao au Hâvre Hambourg, Amsterdam, etc., 24 à 25 shillings la tonne de 2,240 livres anglaises.

Certains voiliers prenant charge pour la Manche, option, ont obtenu jusqu'a 35 shillings la tonne.

COMMERCE DU DISTRICT DE CARACAS, 1901.

Le rapport sur le commerce du district consulaire anglais de Caracas pour l'année 1901, qui a été reçu le 6 juin 1902, au Ministère des

Affaires Etrangères du Royaume-Uni, embrasse les mouvements commerciaux des ports de La Guaira, de Puerto Cabello et de Maracaïbo.

Le commerce d'importation dans les districts de La Guaïra et de Puerto Cabello montre une augmentation légère pour le premier et une diminution prononcée pour le dernier pendant l'année 1901, tandis que les exportations des deux sections font voir une augmentation considérable comparée à l'année antérieure.

Dans le district de Maracaïbo il paraît que le commerce d'exportation a été meilleur qu'en 1900. On a extrait du rapport en question les détails suivants sur le commerce et les conditions générales du pays:

D'après les chiffres des statistiques publiées dans le Bulletin du mois d'avril 1902, on constate au port de La Guaïra une augmentation sur l'année 1900 dans les quantités de marchandises de toutes classes importées, spécialement dans les charbons, les comestibles et le ciment. Pour les comestibles l'augmentation dans les importations a eu lieu principalement dans les mois d'août et de septembre. Cette augmentation est due à la quantité énorme de maïs importé des Etats-Unis, par suite du décret publié en juillet qui permettait l'entrée, en franchise de droits, de maïs et de haricots pendant une période de deux mois. L'augmentation dans ces produits sur l'année précédente est de 2,835 tonnes. L'accroissement dans les importations de marchandises, s'élevant à 1,834 tonnes de plus sur l'année précédente, est dû à la mise en vigueur, à partir du mois de mai, d'un nouveau décret augmentant les droits d'importation de 12½ pour cent, et quelques-unes des maisons les plus importantes ont anticipé l'effet du décret en faisant de plus grands achats à l'étranger.

L'augmentation dans les recettes de charbon s'est élevée à 4,396 tonnes, et le nombre de navires engagés dans ce commerce a dépassé de 13 celui de l'année antérieure.

La récolte du café dans le district en question a été très mauvaise sous le rapport de la quantité, à cause des grandes sécheresses, et les exportations ont diminué de 3,010 tonnes en les comparant aux chiffres de l'année antérieure. On constate une diminution de 1,992 tonnes dans les expéditions de cacao. La diminution dans les exportations de cuirs a été de 32,469 cuirs, équivalant à 293 tonnes. On a expédié la plus grande partie du café à New-York, 40 pour cent de la production totale trouvant un débouché dans ce port, tandis que 20 pour cent ont été envoyés à Hambourg et le reste au Hâvre et à d'autres ports. C'est la France qui achète la plus grande quantité du cacao du Vénézuéla, et sur les 70,821 sacs expédiés à l'étranger 57,000 sacs environ ont été dirigés sur les trois ports du Hâvre, de Saint-Lazaire et de Bordeaux.

Les cuirs et peaux vont principalement à New-York où l'on en a expédié 76,000 sur un total de 84,000. Pendant toute l'année 1901, il y avait toujours dans le port de La Guaïra au moins un bâtiment de guerre étranger et souvent trois ou quatre à la fois, ce qui a donné beaucoup de commerce dans la ville, ces vaisseaux nécessitant de grandes quantités de viande fraîche, de volailles et de légumes. En spécialisant la position prise par le Gouvernement dans le commerce de ce port, le rapport fait connaître que la quantité totale des importations provenant de ce pays a accusé une augmentation de 3,264 tonnes, cette augmentation portant principalement sur le charbon.

Dans le rapport sur le district dont Puerto Cabello est le port d'entrée, on constate que les récoltes de second ordre ont souffert des sécheresses continuelles et on a importé de grandes quantités de grains dans le pays, le riz étant le principal article d'importation. Les chiffres ayant rapport au commerce avec l'Allemagne et la Hollande accusent une légère augmentation sur l'année dernière, tandis que le commerce avec les Etats-Unis—malgré les envois plus considérables de maïs et de haricots, sur lesquels on avait supprimé les droits pendant quelques temps—n'a pas atteint son chiffre ordinaire.

Voici les chiffres officiels des importations à Puerto Cabello pendant 1901:

Pays d'origine.	Valeur.		
	£	s.	d.
Royaume-Uni	64,320	3	5
Allemagne	63,476	11	3
Etats-Unis	51,506	0	1
France	34,629	1	0
Hollande	32,533	5	2
Italie	4,381	7	11
Espagne	3,432	3	1
Autres pays	607	8	9
	254,886	0	8

D'après ces chiffres, les importations au port accusent une diminution d'au moins 25 pour cent en les comparant avec ceux de l'année 1900 et de plus de 40 pour cent en les comparant avec ceux de l'année 1898.

Voici les chiffres des exportations:

Articles.	Quantité.	Articles.	Quantité.
	Tonnes.		*Tonnes.*
Café	9,281	Vieux métaux	61
Cacao	456	Quinquina	13
Cuirs	540	Bois de charpente	374
Peaux de daims	35	Dividivi	7
Peaux de chèvres	261	Coton	4
Copra	75	Semences	19

Le nombre des navires étrangers entrés et sortis pendant l'année a été de 317 vapeurs et 8 voiliers, les navires de nationalités norvégienne, française et hollandaise venant en premier lieu.

L'exportation de bestiaux de Puerto Cabello à l'île de Cuba a continué pendant l'année, et a atteint le chiffre élevé de 66,049 têtes, contre 18,774 en 1900 et 64,083 en 1899, provenant tout à la fois de Puerto Cabello et de Guatna.

Le rapport du district de Maracaïbo montre une condition plus satisfaisante sous le rapport du commerce qu'en 1900. Les exportations de presque tous les produits ont augmenté un peu, et les résultats des sept premiers mois de l'année ont été très satisfaisants.

L'état suivant montre la quantité des produits généraux exportés de Maracabïo pendant les années de 1901 et 1900:

Articles.	Quantités.		Articles.	Quantités.	
	1901.	1900.		1901.	1900.
	Tonnes.	*Tonnes.*		*Tonnes.*	*Tonnes.*
Café	25,626	20,829	Copahu	40¾	36½
Cacao	154	184	Fustock	6,272	5,421
Ecorce de quinquina	6¼	4	Dividivi	3,368	1,781
Cuirs	456	338	Cassonade	283	274
Peaux de chèvres	139	121	Vessies natatoires (de poissons)	36	43
Peaux de daims	7¾	4½			

TARIF D'IMPORTATION APPROUVÉ PAR LE CONGRÈS [illegible] 1902 ET ENTRÉ EN VIGUEUR LE 1er JUILLET DE L[illegible]ME ANNÉE.

[Gaceta oficial du 18 juin 1902.]

ARTICLE PREMIER. Les marchandises provenant de l'étranger et introduites par les douanes de la République se divisent en neuf classes, savoir:

1° Marchandises taxées à raison de 5 centimes de bolivar[a] par kilogramme.
2° Marchandises taxées à raison de 10 centimes de bolivar par kilogramme.
3° Marchandises taxées à raison de 25 centimes de bolivar par kilogramme.
4° Marchandises taxées à raison de 75 centimes de bolivar par kilogramme.
5° Marchandises taxées à raison de 1 bolivar 25 centimes par kilogramme.
6° Marchandises taxées à raison de 2 bolivars 50 centimes par kilogramme.
7° Marchandises taxées à raison de 5 bolivars par kilogramme.
8° Marchandises taxées à raison de 10 bolivars par kilogramme.
9° Marchandises taxées à raison de 20 bolivars par kilogramme.

SECTION 1.

Classe I.—Marchandises taxées à raison de 5 centimes de bolivar par kilogramme.

1. Appareils et machines destinés à fournir de la vapeur au moyen des résidus du pétrole.
2. Appareils et machines pour la production de l'éclairage au gaz ou à l'électricité.
3. Couveuses artificielles.
4. Pompes à incendie.
5. Carbure de calcium.
6. Cartes hydrographiques et marines.
7. Voitures, accessoires et matériaux, exclusivement destinés aux chemins de fer.
8. Cendre de bois, marc de raisin, guano et toute substance végétale, minérale, animale ou artificielle pouvant servir comme engrais et non dénommée dans le tarif.
9. Ciment romain.

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[a] Le bolivar vaut 1 franc (valeur nominale) et se divise en 100 centimes. Pour les poids et mesures, le Vénézuéla a adopté le système métrique.

10. Ciment Tilestone pour toiture.

11. Essieux, ressorts, jantes et planches pour la construction dans le pays de chariots, de voitures, de charrettes et de brouettes.

12. Sphères ou globes célestes ou terrestres, atlas, cartes géographiques et plans topographiques de toute sorte, lithograpiés ou imprimés.

13. Présure.

14. Œufs.

15. Fer natif et vieux fer destinés à la fonte.

16. Livres imprimés, en feuilles ou brochés, traitant des sciences, des arts et des métiers; catalogues, journaux et modèles d'écriture à l'usage des écoles primaires.

17. Bois préparés pour constructions navales et morceaux ou pièces rondes de pin ou pitchpin pour mâts de navires, ainsi que poutres de pitchpin équarries ou rondes ayant plus de 25 centimètres d'épaisseur, chêne ou autres bois ordinaires, non dénommés, propres à être sciés en planches, madriers ou autrement.

18. Machines et appareils pour télégraphes électriques.

19. Moteurs à vapeur de toute sorte avec tous leurs accessoires.

20. Moulins à vent avec tous leurs accessoires.

21. Or et argent non ouvrés.

22. Platine non ouvré.

[illegible] lantes vivantes de toute espèce, herbiers ou collections de plantes sèches autres [illegible] icinales.

[illegible] s avec leurs chaînes, tabliers et autres accessoires, s'ils sont destinés à l'us [illegible] iblic ou à des entreprises agricoles; dans le cas contraire, ils suivront le régime de la matière qui les compose.

25. Horloges publiques non importées par le Gouvernement national.

26. Graines non comestibles pour ensemencer.

27. Les bouteilles en verre ordinaires, importées vides dans des caisses destinées à loger un même nombre de bouteilles remplies, seront taxées séparément des caisses et suivront le régime qui leur est applicable dans le présent traif.

28. Les contenants dans lesquels seront importées des marchandises admises en franchise ou d'une valeur inférieure à celle des contenants, tels que malles, sacs de nuit, porte-feuilles, couvertures ou tissus n'ayant pas perdu leur valeur intrinsèque, seront pesés séparément et acquitteront le droit respectif qui leur est applicable.

SECTION 2.

Classe II.—Marchandises taxées à raison de 10 centimes de bolivar par kilogramme.

29. Acide sulfurique et acide carbonique liquéfié.

30. Son de froment, de maïs, de graines de lin, d'avoine, d'orge et de toutes autres céréales, et tourteaux de son des mêmes matières pour l'alimentation du bétail.

31. Hameçons et fil de fer galvanisé ou non, non ouvré.

32. Almagre, craie, ocre, blanc d'Espagne, argile, caput mortuum et toutes terres pour construction non dénommées.

33. Goudron minéral ou végétal, asphalte, pétrole brut et bitumes de toute sorte.

34. Cercles de fer ou de bois, pour pipes, boucauts, barils et tamis.

35. Eaux minérales.

36. Riz en grains et avoine.

37. Barres en fer (outils).

38. Bouteilles ordinaires en verre commun noir ou blanc, pour liqueurs, eaux gazeuses et lait stérilisé; dames-jeannes ou boutillons vides, flacons carrés, également en verre ordinaire et cruchons dans lesquels on importe généralement le genièvre.

39. Pompes hydrauliques avec leurs tuyaux, soupapes et autres pièces accessoires.

40. Canots et chaloupes, montés ou en pièces séparées, ainsi que leurs avirons et voiles.

41. Brai jaune ou noir.

42. Chaux hydraulique, chaux ordinaire et tous autres matériaux de construction semblables, non dénommés.

43. Rognures, débris et déchets de peaux, ainsi que boyaux secs, employés pour la fabrication des saucisses.

44. Chanvre ou étoupe en masses ou tordue, pour calfater, étoupe goudronnée et déchets de coton pour nettoyer les machines.

45. Tuyaux ou conduits en fer ou en plomb, ainsi que leurs coudes et raccords.

46. Carton en pâte et carton à filtrer employé dans les brasseries.

47. Carton imperméable pour toiture ou autres usages.

48. Tombereaux et charrettes.

49. Voitures à bras et échelles à incendie à l'usage des pompiers.

50. Orge non mondé.

51. Seigle et froment en grains.

52. Voitures, calèches, coupés, omnibus, phaétons et toute espèce de véhicules non dénommés.

53. Écorce de chêne, de rouvre ou d'autres arbres, pour tanner, et cendres d'os.

54. Farine d'orge, de pois-chiches ou Revalescière du Barry et autres farines non dénommées.

55. Glace importée dans des ports où sont établies, moyennant autorisation du Gouvernement, des fabriques de glace en activité.

56. Fer rond ou carré, fer feuillard, plaques ou tôles de fer brut noir employé pour la fabrication des chaudières et des réservoirs.

57. Briques à nettoyer les couteaux.

58. Briques, même réfractaires, dalles ou carreaux en terre cuite, marbre, jaspe, bois ou toute autre matière, pour dallages, pourvu qu'ils n'aient pas plus de 60 centimètres; tuiles en terre ou en ardoise et pierres ordinaires brutes de toute sorte.

59. Bois à brûler et charbon de bois en morceaux.

60. Bois communs, tels que: planches, poutres et solives, de pitchpin ou de tous autres bois, ni rabotés ni bouvetés, ayant moins de 25 centimètres d'épaisseur, et pièces de bois de pin non dénommées, quelles que soient leurs dimensions.

61. Maïs en grains.

62. Pommes, raisins, poires et tous autres fruits frais.

63. Machines, réservoirs en fer galvanisé et appareils non dénommés dans la Classe I, dont le poids total dépasse 1,000 kilogrammes, ainsi que glacières.

64. Musique manuscrite, en feuilles, cahiers ou brochée.

65. Manioc.

66. Papier brouillard et paille ou herbes sèches non médicinales, telles que foin et similaires, pour nourrir les animaux.

67. Poix commune, blanche, noire ou jaune.

68. Bois de campêche, gaïac, brésillet, mûrier, santal rouge et autres bois semblables, en râpures.

69. Ardoises pour toiture.

70. Ardoises pour billards.

71. Ardoises encadrées ou non, livres et crayons d'ardoise.

72. Résine de pin et toutes autres résines non médicinales.

73. Roues pour voitures, chariots et charrettes, boîtes d'essieux en fer pour lesdits véhicules et roues en acier montées sur essieux en acier.

74. Sel d'Epsom.

75. Sel de Glauber et silicate de soude.

76. Terre de Sienne et terre noire à nettoyer.

77. Tombes et tombeaux, en marbre, granit ou toute autre matière.

78. Lattes en bois pour couvrir les toits (teja mani).

79. Craie blanche en morceaux ou en poudre et poudre de marbre et de verre.

80. Plâtre en morceaux ou en poudre et plâtre pour moulures.

Section 3.

Classe III.—Marchandises taxées à raison de 25 centimes de bolivar par kilogramme.

81. Huile d'olive et ses imitations et huile de graîne de coton.

82. Huile de kérosène, de colza et d'os et huile dite esperma de cristal, pour machines.

83. Acides stéarique et oléique, stéarine pure non ouvrée et stéarine mélangée avec de la paraffine, connue sous le nom de stéarine du commerce.

84. Acides acétique, chlorhydrique ou muriatique, et acide borique et borax.

85. Acide nitrique ou eau-forte.

86. Eaux et limonades gazeuses.

87. Acier, bronze, laiton, spéautre, cuivre, étain pur ou avec alliage, plomb, nickel et zinc en masses ou bruts, en barres, cubes, rognures ou feuilles percées ou ajourées, ou non.

88. Eau de fleurs d'oranger.

89. Eau-rase ou essence de térébenthine.

90. Aiguilles à tricoter, en acier, bois, os, caoutchouc ou autres matières similaires.

91. Coton.

92. Lavande.

93. Alun non calciné ou en morceaux.

94. Jaune anglais ou chromate de plomb, minium, litharge, manganèse minéral, céruse ou carbonate de plomb et asbestine.

95. Animaux empaillés.

96. Annonces sous forme d'almanachs, relatives à des produits médicinaux ou à d'autres industries.

97. Appareils ou filtres à eau et appareils téléphoniques avec leurs parties adhérentes, telles que commutateurs, chevilles, manivelles, charbons et fils de cuivre recouverts.

98. Harnais et colliers pour voitures de toute sorte et pour calèches, coupés, omnibus, phaétons et pour toute sorte de voitures, chariots et charrettes.

99. Riz moulu, sagou, salep, tapioca et maïs broyé.

100. Moscouade et sucre brûlé ou granulé employé dans la fabrication de la bière.

101. Fleur de soufre et soufre en canons.

102. Balances et romaines avec leurs poids, autres que celles en cuivre ou celles où le cuivre domine.

103. Laine de bois (barba de palo) et fibre semblable au sparte.

104. Bariles, pipes et beaucots, montés ou non, et douves importées séparément.

105. Barres à mines et tarières, pour perforer les pierres ou le bois.

106. Poterie vernissée ou non, sous toutes formes, non dénommée.

107. Blanc de zinc et bol blanc.

108. Lianes, joncs, massette, palmes, paille non dénommée, osier non ouvré et tiges de trêfle pour la fabrication des balais.

109. Balles, plomb de chasse et chevrotines.

110. Câbles, cordages et ficelle.

111. Fourneaux de pipes, fume-cigares et pipes en terre ou en faïence ordinaire, non combinés avec d'autres matières.

112. Pièces d'artillerie de toute matière.

113. Haricots de toute sorte, pois-chiches, lentilles, fèves et toute espèce de légumineuses, plantes potagères et racines alimentaires ou comestibles, non préparés.

114. Toile écrue ou grossière et toile dite coleta écrue du n° 3; toiles d'emballage ordinaires, généralement employées pour les sacs de cacao et de café et pour les embal-

lages, écrues, dont la couleur, naturellement foncée, n'a pas été modifiée par les préparations destinées à les blanchir, même lorsqu'elles ont des raies ou des carreaux de couleur.

115. Charbon de bois en poussière, charbon animal et noir de fumée.

116. Viande salée, en saumure ou fumée, jambons et jambonneaux non en boîtes, lard et langues fumées ou salées, à l'exception de la viande salée dite *tasajo* dont l'importation est prohibée.

117. Toile d'emballage doublée de papier, carton fin ou papier épais pour bureaux, pour cartes de visite et autres usages, y compris les papiers imperméables pour presses.

118. Chlorure de chaux et cyanure de potassium.

119. Tamis en fil de fer.

120. Crin végétal et similaires.

121. Poix pour cordonniers.

122. Bière ordinaire et cidre.

123. Créoline et tous désinfectants liquides ou en poudre.

124. Vieux cuivre en débris.

125. Cuisines portatives en fer ou en autre métal.

126. Corbillards, y compris les lanternes (vidrios), plumets ou panaches et tous autres articles accessoires de la voiture, quand même ils payeraient séparément un droit plus élevé, pourvu qu'ils arrivent avec le char, dans le même ou dans un autre colis.

127. Craie blanche ou rouge, en morceaux ou en poudre.

128. Creusets de toute sorte.

129. Conserves au vinaigre, autres que les olives et les câpres de toute sorte.

130. Baies de genièvre.

131. Émeri en morceaux ou en poudre.

132. Sparte brut.

133. Étoupilles et mèches pour mines, ainsi qu'étoupe lubrifiante pour machines.

134. Clous à maugère, en cuivre.

135. Fontaines ou bassins, en fer, en marbre ou en toute autre matière, et statues, bustes, vases, urnes, en marbre, albâtre, granit ou tout autre pierre semblable.

136. Fleur de sagou

137. Biscuits de toute sorte sans sucreries.

138. Gaz fluide (gaz fluido) et réglisse.

139. Gomme arabique.

140. Farine de froment et semoule préparée pour la fabrication des pâtes, ainsi que brisures de froment et farine d'avoine.

141. Outils et instruments, tels que marteaux, maillets de calfat, hachettes, cabestans, forges, soufflets de toute sorte, crics pour lever des charges, *molejones*, grandes vis pour forgerons, bigornes, enclumes et tous autres outils et instruments semblables.

142. Fer ouvré: fil de fer et toile métallique en fil de fer pour fonds de lit, ancres et chaînes pour navires, coffres-forts, mortiers, meubles, presses à copier et à timbrer le papier, clous, broquettes, caboches, rivets et clous à maugère; constructions démontées et leurs parties, telles que balcons, portes, balustres, grilles, colonnes, toits, mêmes importés séparément; statues, urnes, vases à fleurs, bustes et tous autres ornements de ce genre, pour maisons et jardins; poids pour balances, fers à repasser, poteaux pour clôtures, crochets avec ou sans anneaux, cylindres ou *calvoyas;* fourneaux ou réchauds, *budares*, chaudrons, grils, marmites, poêles à frire, brûloirs et autres ustensiles de ménage étamés ou non, émaillés ou non, excepté les mêmes objets en tôle de fer ou fer-blanc qui suivent le régime de la classe IV. Sont rangés dans la classe III les clous en fer galvanisé avec rondelles également en fer galvanisé.

143. Fer-blanc non ouvré et feuilles de fer-blanc mince servant à la garniture intérieure des malles.

144. Os, cornes et onglons bruts.

145. Hollandille bleue de coton.

146. Jouets d'enfants, de toute sorte et de n'importe quelle matière, y compris les billes (*metras*).

147. Livres imprimés, en feuilles ou brochés, non compris dans la classe I; brochures, cahiers destinés à l'instruction primaire, importés comme ci-dessus ou en demi-reliure (*media pasta*).

148. Émeri sur toile ou sur papier.

149. Graines ou farine de lin et graines de colza.

150. Lin brut.

151. Faïence commune et poterie vernissée ou non, en objets de toute forme, non dénommée.

152. Bois de noyer.

153. Bois fin pour luthiers, ébénistes, etc.

154. Bois en feuilles ou plaques, pour placage.

155. Bois scié, raboté ou bouveté.

156. Saindoux et beurre.

157. Machines, réservoirs en fer galvanisé et appareils non dénommés antérieurement, dont le poids ne dépasse pas 1,000 kilogrammes. Si les machines sont importées avec des pièces de rechange qui, prises séparément, payent un droit plus élevé, le tout sera taxé comme machine, pourvu que ces pièces arrivent dans le même colis.

158. Moulins de toute sorte, non compris dans la classe I.

159. Minerai de fer, de cuivre et d'étain, mine de plomb et amiante ou asbeste.

160. Pommes de terre de toute sorte.

161. Papier de toute sorte, non dénommé, serpentins ou rubans de papier, confetti blancs ou de couleur et papier de soie, blanc, en feuilles, n'ayant pas plus de 49 centimètres de hauteur sur 36 centimètres de largeur, employé pour la fabrication des copies de lettres.

162. Poisson pressé, salé ou fumé, autrement qu'en boîtes de fer-blanc.

163. Pierres lithographiques, pierre ponce, pierres de toute sorte et de toute forme pour meules ou à aiguiser; pierres réfractaires pour fourneaux métallurgiques, pierres à filtrer et autres similaires.

164. Couleurs ordinaires à l'huile.

165. Pianos, y compris les pianos muets.

166. Salpêtre, sel de nitre, potasse commune et potasse calcinée.

167. Sangsues.

168. Sardines pressées, sardines à l'huile, aux tomates ou autrement préparées.

169. Stéarine préparée pour la fabrication des bougies.

170. Soude commune ou calcinée.

171. Carbonate de soude cristallisé.

172. Sulfate de fer ou couperose verte.

173. Sulfate de cuivre ou couperose bleue.

174. Toile en fil de fer, non dénommée, et ressorts, en fil métallique.

175. Térébenthine commune de Venise, pâte et extrait de bois de campêche.

176. Poison pour conserver les peaux.

177. Verres et cristaux en feuilles non étamées, blancs ou de couleur.

178. Vinaigre ordinaire, vinaigre empyreumatique et eau-de-vie de marc.

179. Vins de toute sorte, en pipes, barils ou barriques, à l'exception des vins médicinaux.[a]

180. Vans pour nettoyer le café (venteadores).

181. Sumac pulvérisé ou à l'état brut.

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[a] Par décret du 1er juillet 1902, et à partir de cette date, les vins rouges de toute sorte, importés en boutillon et bouteilles, seront rangés dans la troisième classe du tarif, sauf le vin de Porto, même rouge, qui, importé en boutillons ou bouteilles, sera rangé dans la quatrième classe. ("Gaceta oficial" du 1er juillet 1902.)

SECTION 4.

Classe IV.—Marchandises taxées à raison de 75 centimes de bolivar par kilogramme.

182. Huile de lin.

183. Huile de poisson autre que l'huile de foie de morue, huile de sésame et huile d'amandes.

184. Huile de palme et huile siccative ou liquide pour peintres.

185. Olives et câpres de toute sorte.

186. Huiliers, porte-carafons et ménagères, autres que ceux ayant une partie quelconque en or ou en argent, qui suivent le régime de la classe VIII, et ceux en argent allemand ou dorés ou argentés qui sont compris dans la classe VI.

187. Acier, fer, cuivre, laiton, étain, fer-blanc, métal pour cloches, bronze plomb, spéautre, zinc, aluminum et nickel, en articles de toute sorte non dénommés dans d'autres classes, qu'ils soient ou non polis, laqués, étamés ou bronzés, ainsi que fourneaux pour la fabrication du sucre.

188. Fil métallique ouvré en articles tels que montures de perruque, cages, portemanteaux pour vêtements et chapeaux ou autres objets de ce genre, ainsi que montures d'ombrelles et de parapluies.

189. Amandes, noisettes, noix, arachides, châtaignes et tous autres fruits secs avec coques, non dénommés.

190. Alambics et tous appareils semblables.

191. Amer Siegert.

192. Sésame, alpiste et millet.

193. Anis en graines, carvi, cannelle de Ceylan et cannelle de Chine (canelón) ail, oignons, cumin, clous de girofle, origan, poivre et autres épices servant à assaisonner et à relever les aliments.

194. Lustres, globes, tulipes, candélabres, chandeliers, fanaux, réverbères, suspensions, lampes, lanternes, bougeoirs, chandeliers de jardin (guarda brisas) et quinquets, à l'exception de ceux ayant une partie quelconque en or ou en argent, qui suivent le régime de la classe VIII, et de ceux en argent allemand ou dorés ou argentés, qui sont taxés d'après la classe VI. Les pièces accessoires importées avec les articles précités acquittent les droits de la classe à laquelle ces articles correspondent.

195. Arbres de Noël.

196. Jais brut.

197. Sucre blanc ou raffiné.

198. Balances, romaines et dynamomètres, en cuivre ou dans lesquelles le cuivre prédomine, y compris les poids, même en fer, s'ils sont importés avec lesdites balances.

199. Seaux, baquets et cuves en bois.

200. Bandes de billard et bandes ou courroies de grosse toile cirée pour volants de moteurs à vapeur.

201. Jeux de bagatelle avec tous leurs accessoires.

202. Feutres pour chapeaux, non foulés, poils pour chapeaux, étuis en papier, bandes en cuir, coiffes, peluche, visières pour casquettes et képis, rubans en soie ou en coton, en morceaux n'ayant pas plus de 80 centimètres de longueur, et tous autres articles exclusivement destinés à la fabrication des chapeaux, tels que la toile cirée préparée avec de la gomme-laque dissoute dans l'alcool, employée dans la fabrication des chapeaux de soie, et la solution de ladite gomme dans l'alcool, ainsi que cordons de laine ou de soie ayant 80 centimètres de longueur, également employés dans cette fabrication.

203. Cirage et crêmes pour la chaussure, et huile bitumineuse employée à noircir et à assouplir les harnais.

204. Billards avec tous leurs accessoires, y compris les billes et le tapis, pourvu que ces accessoires soient importés avec les billards.

205. Lie d'huile, résidu de saindoux et de toute autre matière grasse, ainsi que bol d'Arménie.

206. Caisses en bois, même importées non montées ou en planchettes pour leur fabrication, et appareils inodores en faïence avec leurs parties en métal et autres accessoires.

207. Paniers, grands et petits, corbeilles, voitures d'enfants et autres articles en jonc ou en osier, y compris les voitures d'enfants en matière quelconque, le canevas de coton recouvert de papier, pour la fabrication des enveloppes, et le canevas recouvert d'une couche de sulfate de cuivre.

208. Carton manufacturé ou préparé, pour boîtes, grandes et petites, ou pour tout autre usage, excepté les jouets d'enfants, les masques et les cartes à jouer. Sont également rangés dans cette classe les cartes de visite en blanc de toutes dimensions.

209. Orge mondé ou moulu.

210. Cévadille.

211. Capsules pour bouteilles.

212. Brosses grossières de pansage et brosses en corne ou en baleine pour laver les parquets.

213. Cire végétale, noire ou jaune, non ouvrée.

214. Soies de porc ou crins et tissus de crin pour renforcer les vêtements d'homme.

215. Chevaux de bois ou carrousels.

216. Colle ordinaire en morceaux ou liquide et collodion pour la photographie.

217. Toile écrue et toile dite *coleta*, écrue, du nº 2; toiles communes, telles que celles comprises sous le nº 114 de la classe III, mais qui ont été plus ou moins blanchies, y compris la cotonnade (cotonia).

218. Couteaux à pointe, ordinaires, avec ou sans gaîne; couteaux avec manche en bois ou autre matière commune, pour pêcheurs; couteaux grands et machetes en acier pour la campagne, et, en général, couteaux employés dans les arts et les métiers.

219. Laques et vernis de toute sorte.

220. Caoutchouc manufacturé en tuyaux ou conduits et en plaques ou bandes pour courroies de machines, ainsi que rondelles ou anneaux de caoutchouc avec intérieur en tissu.

221. Toile cirée pour parquets, pour emballage et pour toiture.

222. Miroirs de toute espèce, encadrés ou non, et glaces étamées.

223. Blanc de baleine et paraffine.

224. Écume de mer, substance employée dans la fabrication du pain et poudre de boulangerie.

225. Nattes en sparte ou en jonc, pour parquets.

226. Petites nattes et dessous de plats en pite de couleur, pour tables.

227. Images, ornements et contenants pour le conditionnement des bonbons, de toute sorte, ainsi que cornets en papier doré, finis en tout ou en partie, importés pour le même usage. Si les contenants dont il s'agit sont recouverts de soie ou de velours, ou garnis de fleurs ou d'autres articles soumis à des droits plus élevés, ils seront rangés dans la classe VI, comme articles de fantaisie.

228. Paillassons non dénommés.

229. Fruits secs.

230. Fruits à l'eau-de-vie, dans du sirop ou dans leur jus.

231. Bois ou arçons de selles.

232. Fleurs artificielles en porcelaine.

233. Biscuits avec sucreries.

234. Gazoline, benzine ou naphte.

235. Gélatine de toute sorte.

236. Farine de pommes de terre, de maïz et de seigle.

237. Fil ou filasse pour cordonniers et cordes de chanvre, pour brides, avec

intérieur en étoupe, ainsi que boucles en fer pour bourreliers, même étamées, nickelées, ou bronzés.

238. Fil gros, de chanvre ou de pite, et cordonnet de ces matières, employé dans les pêcheries.

239. Fil de caret.

240. Fer-blanc et tôle de fer, en articles de toute sorte non dénommés, et ustensiles en fer pour usage domestique, munis de couvercles en fer-blanc ou en tôle.

241. Encens.

242. Outils pour les arts et métiers, avec ou sans manches, tels que: alicates, burins, compas, vrilles, truelles, bédanes et ciseaux de menuisiers, niveaux, gouges, varlopes, herminettes, guillaumes, alènes, limes, marteaux, scies à bras et à main, tenailles et pinces, tours et étaux.

243. Savon pour tailleurs.

244. Sirop de toute sorte, autres que les sirops médicinaux, confiseries de toute espèce, sucre candi et fécule de riz aromatisée employée dans la fabrication des bonbons.

245. Cire à cacheter en pains ou en bâtons.

246. Laine brute, ainsi que grosse et petite toile à voiles écrue, de lin ou de coton.

247. Lait condensé.

248. Livres imprimés, reliés à l'exception des livres dénommés à la classe VIII.

249. Faïence, imitation de porcelaine.

250. Porcelaine et porcelaine de Chine, sous toutes formes non dénommées.

251. Houblon.

252. Bois manufacturé en articles de toute sorte non dénommés.

253. *Manígrafos.*

254. Meubles en fer et en bois.

255. Marbre, jaspe, albâtre, granit et toutes autres pierres analogues, ouvrées ou polies, en articles de toute sorte non dénommés.

256. Maïzena.

357. Mèches tissées ou tordues pour lampes et écouvillons pour verres de lampes.

258. Moutarde en grains ou en poudre.

259. Meubles en bois ordinaire, en osier, en paille ou en jonc.

260. Orgues et parties quelconques d'orgues importées séparément.

261. Ostéine et oléomargarine.

262. Bois débité pour allumettes.

263. Tamis en bois avec fond en tissu de lin.

264. Pâte ou mastic pour polir, ainsi que pour queues de billard.

265. Papier peint pour tapisser, y compris le papier noir et le papier albuminé.

266. Composition imitant la porcelaine, le marbre, le granit ou toute autre pierre fine, en toute espèce d'objets, autres que jouets d'enfant.

267. Papier à cigarettes non dénommé, même lorsqu'il porte imprimé ou lithographié le nom du fabricant ou de la fabrique auxquels il est destiné.

268. Pierres à feu, pierres de touche ou à polir et autres semblables, non dénommées dans les autres classes.

269. Peaux non tannées et non manufacturées.

270. Pelles entièrement en bois.

271. Soudures.

272. Procédés pour queues de billard.

273. Fromages de toute sorte.

274. Sacs vides, en canevas, en toile dite "coleta," en toile écrue et autres tissus similaires.

275. Saucissons, saucisses, jambons en boîtes, poissons en boîtes, conserves alimentaires, champignons secs ou en sauce, farine lactée et tous autres comestibles pré-

parés ou non, non dénommés dans les classes antérieures, tels que la pâte agglutinée de Buitoni et la phosphatine.

276. Sauces de toute sorte et pickles à la moutarde.

277. Suif en masses, fondu ou pressé, et graisses ordinaires de toute sorte pour la fabrication du savon.

278. Siphons et appareils à eaux gazeuses.

279. Cuir à semelles, teint ou non, non ouvré, et semelles de chanvre ponr espadrilles.

280. Tabourets de pianos, quelle que soit la matière dont ils sont fabriqués.

281. Talc en feuilles ou en poudre.

282. Fils de crin pour pêcher.

283. Couvre-plats en toile métallique.

284. Couvercles avec bouton de métal, de verre, de cristal ou de porcelaine.

285. Tissus de coton, de chanvre, de sparte ou de lin, pour étendre sur les parquets, même lorsque ces tissus sont mélangés avec un peu de laine, et tissus de crin pour recouvrir les meubles.

286. Toiles préparées pour peinture à l'huile et estompes pour dessin.

287. Tissus ordinaires, de chanvre, lin ou coton, pour meubles, en bandes, sangles, etc., torchons de coton pour usages domestiques, et rubans en paille pour emballer.

288. Talons en bois, avec ou sans renfort en cuivre ou en fer.

289. Bandes d'étoffe ou de papier étamé (de papel estañado), pour la chaussure, de 1 centimètre de large sur 12 de long.

290. Tire-bottes et tire-bouchons.

291. Craie en pains, en tablettes ou sous une autre forme, pour billards.

292. Stores et jalousies pour portes et fenêtres.

293. Pétards dits *triquitraques* , et fulminate pour cosaques ou papillotes à pétard.

294. Tuyaux ou manches en caoutchouc et bandes en caoutchouc pour courroies de machines.

295. Voiles en grosse et petite toile ou en cotonnade (cotonia), pour embarcations.

296. Chandelles.

297. Vélocipèdes ou bicyclettes.

298. Verre ou cristal, ouvrés en articles de toute sorte non dénommés.

299. Vins de toute sorte, importés en boutillons ou en bouteilles, autres que les vins médicinaux.[a]

300. Articles de toute sorte en plâtre, autres que les jouets d'enfants.

SECTION 5.

Classe V.—Marchandises taxées à raison de 1 bolivar 25 centimes par kilogramme.

301. Huile de foie de morue, bulle d'épurge, huiles médicinales autres et toutes huiles non dénommées.

302. Huiles et savons parfumés.

303. Arsenic.

304. Acide tartrique en poudre.

305. Ammoniaque liquide.

306. Eaux de senteur pour la toilette et pour laver les cheveux, telles que la florilina et autres analogues, ainsi que les eaux pour nettoyer les métaux.

307. Eau-de-vie de toute sorte, brandy ou cognac et leurs essences, absinthe, genièvre et leurs essences titrant jusqu'à 22 degrés Cartier, sous réserve d'être tarifées en

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[a] Par décret du 1er juillet 1902, et à partir de cette date, les vins rouges de toute sorte, importés en boutillons et bouteilles, seront rangés dans la troisième classe du tarif, sauf le vin de Porto, même rouge, qui, importé en boutillons ou bouteilles, sera rangé dans la quatrième classe (Gaceta oficial du 1er juillet 1902).

proportion si elles titrent davantage. Sont également rangés dans cette classe les amers non dénommés, tels que l'élixir amer de coca.

308. Amandes mondées.

309. Conformateurs pour chapeliers.

310. Appareils de photographie et accessoires destinés à leur fabrication et non rangés dans d'autres classes.

311. Carcasses ou formes en toile apprêtée, pour chapeaux, bonnets et casquettes.

312. Anneaux et boucles recouverts de cuir.

313. Cuirs à rasoirs, pierres fines pour repasser les rasoirs et pâte pour le même usage.

314. Safran.

315. Mercure.

316. Malles, sacs de nuit, sacoches et valises de toute sorte pour voyageurs.

317. Outres pour vins et sacs et sachets en toile cirée pour échantillons de grains.

318. Bandages, bougies ou sondes, suspensoirs, charpie, manches ou filtres, biberons et bouts de sein, tétines, tire-lait, ventouses, colliers anodins, spatules, lancettes, cornues, clysopompes, seringues de toute sorte et siphons non denommés.

319. *Bramante*, *brin*, coutils, drills, toile de ménage, *liencillo*, *platilla*, *warandol* ou irlande, écrus, de lin ou de coton, et autres tissus écrus similaires, même avec raies ou fleurs de couleur, pourvu que le fond soit écru, et hollandille de fil, noire ou bleue.

320. Brosses et pinceaux de toute sorte.

321. Étuis à chapeaux, en cuir.

322. Calendriers de toute sorte.

323. Chambres claires ou noires, pour dessin ou photographie, et autres appareils similaires.

324. Canevas de coton, pour broder, et canevas de fil écru, semblable au tulle ordinaire pour les moustiquaires.

325. Capsules, sacs ou sachets, en papier, de toute sorte et de toute grandeur, avec ou sans inscriptions, pour pharmacies.

326. Écaille brute.

327. Toile de ménage, toile dite *coleta*, blanche, toile de rose, *lomo de camello*, créas de coton et tissu de fil appelé *créas* écrue allemande, des n^{os} 9, 10 et 11, doublure (crehuela) rayée ou quadrillée, de couleur ou non, et toutes autres toiles semblables non dénommées dans les classes antérieures.

328. Tamis en fil de cuivre, en cuir, en bois ou en crin.

329. Brosses à dents, à cheveux, à habits, à chaussure et pour tout autre usage, à l'exception des brosses dénommées à la classe IV.

330. Cire blanche, pure ou mélangée, non ouvrée, et cire minérale.

331. Soies de sanglier, pour cordonniers.

332. Colle de poisson et colle liquide pour cordonniers.

333. Couleurs et peintures non dénommées, telles que bleu d'outre-mer et *kalsomine*, terres de différentes couleurs et couleur à l'huile employée comme émail.

334. Liège en planches, en bouchons ou en tous autres articles.

335. Cordons pour souliers et tresses ordinaires en coton pour espadrilles, ainsi que cordons et cordonnets de lin ou de coton, retors ou non, suivant l'usage auquel ils sont destinés, à dix bouts ou plus.

336. Améthystes.

337. Cubèbe.

338. Canifs, rasoirs, ciseaux et *chambetas*, couteaux et fourchettes, excepté ceux dont le manche est recouvert d'une plaque d'or ou d'argent, qui acquittent les droits de la classe VIII, et ceux en argent allemand ou argentés ou dorés, qui sont rangés dans la classe VI.

339. Cordes simples ou filées pour instruments de musique.

340. Bière concentrée ou peptonisée.

341. Écorce de sassafras et toutes autres écorces médicinales.

342. Drill de coton, blanc ou de couleur, drill dit *casinette* de coton, flanelle blanche de coton, *batan* de coton et tissus pelucheux blancs ou écrus, pour peignoirs de bains, essuie-mains ou serviettes.

343. Drogues, médicaments et produits chimiques non dénommés antérieurement, ainsi que tous vermifuges et tous autres articles ou substances médicinales, tels que bicarbonate de soude, vin de *buey*, vin de quinquina de Bisteri, semences et plante de cardamome; drogues, médicaments et produits chimiques brevetés, non dénommés, et dynamite.

344. Toiles cirées sous toutes formes, autres que pour parquets, emballages et toiture rangées dans la classe IV.

345. Bougran de coton.

346. Balais grands et petits et balais en crin.

347. Essences et extraits de toute sorte non dénommés.

348. Éponges.

349. Stéréoscopes, cosmoramas, dioramas, panoramas, lanternes magiques, phonographes, graphophones et tous autres appareils analogues.

350. Lanternes en papier, faux-cols, devants de chemises et manchettes, en papier y compris ceux qui sont doublés de tissu, et articles en papier non dénommés.

351. Fleurets, masques, plastrons et gants pour l'escrime.

352. Allumettes de toute sorte non dénommées et phosphore en pâte.

353. Photographies.

354. Couvertures en coton.

355. Couvertures en laine blanche ou avec franges en couleur, et couvertures foncées en poil de chèvre (cabrin).

356. Gomme-laque, résine de copal et toutes espèces de gommes ou de résines non dénommées.

357. Gants de crin et gants d'escrime.

358. Glycérine.

359. Fil à coudre ordinaire, fil non tordu pour broder et fil non tordu à un bout pour métiers à tisser.

360. Aimants.

361. Figurines ou statuettes, autres qu'en or ou en argent et mannequins mécaniques de grandeur naturelle.

362. Instruments de musique et boîtes à musique ou leurs parties accessoires quelconques, excepté les orgues et les pianos.

363. Instruments de chirurgie, de dentiste et d'anatomie, de mathématiques et autres sciences, non dénommés antérieurement.

364. Savon blanc jaspé, appelé de Castille ou de Marseille.

365. Savon ordinaire, poudre de savon et sel gemme pour le bétail.

366. Jeux d'échecs, de dames, de dominos, de roulette et autres similaires, ainsi que cartes à jouer de toute sorte.

367. Images ou gravures sur papier.

368. Livres ou livrets en blanc, crayons et fusains pour le dessin, agendas et portefeuilles, carnets à souche lithographiés pour quittances, crayons de toute sorte, excepté ceux pour ardoises, gomme à effacer, cachets et timbres pour lettres, encre et poudre d'encre, coupe-papier, porte-mines, cire et pains à cacheter, sable, plumes en acier, porte-plumes, encriers et tous autres articles de bureau, à l'exception des enveloppes de lettres et des objets ayant quelque partie d'or ou d'argent.

369. Livrets de feuilles d'or ou d'argent fins ou faux, pour dorer ou argenter, bronze en poudre et livrets pour bronzer.

370. Caves à liqueur, vides ou contenant une liqueur.

371. *Liencillo*, brin et toile de ménage, écrus ou de couleur, en fil ou en coton.

372. Limaille de fer.

373. Tissus à raies, *arabias* et guingans, de lin ou de coton, ordinaires, c'est-à-dire ayant jusqu'à 13 fils de chaîne ou de trame dans un carré de 5 millimètres.

374. Baguettes, moulures et galeries en bois, peintes, vernies, dorées ou argentées, et porte-embrasses ou patères en bois, pour soutenir les rideaux.

375. Cotonine de couleur et tresses en tissu ordinaire de lin, de coton ou de laine, ayant de 7 à 15 centimètres de largeur, pour sangles et surfaix.

376. Liqueurs douces, telles que *Sherry cordial*, crème de vanille, de cacao et autres similaires.

377. Madapolam, Bretagne, toile de ménage, *matrimonio* de coton, Irlande, *créas*, *elefante*, *platilla*, *liencillo*, *simpatico*, *savaje*, hollandille blanche et tous autres tissus de coton, blancs, similaires.

378. Cadres de toute matière, avec ou sans verre, avec ou sans estampes, portraits, images et gravures.

379. Masques de toutes sortes.

380. Macaroni, nouilles, vermicelles et toutes autres pâtes alimentaires semblables.

381. Mesures en cuir, tissu ou papier, avec ou sans étuis.

382. Meubles en bois fin, tel que palissandre, acajou, bois de rose et de noyer; meubles avec dossier et siège recouverts de crin, laine, coton ou soie, meubles en bois ordinaire, dorés, et cercueils de toute sorte.

383. Noix de galle, noix muscades et fleur de noix muscades ou macis.

384. Abat-jour en métal, papier ou tissu.

385. Pastilles de gomme, de toute sorte.

386. Parfumerie de toute espèce et livrets parfumés de papier poudré.

387. Parchemin et imitations de parchemin, en articles non dénommés; toiles employées uniquement pour la reliure; tissus de coton combiné avec du caoutchouc, imperméables, pour couvertures et pardessus d'hiver, et feutre de coton pour machines à lithographier.

388. Pèse-liqueurs ou aréomètres de toute sorte, ainsi qu'alcoomètres.

389. Tableaux, chromos, dessin et portraits, sur toile, bois, papier, pierre ou autre matière; annonces lithographiées collées sur carton, et cartes avec paysages ou sujets en couleur, pour baptême.

390. Papier de soie et papier à lettres avec en-têtes, même s'il est destiné à un usage particulier.

391. Porte-bouteilles et porte-verres.

392. Poudre à feu.

393. Tabac haché pour cigarettes, assujetti en outre à une surtaxe de 2 bolivars par kilogramme.

394. Tanin.

395. Thé et vanille.

396. Encre de Chine, teintures pour les cheveux et autres encres de toute sorte non dénommées.

397. Bougies de blanc de baleine, de paraffine, de composition ou stéariques, et mèches tordues pour leur fabrication.

398. *Warandol* écru, de lin ou de coton, même avec raies ou fleurs de couleur, y compris celui à fond gris plomb ou jaune clair.

399. Briquets et amadou ou mèches à briquets.

SECTION 6.

Class VI.—Marchandises taxées à raison de 2 bolivars 50 centimes par kilogramme.

400. Verroterie, perles et grains de verre, de porcelaine, d'acier, de bois ou de toute autre matière que l'or et l'argent; ornements pour cercueils; articles de fantaisie en verre ou en porcelaine avec garnitures en métal doré ou argenté; plantes arti-

ficielles en caoutchouc, papier et tissu, représentant des palmiers, des bégonias et de grandes feuilles, et bonbonnières recouvertes de soie ou de velours ou garnies de fleurs ou d'autres articles soumis à des droits plus élevés que ceux applicables à la Classe IV.

401. Acier recouvert ou non, pour crinolines et tournures.

402. Toile damassée, toile de Bretagne, bramante, coutil, créas, excepté la créas écrue allemande des Nos. 9, 10, et 11 dénommée à la Classe V, damas, drill blanc ou de couleur, *estopilla*, *estrepe*, fleuret, *garantido*, Irlande, *platilla*,, rouennerie et *warandol* blanc ou de couleur, ainsi que tout tissu analogue, de lin pur ou mélangé de coton.

403. Epingles, aiguilles, œillets, épingles à cheveux, agrafes pour vêtements et pour chaussure, crochets en zinc pour chaussure, boucles pour chapeaux, gilets, pantalons, chaussure, ainsi que pour bourreliers, autres qu'en or et en argent.

404. Tapis en pièces et carpettes.

405. Camisoles, écharpes, bonnets, chaussettes, caleçons, pantalons, bas et cache-corsets en tricot de coton et tissus de même espèce. Les camisoles avec cols et manchettes, ou auxquelles on peut adapter des cols ou des manchettes faux, acquittent une surtaxe de 50 pour cent.

406. Lunettes, besicles, jumelles ou binocles, longues-vues, loupes, télescopes et microscopes, excepté ceux avec garniture d'or et d'argent, y compris les verres ou lentilles pour lunettes, etc., importés séparément.

407. Fanons de baleine et leurs imitations.

408. Basanes et peaux tannées non ouvrées, à l'exception du cuir à semelles blanc ou de couleur rangé dans la Classe IV.

409. Baromètres, hygromètres, chronomètres, thermomètres, sextants, octants et autres instruments similaires, et boussoles de toute sorte.

410. Cannes, fouets, cravaches et armes défensives, à l'exception des cannes à épée ou à feu qui suivent le régime de la Classe VII.

411. Boutons de toute sorte, excepté les boutons en soie, en argent ou en or.

412. Bayette, petite bayette et ratine, en pièces ou plaids, et couvertures faites avec ces tissus.

413. Fourneaux de pipes, fume-cigares et pipes, en ambre, porcelaine et toute matière autre que l'or et l'argent, à l'exception des articles similaires dénommés à la classe III.

414. Boîtes avec accessoires pour la barbe; nécessaires à ouvrage et nécessaires de voyage.

415. Coquilles et coquillages, même ouvrés en articles d'ornement.

416. Portefeuilles, blagues à tabac, porte-cartes, porte-monnaies, porte-cigares, étuis à lunettes, boîtes à allumettes, albums sans couverture en velours, ni dorés ni argentés, et tous autres articles similaires, excepté ceux qui ont quelques parties en or ou en argent.

417. Cire ouvrée en articles de toute sorte, excepté les jouets d'enfants.

418. Courtes-pointes, draps-de-lit, plaids, hamacs, couvertures et tapis de table, en lin ou en coton.

419. Élastiques pour chaussures.

420. Corail en articles de toute sorte, autres que ceux montés sur or ou sur argent.

421. Couronnes et autres articles funéraires analogues.

422. Cordonnet de lin ou de coton, blanc ou de couleur, retors ou non, ayant moins de 10 bouts, ainsi que fil tors en forme de cordonnet mince, tel que le fil à relier ou à coudre les voiles, qui, par son élasticité, ne peut être assimilé à du cordon et peut être employé pour la fabrication des tissus à la main ou à la machine.

423. Crinolines, tournures et autres articles du même genre, et cordons en caoutchouc recouverts ou non, employés à l'intérieur des vêtements de femmes.

424. Couteaux et fourchettes, avec manche en métal allemand ou blanc, ou argenté, ou doré.

425. Matelas, sommiers, oreillers et traversins, non en soie, duvet pour les rembourrer et toile métallique manufacturée pour fonds de lits.

426. Cordes en coton pour hamacs.

427. Damas, *coqui*, bombasin, *bordon* ouaté, coutil, damassé, mahon, nankin, nankin léger, *estrepe*, piqué, satinette, *tangep* ou linon apprêté, en coton blanc ou de couleur, et tous autres tissus de coton similaires, non dénommés dans d'autres classes.

428. Dés à coudre, excepté ceux en or ou en argent, ainsi que dents et yeux artificiels.

429. Jupons, jupes, robes de chambre ou matinées, et blouses de coton, confectionnés ou en coupons, et tissus de coton façonnés pour jupons avec ou sans bandes brodées.

430. Articles en métal allemand ou blanc et ses imitations, tels que: cabarets, plateaux, mors, muselières, éperons, étriers, charnières, boucles, lustres, lampes, candélabres et autres articles similaires.

431. Objets en fer ou en autres métaux dorés ou argentés, à l'exception des articles de bureau qui seront toujours compris dans la classe V, même s'ils sont dorés ou argentés.

432. Fil d'estame brut et poil de chèvre.

433. Nécessaires avec menus objets d'acier, cuivre, ou autre métal, pour broder, pour les dents ou les ongles, pour le dessin et la peinture.

434. Balais, brosses et écouvillons, en palmier, jonc ou autre matière végétale.

435. Feutre en pièces, pour housses de cheval.

436. Plaids de laine pure ou mélangée de coton, avec fonds d'une ou de plusieurs couleurs, et couvertures de lit en laine pure ou mélangée de coton, également de couleur.

437. Tissus pour pantoufles, autres qu'en soie.

438. Élastiques pour chaussures.

439. Gutta-percha ouvrée ou non et galoches en caoutchouc.

440. Fil d'or ou d'argent faux, cannetille, paillettes, clinquant, oripeaux, lamelles, galons, passementerie ou toutes autres fournitures d'or ou d'argent faux, pour broder ou coudre.

441. Os, ivoire, nacre, jais et ses imitations, écaille et ses imitations, caoutchouc, gomme élastique, plaques de celluloïd, corne et talc, en articles de toute sorte non dénommés, à l'exception des jouets d'enfants fabriqués avec ces matières, qui sont rangés dans la classe III, et des articles ayant quelque partie en or ou en argent, qui sont compris dans la classe VIII.

442. Nappes, essuie-mains et serviettes de toute sorte.

443. Tissu *matrimonio* en lin pur ou mélangé de coton.

444. Aiguilles, clefs, ressorts, spiraux et autres pièces de mouvements d'horlogerie à l'exception de celles en or ou en argent.

445. Mèches (pabilo) et coton légèrement filé pour mèches.

446. Mouchoirs en coton, ne dépassant pas 1 mètre de côté.

447. Papier doré ou argenté, papier estampé en relief et papier peint pour fleurs artificielles.

448. Parapluies, ombrelles et parasols, en laine, lin ou coton.

449. Perles et pierres fausses, non montées ou montées sur tout autre métal que l'or et l'argent.

450. Poudre de riz et autres similaires pour la toilette, telles que la poudre de *caracol* calcinée de Perse. Sont également rangées sous ce numéro les houppes à poudre de riz.

451. Métal allemand en articles de toute sorte non dénommés.

452. Plumes d'oie préparées pour cure-dents.

453. Plumeaux.

454. Bijouterie fausse.

455. Pendules et cartels, réveille-matin, clepsydres, sabliers et autres articles similaires, à l'exception des montres, ainsi que des horloges publiques importées par le Gouvernement national et rangées dans d'autres classes.

456. Chapeaux, casquettes, casques et coiffures dites *pavitas*, en paille ou ses imitations, sans aucun ornement.

457. Cuir verni non manufacturé.

458. Tabac en carottes (hueva), tabac tordu à mâcher et papier à cigarettes en rouleaux ou en tuyaux cylindriques pour la fabrication des cigarettes égyptiennes.

459. *Warandol* blanc, de lin pur ou mélangé de coton.

460. Indiennes, nanzouk, calicots, cretonnes, tarlatanes, brillantés, tissus rayés, ayant plus de 13 fils de chaîne ou de trame dans un carré de 5 millimètres, popeline, *malvinas*, japonaises, lustrines, percales de couleur et tous autres tissus de coton de couleurs similaires, non dénommés dans d'autres classes, tels que le mérinos de coton et la flanelle de coton de couleur.

SECTION 7.

Classe VII.—Marchandises taxées à raison de 5 bolivars par kilogramme.

461. Éventails de toute sorte.

462. Manteaux et capelines (sereneras) de laine pure ou mélangée de coton.

463. Camisoles de laine pure ou mélangée de coton.

464. Cannes à épée ou avec armes à feu.

465. Bourses en lin ou en coton.

466. Chaussettes, bas, franges, glands, dentelles, rubans, bandes, cordons, passementerie, peluches, bonnets, ceintures, nœuds, épaulettes, chaussons et gants, en laine pure ou mélangée de coton.

467. Chaussures en coupons ou sans semelles, autres qu'en peau, et tapis en peau de mouton.

468. Bouts en cuir pour espadrilles.

469. Carpettes, tapis et tous autres articles au crochet, à l'exception de ceux en soie.

470. Chasubles, bourses pour corporaux, nappes d'autel, chapes, dalmatiques, étoles, manipules, corporaux, bandes et autres ornements sacerdotaux et à l'usage des églises.

471. Rideaux, tentures et moustiquaires, en lin ou en coton.

472. Dentelles, bandes brodées, blondes, entre-deux, rubans, bordures, épaulettes, glands, cordons, franges, chaussons, écharpes, tresses, gants et passementerie, de lin ou de coton.

473. Épées, sabres, poignards et couteaux fins de chasse, tromblons, pistolets, revolvers, fusils de chasse, mousquetons, fusils de guerre, rifles, carabines et autres armes d'artillerie ou d'infanterie, ainsi que leurs projectiles, capsules et amorces à leur usage; cheminées, platines, cartouches chargées ou vides et tout ce qui se rapporte aux armes blanches ou à feu, ainsi que les armes à air comprimé pour tirer à la cible.

474. Allumettes pyrotechniques ou à feu de Bengale.

475. Feux d'artifice.

476. Housses et tapis de selle, de toute sorte.

477. Chaussettes en lin pur ou mélangé de coton, et chaussettes en coton tordu dit fil d'Écosse.

478. Poires à poudre et sacs à plomb, boîtes à capsules, gibecières ou carniers de chasse.

479. Mousseline, crépon de coton blanc et de couleur, linon, gaze de coton dite *rengue*, barège, grenadine, organdi, zéphire, toile de lin dite *clarin*, *dulce sueno*, tarlatane, *imité*, batiste de Hollande, petite batiste de coton, blanche ou de couleur, unie, ouvragée, à jour ou brodée, en pièces ou en coupons pour vêtements, et tous autres tissus semblables non dénommés.

480. Mousseline et batiste de lin pur ou mélangé, écrue ou de couleur, en pièces ou en coupons pour vêtements.

481. Panne, *panilla* et peluche de coton, imitation de velours, en pièces ou en rubans.

482. Drap ordinaire ou de fantaisie, casimir, cassinette, mousseline, satin, tricot, flanelle, *lanilla*, alépine, alpaga, *cambron*, mérinos, serge, lasting, damas et tous autres tissus de laine pure ou mélangée de coton, non dénommés dans d'autres classes, à moins qu'ils ne soient confectionnés en vêtements, ce qui les soumettrait au régime de la classe IX.

483. Châles, grands et petits, foulards et fichus, en mousseline, linon, tricot ou autre tissu fin de coton, ainsi que tissus de ramie même mélangée de coton.

484. Mouchoirs, châles, grands et petits, foulards, tapis de table, en laine pure ou mélangée de coton, sans ornements ou broderies en soie.

485. Parapluies, en-cas, ombrelles et parasols, de soie pure ou mélangée de laine ou de coton.

486. Peaux tannées, ouvrées sous toutes formes, non dénommées dans d'autres classes.

487. Guipure ou tulle de coton ou de pite, tissu de deuil élastique ou crêpe pour chapeaux.

488. Selles, têtières, fontes à fusil ou à pistolet, brides, sangles, croupières et couvertures de cheval de toute espèce en peau de mouton.

489. Tabac brut et côtes de tabac.

SECTION 8.

Classe VIII.—Marchandises taxées à raison de 10 bolivars par kilogramme.

490. Ornements pour la tête et résilles de toute sorte.

491. Cheveux et leurs imitations, ouvrés ou non.

492. Chemises confectionnées en coton, sans aucune partie en lin.

493. Cigarettes roulées dans du papier ou des feuilles de maïs.

494. Cravates en coton, crin ou laine.

495. Bretelles, corsets, ceintures, cache-corsets et jarretières, de toute sorte.

496. Jupons, jupes, robes de chambre ou matinées, gros jupons, taies d'oreiller, blouses, de lin pur ou mélangé de coton, excepté ceux en batiste de lin pur ou mélangé de coton qui suivent le régime de la classe IX.

497. Fleurs et fruits artificiels, non dénommés, et tournitures pour la fabrication des fleurs, à l'exception du papier peint employé à cet usage, qui est rangé dans la classe VI.

498. Gants de peau, excepté les gants d'escrime qui suivent le régime de la classe V.

499. Batiste de Hollande, tissu clair (clarin), tricot, zéphire, linon, tarlatane, mousseline et tous autres tissus fins de lin pur ou mélangé de coton, ouvrés en articles tels que fraises, ruches, bonnets d'enfants, jupes, manchettes, chemisettes et autres objets et ornements non dénommés dans d'autres classes.

500. Livres et albums, dans la reliure desquels entrent du velours, de la soie, de la nacre, de l'écaille, de l'ivoire, du cuir de Russie ou des filets ou ornements dorés ou argentés.

501. Mouchoirs en lin pur ou mélangé de coton.

502. Reliures pour livres, importées séparément, et couvertures mobiles pour livres.

503. Plumes d'ornement pour chapeaux et bonnets et autres usages similaires, et pauaches pour corbillards importés séparément des voitures.

504. Tissus de toute matière, mélangés ou brodés avec de l'or ou de l'argent fins ou faux, à l'exception des ornements sacerdotaux et à l'usage des églises compris dans la classe VII.

505. Tissus de laine pure ou mélangée de coton, preparés pour moustiquaires, tentures, rideaux et autres articles non dénommés antérieurement.

506. Tabac manufacturé et preparé sous toutes les formes, non dénommé. Sont également rangées dans cette classe, les cigarettes roulées dans une feuille de tabac.

507. Cartes-annonces (grandes) imprimées ou lithographiées.

508. Tarlatane, soie, laine, batiste de Hollande, tissu clair (clarin), zéphire, linon, mousseline et tous autres tissus de lin ou de coton, confectionnés en vêtements pour dames.

509. Vêtements de laine, de coton ou de lin, pour hommes, excepté ceux dénommés dans d'autres classes.

SECTION 9.

Classe IX.—Marchandises taxées à raison de 20 bolivars par kilogramme.

510. Chemises confectionnées, en lin ou laine, et chemises en coton ayant une partie quelconque en lin; pantalons, jaquettes, blouses, gilets, caleçons, paletots, vestons, redingotes et tous autres vêtements confectionnés pour hommes, en lin ou coton, non dénommés dans d'autres classes.

511. Cols, devants de chemises et manchettes, en lin ou coton, pour hommes et femmes.

512. Hamacs en filet, de toute sorte.

513. Affiches et annonces sur carton et feuilles volantes, imprimées ou lithographiées.

514. Boîtes pour le conditionnement des cigarettes.

515. Chaussures confectionnées et peaux tannées préparées pour chaussures.

516. Jupons, jupes, gros jupons, taies d'oreiller et matinées, en batiste ou tissus clair de lin (clarin), purs ou mélangés de coton.

517. Étiquettes et prospectus imprimés ou lithographiés, n'adhérant à aucun objet, et cartes de visites imprimées avec ou sans dessins en couleur.

518. Joyaux, perles, bijoux, pierres et objets précieux, articles en or et en argent et articles fabriqués en partie avec ces métaux; montres de toute matière et boîtes ou écrins vides pour montres ou autres objets précieux, même importés separément.

519. Drap ordinaire ou de fantaisie, casimir, satin, tricot, flanelle, alépine, alpaga, *cambron*, serge, lastings et damas, de laine pure ou mélangée de coton, en vêtements confectionnés pour hommes.

520. Soie pure ou mélangée d'autre matière et tissus d'autres matières mélangées de soie.

521. Enveloppes à lettres, achevées entièrement ou partiellement, de toute sorte.

522. Chapeaux, bonnets, toques et casquettes, avec ornements, pour dames ou enfants.

523. Chapeaux en peluche de soie noire, hauts de forme, et autres chapeaux de même forme, de toute matière, y compris les gibus, les chapeaux simplement coupés, les feutres foulés et toute autre espèce de chapeaux finis, ou à moitié finis, à l'exception seulement des chapeaux de paille et de leurs imitations.

ART. 2. Les droits de douane sont perçus d'après le poids brut.

ART. 3. Sont exempts à l'importation les articles suivants:

1° Articles importés pour le compte de l'État.

2° Animaux vivants, à l'exception des sangsues.

3° Effets que les ministres étrangers importent pour leur usage particulier, et effets que les agents diplomatiques de la République apportent avec eux à leur retour au Vénézuéla.

4° Bagages des voyageurs, à l'exception des objets qui n'ont pas servi et des meubles qui, lorsqu'ils ont servi, acquitteront les droits qui leur sont applicables en vertu de la présente loi, avec une réduction proportionnelle à la dépréciation qu'ils ont subie par suite de l'usage. Quant aux effets neufs importés dans les bagages, ils seront assujettis à une surtaxe de 20 pour cent, et la surtaxe sera de 30 pour cent en sus s'ils proviennent des Antilles.

5° Glace importée dans les localités où il n'existe pas de fabriques de glace établies moyennant autorisation du Gouvernement, ou s'il en existe, si ces fabriques ne sont pas en activité; charbon minéral et charbon pour la production de la lumière électrique à arc, gaz acétylène et trisulfite de chaux.

6° Produits originaires de la Colombie, introduits par les frontières de ce pays, à condition qu'il y ait réciprocité.

7° Échantillons de tissus en petits coupons, en quantité ne dépassant pas 25 kilogrammes, échantillons de papier de tenture dont la longueur ne dépasse pas 50 centimètres, ainsi qu'échantillons de tous autres objets, pourvu que, par leurs dimensions ou pour toute autre raison, ils ne soient pas susceptibles d'être mis en vente.

8° Or en monnaie légale.

9° Ébauche, fonds ou chaudières en fer, grilles, cylindres et appareils à broyer la canne, ainsi que leurs axes, armatures et autres pièces accessoires.

10° Charrues et socs de charrues, houes, bêches, *chicuras*, *chicurones*, sarcloirs, haches, pelles en fer, pics, *tasies*, serpettes, avec ou sans manche en bois, et *machetes* pour élaguer, ordinaires.

11° Fil métallique pour clôtures, avec ronces artificielles ou dans la forme définie par l'ordonnance du 13 juin 1894, et crochets pour le fixer.

12° Machines à imprimer et accessoires de typographie, tels que caractères, interlignes, encre spéciale, y compris l'encre pour lithographes; papier blanc d'impression non collé, ainsi que la pâte de papier pour faire les clichés et l'alliage de plomb et d'aluminium employé dans la stéréotypie.

13° Machines destinées à l'agriculture et à l'exploitation des mines, au tissage, aux scieries et aux fonderies, non dénommées dans les autres classes ainsi que les pièces, de rechange destinées aux appareils à broyer la canne et aux machines agricoles.

ART. 4. Est prohibée l'importation des articles suivants:

Huile de coco, amidon, indigo, cacao, café, mélasse, vesou et miel, viande salée ou *tasajo*, sel, racine de salsepareille, monnaie d'argent, de nickel et de cuivre, appareils à frapper la monnaie, à moins qu'ils ne soient importés pour le compte de l'État.

SECTION UNIQUE. Si le Pouvoir Exécutif juge opportun d'autoriser l'importation par les douanes de la République de quelque article prohibé, il fixera le droit dont cet article devra être frappé, et il en rendra compte au Congrès à sa première réunion.

ART. 5. Le Pouvoir Exécutif pourra prohiber totalement ou partiellement l'importation d'articles en tissu de toute sorte, de vêtements confectionnés et de chapeaux de toute sorte, de bonnets, toques et casquettes et en interdire l'entrée par les douanes de la République dans le ressort desquelles les industriels et ateliers s'occupant de la fabrication de ces articles ont pris une importance et un développement suffisant pour faire face aux besoins de la consommation, sans que les acheteurs aient à souffrir de cette mesure de prohibition.

ART. 6. Pour l'importation par les douanes de la République des armes à feu frappées de droits, de la poudre, de la dynamite, du plomb, des capsules, des amorces, des pierres à fusil, du salpêtre et de toutes autres matières explosibles non dénommées dans la présente loi, il faudra l'autorisation préalable et l'ordre du Gouvernement national.

SECTION UNIQUE. Les armes de précision et tous les engins de guerre exclusivement destinés au matérial des parcs d'artillerie ne peuvent être importés que par le Gouvernement national.

ART. 7. Pour les articles dénommés dans le tarif, on ne tiendra pas compte de la matière dont ils se composent, mais de la classe dans laquelle ils sont rangés. Ainsi les bandages, seringues, clysopompes, jouets d'enfants, masques, lunettes, portefeuilles, porte-cartes et autres articles dénommés payent les droits de la classe à laquelle ils appartiennent, quelle que soit la matière dont ils sont fabriqués, à moins qu'ils n'aient des parties en or ou en argent, ce qui les ferait rentrer dans la classe VIII.

ART. 8. Les colis qui renferment des échantillons de tissus en petits coupons et des échantillons de papier de tenture, pesant plus de 28 kilogrammes, payeront, pour le poids excédant 25 kilogrammes, les droits de la classe III.

ART. 9. Lorsque l'on introduira des marchandises ou autres articles manufacturés soumis au payement des droits d'importation, et que ces articles seront inconnus dans le pays ou ne seront point dénommés dans le tarif ni mentionnés dans des décisions plus récentes du Ministère des Finances, les importateurs devront relater ce fait dans leurs manifestes et adresser au Gouvernement une requête examinée par la douane respective et accompagnée d'un échantillon, afin de permettre d'attribuer à ces articles la dénomination ou la classification qui leur est propre.

ART. 10. Les machines, outils et autres instruments pour l'exploitation des mines ne jouissent de l'exemption des droits d'importation qu'une seule fois pour chaque société minière, et les pièces de rechange importées pour remplacer celles qui sont entrées antérieurement en franchise ne jouiront plus de l'exemption.

ART. 11. Ne pourront être dédouanées que moyennant l'ordre du Ministre des Finances les marchandises bénéficiant de la franchise à l'entrée en vertu de contrats ou de lois en vigueur.

ART. 12. Les objets de provenance étrangère n'ayant pas servi, que les passagers importent dans leurs bagages, acquitteront 20 pour cent en plus du droit qui leur est applicable d'après le tarif.

ART. 13. Le Pouvoir Exécutif est autorisé à diminuer ou à supprimer certaines taxes du présent tarif, lorsque des circonstances imprévues rendront nécessaires ces modifications, et il devra rendre compte au Congrès des mesures qu'il aura cru devoir adopter.

ART. 14. Si des articles susceptibles d'être démontés sont importés dans cet état en un seul colis ou dans des colis distincts, ils acquitteront les droits applicables à ces articles quand ils sont importés non démontés.

ART. 15. Sont abrogés le décret du Pouvoir Exécutif du 10 octobre 1900, ainsi que toutes les décisions postérieures relatives à la tarification des marchandises étrangères.

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Le Bureau du Ministère de l'Agriculture des Etats-Unis qui s'occupe des marchés étrangers vient de publier un Bulletin très intéressant (No. 23) qui traite des "Différentes contrées ayant exporté aux Etats-Unis des produits agricoles pendant la période quinquennale de 1897 à 1901." La valeur totale des importations agricoles pour 1901 a été de $392,000,000. Le Brésil en a fourni la plus grande partie, les importations de ce pays s'élevant à $53,000,000. Dans ce trafic le café figure naturellement en premier lieu, bien que le sucre, les cuirs et peaux et le cacao en constituent des facteurs importants. En 1901, l'île de Cuba a occupé la seconde place après le Brésil, la valeur des produits agricoles expédiés aux Etats-Unis ayant atteint un total de $39,000,000. Dans ce total d'exportation, c'est le sucre qui occupe le premier rang. Viennent ensuite le tabac, les mélasses, les fruits, les noix et le cacao.

Voici les noms des pays qui ont expédié des productions agricoles s'élevant à plus de $10,000,000: le Brésil, Cuba, le Royaume-Uni, l'Allemagne, le Japon, la France, les Indes orientales hollandaises, l'Italie, l'Empire Chinois, le Mexique, les Indes occidentales anglaises et les Pays-Bas.

Pour la période quinquennale, dont il est question dans se rapport, les différents pays du continent occidental ont contribué par an, en moyenne, à la valeur des productions agricoles importées aux Etats-Unis de la manière suivante: Brésil, $47,452,213; Cuba, $23,410,223; Mexique, $15,515,934; République Argentine, $7,728,584; Vénézuéla, $6,967,035; Pérou, $1,544,421; Saint-Domingue, $2,883,818; Guatémala, $2,278,427; Costa Rica, $3,068,644; Colombie, $3,861,179; Uruguay, $2,033,769; Nicaragua, $778,369; Honduras, $820,468; Salvador, $900,402; Equateur, $666,994; Haïti, $653,778; Chili, $261,651; Paraguay, $380.

Le Bulletin donne en détail la provenance et la valeur des douze principaux produits agricoles importés avec tableaux synoptiques à l'appui.

Monthly Bulletin

OF THE

International Bureau

OF THE

American Republics.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

While the utmost care is taken to insure accuracy in the publications of the International Bureau of the American Republics, no responsibility is assumed on account of errors or inaccuracies which may occur therein.

NOVEMBER, 1902.

WASHINGTON, D. C., U. S. A.:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1902.

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Table showing the rates of postage charged in Latin-American countries on articles sent by mail to the United States.

Countries.	Letters, per 15 grams, equal to one-half ounce.		Single postal cards, each.*		Other articles, per 50 grams, equal to 2 ounces.		Charge for registration.	Charge for return receipt.
	Currency of country.	Centimes.	Currency of country.	Centimes.	Currency of country.	Centimes.		
Argentine Republic	15 centavos	35	6 centavos	15	3 centavos	10	24 centavos	12 centavos.
Bolivia via Panama	22 centavos	55	8 centavos	20	6 centavos	15	20 centavos	10 centavos.
Bolivia via other routes	20 centavos	50	6 centavos	15	4 centavos	10		
Brazil	300 reis	35	100 reis	10	50 reis	5	400 reis	200 reis.
Chile	10 centavos	50	3 centavos	15	2 centavos	10	10 centavos	5 centavos.
Colombia	20 centavos	50	4 centavos	10	2 centavos	5	10 centavos	5 centavos.
Costa Rica	10 centimos	25	3 centimos	7½	2 centimos	5	10 centimos	5 centimos.
Cuba †								
Dominican Republic (Santo Domingo)	10 centavos	25	3 centavos	10	2 centavos	5	10 centavos	5 centavos.
Ecuador	10 centavos	50	2 centavos	10				
Falkland Islands	4 pence	40	1 penny	15	1 penny	10	2 pence	2½ pence.
Guatemala	10 centavos	50	3 centavos	15	2 centavos		10 centavos	5 centavos.
Haiti	10 centièmes de gourde.	50	3 centièmes de gourde.	15	2 centièmes de gourde.	10	2 centièmes de gourde.	5 centièmes de gourde.
Honduras	10 centavos	50	3 centavos	15	2 centavos	10	10 centavos	5 centavos.
Honduras, British	5 cents	25	2 cents	10	2 cents	10	10 cents	6 cents.
Mexico	5 centavos		5 centavos		1 centavo		10 centavos	5 centavos.
Nicaragua	15 centavos	50	5 centavos	15	5 centavos	10	10 centavos	10 centavos.
Paraguay	40 centavos	50	8 centavos	15	8 centavos	10	40 centavos	20 centavos.
Peru via San Francisco	20 centavos	50	6 centavos	15	4 centavos	10	10 centavos	5 centavos.
Peru via Panama	22 centavos	55	8 centavos	20	6 centavos	15		
Porto Rico †								
Salvador via Panama	11 centavos	55	3 centavos	15	3 centavos	15	10 centavos	5 centavos.
Salvador via other routes	10 centavos	50	3 centavos	15	2 centavos	10		
Uruguay	10 centavos	50	3 centavos	15	2 centavos	10	10 centavos	5 centavos.
Venezuela	50 centimos	50	15 centimos	15	10 centimos	10	50 centimos	25 centimos.
British Guiana	5 cents	25	2 cents	10	1 cent	5		
Dutch Guiana	25 cents Dutch	50	7½ cents Dutch	15	5 cents Dutch	10	10 cents Dutch	10 cents Dutch.
French Guiana	25 centimes		10 centimes		5 centimes		25 centimes	10 centimes.

* The rate for a reply-paid (double) card is double the rate named in this column.
† United States domestic rates and conditions.

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COUNTRIES.	ALLOWABLE DIMENSIONS AND WEIGHTS OF PARCELS.				POSTAGE.		EXCHANGE POST-OFFICES.	
	Greatest length.	Greatest length and girth combined.	Greatest girth.	Greatest weight.	For a parcel not exceeding 1 pound.	For every additional pound or fraction of a pound.	UNITED STATES.	LATIN AMERICA.
	Ft. In.	*Ft.*	*Ft.*	*Lbs.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*		
Bolivia	3 6	6	......	11	20	20	New York and San Francisco.	La Paz.
Chile	3 6	6	......	11	20	20	New York and San Francisco.	Valparaiso.
Colombia	2 0	......	4	11	12	12	All offices authorized to exchange mails between the two countries.	
Costa Rica	2 0	......	4	11	12	12		
Guatemala	3 6	6	......	11	12	12	New York, New Orleans, and San Francisco.	Guatemala City, Retalhuleu, and Puerto Barrios.
Guiana, British	3 6	6	......	11	12	12	All offices authorized to exchange mails.	
Honduras	3 6	6	......	11	12	12	New York, New Orleans, and San Francisco.	Tegucigalpa, Puerto Cortez, Amapala, and Trujillo.
Honduras, British	3 6	6	......	11	12	12	New Orleans	Belize.
Mexico	2 0	......	4	11	12	12	All offices authorized to exchange mails.	
Nicaragua	3 6	6	......	11	12	12	New York, New Orleans, and San Francisco.	Bluefields, San Juan del Norte, and Corinto.
Salvador	3 6	6	......	11	12	12	New York and San Francisco.	San Salvador.
Venezuela	3 6	6	......	11	12	12	All offices authorized to exchange mails.	

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MONTHLY BULLETIN

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DEDICATION OF THE NEW YORK CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

At the dedication of the new building of the Chamber of Commerce, held in New York on November 11, 1902, President Roosevelt spoke as follows:

"I do not wish to speak to you in the language of idle compliment, and yet it is but a bare statement of fact to say that nowhere in our country could there be gathered an audience which would stand as more typically characteristic than this of all those qualities and attributes which have given us of the United States our commanding position in the industrial world. There is no need of my preaching to this gathering the need of combining efficiency with upright dealing, for as an American and as a citizen of New York I am proud to feel that the name of your organization carries with it a guaranty of both, and your practice counts for more than any preaching could possibly count.

"New York is a city of national importance, because its position toward the nation is unique; and the Chamber of Commerce of New York must of necessity be an element of weight in the commercial and industrial welfare of the entire people. New York is the great port of entry for our country—the port in which centers the bulk of the foreign commerce of the country—and her welfare is, therefore, no matter of mere local or municipal, but of national concern. The conduct of the Government in dealing with all matters affecting the financial and commercial relations of New York must continually take into account this fact; and it must be taken into account in appreciating the importance of the part played by the New York Chamber of Commerce.

"This body stands for the triumphs of peace both abroad and at home. We have passed that stage of national development when depreciation of other peoples is felt as a tribute to our own. We watch the growth and prosperity of other nations, not with hatred or jealousy, but with sincere and friendly good will. I think I can say safely that we have shown by our attitude toward Cuba, by our attitude toward China, that as regards weaker powers our desire is that they may be able to stand alone, and that if they will only show themselves willing to deal honestly and fairly with the rest of mankind we on our side will do all we can to help, not to hinder, them. With the great powers of the world we desire no rivalry that is not honorable to both parties. We wish them well.

"We believe that the trend of the modern spirit is ever stronger toward peace, not war; toward friendship, not hostility, as the normal international attitude. We are glad, indeed, that we are on good terms with all the other peoples of mankind, and no effort on our part shall be spared to secure a continuance of these relations. And remember, gentlemen, that we shall be a potent factor for peace largely in proportion to the way in which we make it evident that our attitude is due not to weakness, not to inability to defend ourselves, but to a genuine repugnance to wrongdoing, a genuine desire for self-respecting friendship with our neighbors. The voice of the weakling or the craven counts for nothing when he clamors for peace, but the voice of the just man armed is potent.

"We need to keep in a condition of preparedness, especially as regards our Navy, not because we want war, but because we desire to stand with those whose plea for peace is listened to with respectful attention.

"Important though it is that we should have peace abroad, it is even more important that we should have peace at home. You, men of the Chamber of Commerce, to whose efforts we owe so much of our industrial well-being, can, and I believe surely will, be influential in helping toward that industrial peace which can obtain in society only when in their various relations employer and employed alike show not merely insistence each upon his own rights, but also regard for the rights of others, and a full acknowledgment of the interests of the third party—the public.

"It is no easy matter to work out a system or rule of conduct, whether with or without the help of the lawgiver, which shall minimize that jarring and clashing of interests in the industrial world which causes so much individual irritation and suffering at the present day, and which at times threatens baleful consequences to large portions of the body politic. But the importance of the problem can not be overestimated, and it deserves to receive the careful thought of all men such as those whom I am addressing to-night. There should be no yielding to wrong; but there should most certainly be not only desire to do right, but a willingness each to try to understand the view point of his fellow, with whom, for weal or for woe, his own fortunes are indissolubly bound.

"No patent remedy can be devised for the solution of these grave problems in the industrial world, but we may rest assured that they can be solved at all only if we bring to the solution certain old-time virtues, and if we strive to keep out of the solution some of the most familiar and most undesirable of the traits to which mankind has owed untold degradation and suffering throughout the ages. Arrogance, suspicion, brutal envy of the well to do, brutal indifference toward those who are not well to do, the hard refusal to consider the rights of others, the foolish refusal to consider the limits of beneficent action, the base appeal to the spirit of selfish greed, whether it take the form of plunder of the fortunate or of oppression of the unfortunate—from these and from all kindred vices this nation must be kept free if it is to remain in its present position in the forefront of the peoples of mankind.

"On the other hand, good will come, even out of the present evils, if we face them armed with the old homely virtues; if we show that we are fearless of soul, cool of head, and kindly of heart; if, without betraying the weakness that cringes before wrongdoing, we yet show by deeds and words our knowledge that in such a Government as ours each of us must be in very truth his brother's keeper.

"At a time when the growing complexity of our social and industrial life has rendered inevitable the intrusion of the State into spheres of work wherein it formerly took no part, and when there is also a growing tendency to demand the illegitimate and unwise transfer to the Government of much of the work that should be done by private persons, singly or associated together, it is a pleasure to address a body whose members possess to an eminent degree the traditional American self-reliance of spirit which makes them scorn to ask from the government, whether of State or nation, anything but a fair field and no favor—who confide not in being helped by others, but in their own skill, energy, and business capacity to achieve success. The first requisite of a good citizen in this Republic of ours is that he shall be able and willing to pull his weight—that he shall not be a mere passenger, but shall do his share in the work that each generation of us finds ready to hand; and, furthermore, that in doing his work he shall show not only the capacity for sturdy self-help, but also self-respecting regard for the rights of others.

"The Chamber of Commerce, it is no idle boast to say, stands in a preeminent degree for those qualities which make the successful merchant, the successful business man, whose success is won in ways honorable to himself and beneficial to his fellows. There are very different kinds of success. There is the success that brings with it the seared soul—the success which is achieved by wolfish greed and vulpine cunning—the success which makes honest men uneasy or indignant in its presence. Then there is the other kind of success—the success which comes as the reward of keen insight, of sagacity, of resolution, of address, combined with unflinching rectitude of behavior, public and private.

"The first kind of success may, in a sense—and a poor sense at that—benefit the individual, but it is always and necessarily a curse to the community; whereas the man who wins the second kind, as an incident of its winning becomes a beneficiary to the whole commonwealth.

"Throughout its history the Chamber of Commerce has stood for this second and higher kind of success. It is therefore fitting that I should come on here as the Chief Executive of the nation to wish you well in your new home; for you belong not merely to the city, not merely to the State, but to all the country, and you stand high among the great factors in building up that marvelous prosperity which the entire country now enjoys. The continuance of this prosperity depends in no small measure upon your sanity and common sense, upon the way in which you combine energy in action with conservative refusal to take part in the reckless gambling which is so often bred by and which so inevitably puts an end to prosperity. You are men of might in the world of American effort; you are men whose names stand high in the esteem of our people; you are spoken of in terms like those used in the long gone ages, when it was said of the Phœnician cities that their merchants were princes. Great is your power and great, therefore, your responsibility. Well and faithfully have you met this responsibility in the past. We look forward with confident hope to what you will do in the future, and it is therefore with sincerity that I bid you Godspeed this evening and wish for you, in the name of the nation, a career of ever-increasing honor and usefulness."

CUSTOMS CONGRESS.

Pursuant to a resolution of the Governing Board of the International Bureau of the American Republics, made in compliance with the instructions given it in the second paragraph of the first resolution adopted by the Second International Conference of American States at the City of Mexico on January 22, 1902, respecting the convening of a Customs Congress; January 15, 1903, has been fixed for holding the first meeting of that important Congress in the city of New York, in a hall which shall be selected for that purpose.

The full text of the resolution of the Second International Conference relating to this Congress was published in the MONTHLY BULLETIN for April, 1902, page 871 of the English section and pages 986 and 1075, respectively, of the Spanish and Portuguese sections. The subject is there explained with the detail which it merits, the objects and intentions of the Congress are set forth, and the manner and extent of the work it will endeavor to accomplish are discussed at length.

An outline of the general programme that has been formulated for the purpose of carrying on this work is as follows: The honorable Secretary of the Treasury will open the session with an inaugural address, and after the observance of the formalities customary in such cases, the Congress will elect its officers, committees will be appointed as they may be deemed necessary, and the study of the questions under consideration will be proceeded with in the proper manner and form.

At this writing the following nations have signified their intention of participating in the Congress: Bolivia, Ecuador, United States of America, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Salvador, and Venezuela.

The Government of the United States has appointed the following gentlemen as its delegates: Hon. O. L. SPAULDING, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Hon. ISRAEL FISCHER, United States General Appraiser; Mr. GEORGE W. WHITEHEAD, Appraiser of Merchandise at New York; Mr. E. T. CHAMBERLAIN, Commissioner of Navigation, and Mr. JOSEPH J. COUCH, Special Deputy Collector of Customs at New York.

The following delegates have been appointed by the other nations:

Ecuador, Señor Don LUIS FELIPE CARBO.

Guatemala, Señor Don ANTONIO LAZO ARRIAGA.

Honduras, Señor Don NICANOR BOLET PERAZA.

Mexico, Señor Don PEDRO M. DEL PASO and Señor Don JAVIER ARRANGOIZ.

Salvador, Señor Don ERNESTO SHERNIKOW.

Venezuela, Señor Don AUGUSTO PULIDO.

The Hon. E. T. CHAMBERLAIN, delegate for the United States, has prepared a plan of committee organization, which has been properly submitted to the respective Governments, and reads as follows:

COMMITTEE ORGANIZATION.

1. It is proposed that the work of the Congress shall be divided into four divisions, as follows:

Division I.—Vessels.
Division II.—Merchandise.
Division III.—Nomenclature.
Division IV.—Future Congresses and Permanent Organization.

2. It is proposed that each division shall be in charge of a committee to be designated on the first day of the Congress. Each Republic, accordingly, is requested to nominate to the Governing Board of the International Bureau of American Republics its representation on any or all of the committees in advance of the meeting of the Congress.

3. It is requested that the representation of each Republic on a committee be prepared to furnish for the use of the committee the laws, regulations, and forms of custom-house papers of the Republic relating to the work of that committee. It is desirable that the representation of each Republic on a committee should prepare in advance of the meeting of the proposed Congress statements of the present practice of that country in the matters assigned to the committee on which it is to serve.

4. Propositions which may be presented by delegates shall be referred without debate to the appropriate committee for report unless the Congress shall otherwise direct.

5. The committees shall be charged with the preliminary consideration of the following subjects, respectively:

DIVISION I.—VESSELS.

(*a*) Requirements of the manifest of a vessel from a foreign port and for a foreign port.

(*b*) Requirements incident to the entry of a vessel from a foreign port and to the clearance of a vessel for a foreign port.

(*c*) Requirements, subsequent to entry of the vessel, incident to the discharge of cargo and special regulations for discharge of cargo at night.

(*d*) Limits of time for discharge of cargo.

(*e*) Conditions under which a foreign vessel may proceed from one port to another port in each country to discharge or take on cargo and passengers.

(*f*) Description of the charges collected from merchant vessels by authority of Federal law.

(*g*) Method of measuring vessels to ascertain gross and net tonnage.

(*h*) Advantage and disadvantage of gross and net tonnage, respectively, as the basis of charges on shipping.

DIVISION II.—MERCHANDISE.

(*a*) Conditions under which merchandise from a foreign country may be brought within the jurisdiction of the collector of customs, and the methods employed by him in taking charge of the same.

(*b*) Requirements incident to the entry of such merchandise at the custom-house by the consignees thereof, in respect to bills of lading, invoices, and various forms of import and transit entries.

(*c*) Proceedings subsequent to entry, in appraisal, classification, and final liquidation of duties.

(*d*) Withdrawals and various dispositions of merchandise entered for warehousing, including practical application of the general bond and warehouse system.

(*e*) The treatment and disposal of unclaimed or abandoned goods.

(*f*) Methods of accounting for all imported merchandise, whether in packages or in bulk.

(*g*) Conditions and provisions relating to drawback of duties paid upon the exportation of merchandise either in condition as previously imported or as material used in subsequent manufactures.

DIVISION III.—NOMENCLATURE.

1. Basis of a common nomenclature to be adopted in the official documents, such as manifests, invoices, etc., required in trade between the American Republics:

(*a*) Advantage or disadvantage of the common adoption of the nomenclature of the metric system of weights and measures.

(*b*) Advantage or disadvantage of the common adoption of the English equivalents of general commercial terms except such as are involved in the nomenclature of the metric system.

(*c*) Adequate means of establishing any common nomenclature which may be recommended.

DIVISION IV.—FUTURE CONGRESSES AND PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

1. Organization of a permanent Customs Commission.

2. Advisability of determining definite periods for the assembling of future Customs Congresses.

COMMISSION FOR THE STUDY OF THE PRODUCTION, DISTRIBUTION, AND CONSUMPTION OF COFFEE.

The important Commission to which this article refers, and which the BULLETIN discussed with due detail and extent in its former number, closed its sessions on October 31 last by unanimously adopting a resolution requesting the Government of Brazil to convene as soon as possible a second Congress of the same kind, to be held at such date and place as the Brazilian Government might deem proper, and to be attended, as delegates of the different Governments, by intelligent persons experienced in the coffee industry, in order that they might formulate and conclude the conventions or treaties referred to in the recommendations made by the Commission, or those that may be subsequently suggested which shall be conducive to the best and most effective protection of this industry, it being understood that these delegates shall be authorized to sign said agreements. In this resolution the Government of Brazil is also requested to open such negotiations with the other coffee-producing countries as may be necessary to carry out the recommendations already made by the Commission and which may admit of immediate application.

The Commission had fourteen sittings, held consecutively in the following order: The first, which was the inaugural session, October 1, and the others on the 3d, 6th, 8th, 10th, 16th, 17th, 20th, 22d, 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th, respectively, and the last on October 31. In the session of October 27, which was the tenth sitting, the report of the Commission on Distribution, which reads as follows, was submitted:

"The Committee on Distribution has studied attentively the reports made by the different delegations, but has not found in them, nor has there been furnished it in any other manner, any concrete proposition upon which it could base an opinion. Consequently it has proceeded to collect the general opinions upon this subject which have been presented in said reports, as well as those which have occurred to its members and those which it has obtained from other sources, and has the honor of submitting to the Conference the results of its investigations."

The subject of the distribution of coffee, considered in all its phases, would be a large question capable of great development. It is, however, so intimately connected with a number of the points already studied by some of the other commissions that have rendered full reports thereon that this Commission believes it will only be necessary to consider some of the branches which the subject embraces, and with this object in view has devoted its attention to the following points:

SOURCE.

The advantages of every business that requires the highest ingenuity to effect its transactions counsel the greatest clearness and security possible respecting the source of origin of articles of commerce, and in such a manner as to eliminate the suspicion of deceit, which is always dangerous to the good repute of products of the best class. To change this status for the purpose of gain is a crime that ought to be included among those punishable with the same severity as deceit or fraud, because of the injustice done to the property of those who, due to natural reasons or improved methods, send a superior product to the market. Above all, justice and truth suggest that upon this point it be recommended that no attempt at deception should be tolerated, and that the frauds which, as is well known, are committed to the prejudice of the different grades of coffee from the best accredited sources should be denounced.

CLASSIFICATION.

In addition to the advisability of marking the origin of the coffee clearly on the sacks or packages, there follows the necessity of marking thereon in an equally clear manner the different grades shipped from the same place for the purpose of distinguishing the product in the markets of the world under its own name and by its different grades. Evidence shows the wisdom of this procedure in avoiding the evils that result from confusion and in maintaining the reputation already acquired, or that coffee of the same origin and known grades may acquire.

SALES.

Among the suggestions prepared by a commission at San José and submitted to the conference by the delegation of Costa Rica is the following: Private sales in the United States have great disadvantages which it will not be difficult to prove. There is no control or official inspection whatever in the transactions, and the producer or shipper is under the necessity of relying wholly upon the good faith of his agent, who in the greater number of instances is honest; yet it nevertheless frequently happens that he becomes simply an exploiter of his consignor, whom he deceives—doing in this manner a double injury, since he not only robs the shipper of a profit that belongs to him, but also infuses into the minds of other producers or shippers a natural distrust as to the fairness of the market; all of which exercises a hurtful influence on the quantity of subsequent exportations. Without any great mental effort one may arrive at the more important conclusions that make clear the value of the system of sales at public auction.

The views of the Commission not being unanimous upon this point, the Commission confined itself to a submission of the question to the conference.

REPEAL OF THE ALCABALAS OR LOCAL TAXES.

A different question of reform is that relating to the system of *alcabalas* now in force in some of the countries, and the existence of which does not depend upon the growers, exporters, or dealers in coffee. The Commission is of the opinion that the abolition of the duties known as *alcabalas* or taxes on goods in transit between different places in the same country or nation, such as are collected by the various States or by the different jurisdictions in the same State or Province, should be recommended. This recommendation includes, in addition to the coffee-growing countries, those in which coffee is consumed and where the tax mentioned exists, and to make the recommendation effective the same means should be employed as those utilized for the suppression of the import duties.

PROPAGANDA.

A very important if not an essential requisite to the increase in the consumption of coffee, and therefore closely allied to its distribution, is that which relates to the propaganda, and with this understanding of the subject the commission recommends that every step in the sense of increasing the number of consumers by the most appropriate means for that purpose in the countries where coffee is already known be made use of, and that new markets be opened where none now exist. In a report on this subject by the legation of Costa Rica at Washington, published in September, 1900, the possibility of introducing the use of coffee into Russia is made evident. The Director of the Agricultural Museum at St. Petersburg gratuitously offered the space necessary for the holding of a permanent exhibit of the products of Costa Rica in that institution. This shows that assistance would be forthcoming if a formal propaganda should be started there and the necessary steps taken to introduce and popularize the use of coffee.

TRANSPORTATION.

Necessarily the question of the means of transportation is of the greatest importance. It goes without saying that this is an inherent principle in the possession of any product, since the acquisition of gold itself would profit one little if that rich metal had to remain confined in the place of its production. The greater the facilities the grower has for the transportation of his product, the greater will be the value of his coffee, and, although this is a truth which needs no demonstration, the Commission believes that every efficacious means that would tend to expedite and cheapen land and maritime freights should be recommended, blending as it were these conditions together as a necessary consequence of greater economy, speed, and security in transportation.

PACKING OR SACKING.

An important requisite in this respect is the quality of the packing or sacking, since the shipments must be made by land and water and the covering or packing is to preserve the coffee from dampness and other atmospheric conditions that might injure it. Opinions differ as to the best quality of packing, and the Commission considers it unnecessary to enter into a detailed study regarding the proper material to be used in each country as shown by experience and economy in obtaining it.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

With the foregoing as a basis, the Commission has the honor to submit to the conference the following recommendations:

The International American Coffee Commission recommends that the Governments of the coffee-producing countries take the necessary steps, in conjunction with the other recommendations proposed to them by the Conference, for the accomplishment of the following ends:

1. To secure severe punishment for the abuse of changing the sacks or the marks indicating the origin of the coffee imported into the consuming countries, or for the employment, in any other manner, of deceit for the purpose of unjustly raising the price of coffee of inferior grades to the prejudice of coffee of higher grades.

2. To secure also the assistance necessary for an effective propaganda in the sense of extending the use of coffee and of opening new markets for it.

3. To secure the abolition of the *alcabalas* or any other local taxes that tend to prevent or delay the free movement of coffee.

4. To secure, by the means indicated, or by any other means that may be deemed proper or adequate, the sale of coffee, when it is so desired, at auction in those markets where this practice obtains.

For the home Governments the commission proposes the following:

The International American Coffee Commission recommends to the Governments represented therein—

1. That they encourage and develop every possible means of transportation in their respective countries, and in the means of communication with other States, in order that they may promote the growth of international commerce as a means of increasing the consumption of coffee.

2. That they adopt regulations looking to the employment of better sacks or packing for the purpose of securing the conservation of the coffee without alteration.

3. That by means of these regulations the manner of classifying and marking each sack of coffee under the name of the country from which it comes be determined.

J. B. Calvo.
Ant°. E. Delfino.

New York, *October 27, 1902.*

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF AMERICANISTS.

A most noted gathering of anthropologists and antiquarians was held in the city of New York during the month of October, 1902. It was the occasion of an assembling at the American Museum of Natural History of the thirteenth session of the International Congress of Americanists.

The representation at the congress was thoroughly international, the President being MORRIS K. JESUP, President of the American Museum of Natural History, and the Honorary President, the Duke of Loubat, correspondent of the Institute of France (Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres) while among the delegates were Prof. LEON LEJEAL, of the chair of American Antiquities of the College of France; Prof. EDWARD, SELER of the University of Berlin; Prof. KARL VON DEN STEINEN, Assistant Director of the Berlin Ethnographical Museum; Prof. HJALMAR STOLPE of Sweden; Prof. JUAN B. AMBROSETTI, of the Argentine Republic; Dr. ALFREDO CHAVERO, of Mexico; Mr. A. P. MAUDSLAY, of England; Dr. PITTIER DE FABREGA, Director of the Geographical Institute of Costa Rica, and Dr. DE LA ROSA, of Peru. The contingent from the United States included Prof. W. H. HOLMES, Prof. W J MCGEE, Dr. M. H. SAVILLE, F. W. PUTNAM, Miss ALICE FLETCHER, Mrs. ZELIA NUTTALL, and others.

The sessions occupied in all five days—from October 20 to October 25—and numbers of papers were read and discussed bearing upon subjects regarding the antiquity of man in America, and others pertaining to the early colonies, in which the Toscanelli correspondence played an important part. This consists of letters and chart dealing with the route to the Indies by the way of the west, and is supposed to have been sent by their author, a Florentine astronomer, to Christopher Columbus.

Although organized for the express purpose of studying prehistoric North and South America, this was the first time that the Congress had met in the United States. At the conclusion of the sessions the delegates were taken on an excursion to Philadelphia, Washington, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and Chicago. In Washington they were received and entertained by a special committee and were presented to President ROOSEVELT.

Following is a list of the papers presented for the consideration of the Congress:

W J MCGEE. Current Work of the Bureau of American Ethnology.

W. J. HOLLAND. The Petroglyphs at Smiths Ferry, Pa.

A. F. CHAMBERLAIN. The Algonquin Linguistic Stock.

THE DUKE OF LOUBAT. On the Mexican Manuscripts.

J. D. MCGUIRE. Anthropology in Early American Writings.

GONZALEZ DE LA ROSA. How I discovered the so-called Toscanelli correspondence was a forgery and science had nothing to do with the discovery of America.

HENRY VIGNAUD. On the Toscanelli Letters.

JOHN B. SHIPLEY. Notes on the Second Letter of Toscanelli.

GENARO GARCIA. "Vida y hechos de Pedro Menendez de Avilés, Adelantado de la Florida. Relación escrita en el siglo XVI par el maestro Bartolomé Barrientos. La publica por 1^a vez Genaro Garcia, en homenaje al XIII Congreso Internacional de Americanistas, Mexico, 1902."

F. S. DELLENBAUGH. The Location of Cibola and the Historic Towns of the Rio Grande Valley in New Mexico prior to 1630.

F. W. Hodge. The Influence of Four Centuries on the Pueblo Indians.

J. V. Brower. Rediscovery of Quivira and Harahey.

Clarence B. Moore. Archæological Research in the Southern United States.

J. V. Brower. Dakota Indians as Builders of Earthworks.

——— Identification of Kakabikansing Quartz Blades.

Juan B. Ambrosetti. The Archæology of the Calchaqui Region, South America.

Alfredo Chavero. Los signos de los dias en el calendario de Palemke.

W J McGee. Some Fundamental Factors in Social Organization.

Aleš Hrdlička. Physical Anthropology of the Indians of the Southwestern United States and Northern Mexico (The Hyde Expedition).

Constance Goddard Du Bois. Early Art of the Mission Indians of Southern California.

Washington Matthews. Probable Myths of Parturition.

Signe Rink. A Comparative Study of Two Indian and Eskimo Legends.

Carl Lumholtz. Conventionalism in Designs of the Huichols of Mexico.

Franz Boas. The work of the Jesup North Pacific Expedition.

Waldemar Bogoras. The Folk-Lore of Northeastern Siberia as compared with that of Northwestern America.

T. C. Chamberlain, W. H. Holmes, George A. Dorsey. Presentation of the Lansing Skull.

S. W. Williston. On the Lansing Man.

Aleš Hrdlička. Somatological Notes on the Bones of the Lansing Man.

Henry Fairfield Osborne. On Possible Evidence of Early Pleistocene Man in America.

Leon Lejeal. La Collection Céramique de M. de Sartiges et les vases péruviens à forme d'aryballe du Musée National d'Ethnographie du Trocadero.

Frederick Starr. The Physical Features of South Mexican Indians.

J. L. van Panhuys. Are there Pygmies in French Guiana?

Alice C. Fletcher. A Star Cult.

G. A. Dorsey. Wichita Creation Myth.

Alfred M. Tozzer. A Navajo Sand Picture of the Rain Gods and the Attendant Ceremony.

George Bird Grinnell. The Social Organization of the Cheyennes.

William P. Blake. The Racial Unity of the Historic and Prehistoric Aboriginal People of Arizona and New Mexico.

J. Walter Fewkes. The Hopi Earth Mother.

Mrs. Virginia McClurg. The People of the Pueblos.

Clark Wissler. Symbolism of the Dakota.

Franz Boas. Conventionalism in American Art.

Arthur Farwell. American Indian Music; Ethnic and Artistic Significance, with illustration upon the pianoforte.

Stephen D. Peet. The Various Symbols Common in the East which are found in America.

John R. Swanton. Social Organization of the Haida.

Harlan I. Smith. Shell-Heaps of the Lower Fraser River, British Columbia.

A. L. Kroeber. The Indians of Northwestern California.

Roland B. Dixon and A. L. Kroeber. The Languages of California.

F. W. Putnam. On the Archæology of the Delaware Valley; exhibition of specimens.

W. H. Holmes. The Relation of the Glacial Period to the Peopling of America.

S. W. Williston. On the Occurrence of an Arrowhead with Bones of an Extinct Bison.

Abraham Castellanos. The ruins of Monte Albán.

Walter Lehmann. Tamoanchan and other Designations of the West, and their Relations to the Earth in Mexican Etymology.

LEON DOUAY. Contribution à l'étude du mot Titicaca.

LEON DOUAY. De la non parente de certaines langues de l'ancien monde (en particulier du Japonais) avec celle du nouveau et specialement avec le groupe Maya.

EMILIO MAX MONTES. Reforma del alfabeto Español.

RAOUL DE LA GRASSERIE. Contributions à l'étude de la langue Tehuelche ou Tsoneka de la Pategonie.

J. F. HEWITT. The history of the Sun God in India, Persia, and Mexico. His Annual Death and Resurrection and his Impenetrable Armor.

MARIA LECOCQ. Notes relatives au Phénicianisme des Langues Américaines.

J. L. VAN PANHUYS. About a well-known name, given by the Dutch when exploring the Hudson River (the Catskill and the Catskill Mountains).

GEORGE H. PEPPER. Notes on the Art of Pueblo Bonito, New Mexico.

GEORGE H. PEPPER. The Throwing-Stick.

J. L. VAN PANHUYS. About the Ornamentation in use by Savage Tribes in Dutch Guiana and its Meaning.

STEWART CULIN. The Ethnic Significance of Games in Reference to New and Old World Cultures.

EDUARD SELER. The Pictorial and Hieroglyphic Writing of Mexico and Central America.

Mrs. ZELIA NUTTALL. A Penitential Rite of the Ancient Mexicans.

———. Presentation of an Hispano-Mexican Manuscript.

LEOPOLDO BATRES. The Excavations in Escalerillas Street, City of Mexico.

ANTONIO PEÑAFIEL. El templo mayor de Mexico antiguo y los monumentos encontrados en las excavaciones de 1897 y 1902.

LEOPOLDO BATRES. Explorations at Monte Albán.

EDUARD SELER. Ancient Mexican Religious Poetry.

Mrs. ZELIA NUTTALL. A Suggestion to Maya Scholars.

———. The Ancient Mexican Name of a Constellation, according to Two Different Authors.

NICOLAS LÉON. Datas referentes á una especie neuva de escritura geroglifica en Mexico.

M. H. SAVILLE. The Cruciform Structures at Mitla.

FRANCISCO BELMAR. Estudio sobre la raza Ayook ó Mixe, y la lengua hablada por ella.

———. Indian Tribes of the State of Oaxaca, and their Languages.

EDWARD H. THOMPSON. Mural Paintings of Yucatan.

———. Phonographic Reproduction of Maya Songs and Conversation.

Miss ADELE BRETON. The Ancient Obsidian Mines of Mexico.

Mrs. H. NEWELL WARDLE. Certain Clay Figures of Teotihuacan.

EDUARD SELER. Antiquities of the Pacific Slope of Guatemala.

EDWARD S. MORSE. No Evidences of Chinese Contact in Central America.

JUAN F. FERRAZ. Sintesis ó construccion gramatical de la lengua Quiche.

HJALMAR STOLPE. Swedish Ethnological Work in South America and Greenland.

C. V. HARTMAN. Archæological Researches in Costa Rica.

———. The Aztecs of Salvador.

H. PITTIER DE FABREGA. Language of the Terraba Indians of Costa Rica.

MAX UHLE. Archæological Researches in Peru.

———. On the Linguistic Features of Ancient Peru.

J. L. VAN PANHUYS. Carib Indian words in the Dutch Language and in use at Dutch Guiana.

GONZALEZ DE LA ROSA. Notes on the Peculiar Language of the Chimu of the Peruvian Coast, and on Some Traces of the Use of Hieroglyphic Writing by this Civilized People.

STANSBURY HAGAR. Cuzco, the Celestial City.

J. L. VAN PANHUYS. A Claim for the Dutch having Discovered the Coast of Guiana.

J. L. van Panhuys. A communication of the Curaçao Society for History, Language, and Ethnology in the Dutch West Indies, about the grave of Columbus.

Charles Hite Smith. The Early Civilization of America.

J. F. van Panhuys. Ways of Paying in the New Netherlands, at Dutch Guiana, and in the former Dutch Colonies of British Guiana.

———. A brief general survey about the early contact between the Dutch and the New World.

Alonzo Fernandez. Mankind in America.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

REPORT ON THE CROPS OF 1901-2.

The issue of September 15 of the "Boletin de Agricultura" contains the report of the Chief of the Statistical Department of the Ministry of Agriculture on the crops of 1901-2. The report states that the figures contained therein are compiled from the returns received from the owners of the thrashing machines up to July 15 last. As some returns had not been sent in by that date, a general average has been taken for those districts, with the following general results:

	Wheat.	Linseed.
	Tons.	*Tons.*
Province of Buenos Ayres	971,067	174,280
Province of Santa Fé	349,742	151,090
Province of Córdoba	63,950	12,512
Province of Entre Rios	79,646	27,153
Other parts	70,000	....
Total	1,534,405	365,035

The census of 1895 fixed the annual consumption of wheat at 133 kilogram per inhabitant, but up to the present it has been impossible to rectify these figures.

The crops of 1901-2 toward the end of September, 1901, promised a harvest of 3,500,000 tons. Deducting from this amount 220,000 tons required for home consumption and 665,000 tons for seed, there should have been 2,600,000 tons for export, or about 75 per cent of the crops.

The United States, with a production of 19,700,000 tons (1901), exported 5,850,000 tons (in wheat and flour), or just under 30 per cent of the total crops.

	Tons.
The 1901-2 crop was reduced to	1,526,000
Seed and home requirements	885,000
Leaving for export (in wheat and flour)	641,000

If it is taken into consideration that the exports to July 31 in wheat and flour amounted to 574,000 tons, it is easily seen that the above figures are not far wide of the mark.

The highest yields have been in the Province of Buenos Ayres.

For the 1898-99 crops the yield in that province exceeded 1,200 kilograms per hectare sown, and in many instances reached 2,500 kilograms. In 1900 the returns showed that 13 per cent of the agricultural districts had produced from 1,500 to 3,500 kilograms per hectare, and the returns from 1901 have been more or less the same. This year the yields of over 2,000 kilograms per hectare in wheat and linseed have been even more general than during the past year. If it is considered that the cost of production does not pass $4.50 paper per 100 kilograms of wheat and linseed, and that the price of these cereals has in many instances been as high as $6.30 and $13, respectively, it is easily understood that the farmers have been able to reap considerable benefits from the crops.

The area sown with linseed for the 1901–2 crop amounted to 780,000 hectares, and if it had not been for the drought which destroyed the greater portion of the crops in Santa Fé, Córdoba, and Enter Rios, the yield would have been 700,000 tons, or about 35 per cent of the world's production.

The farms numbered 37,434, of which 13,150 were worked by proprietors, 18,819 by tenants, and 5,465 on halves.

The crop returns for previous years have been as follows:

Year.	Wheat.		Maize.		Linseed.	
	Area sown.	Yield.	Area sown.	Yield.	Area sown.	Yield.
	Hectares.	*Tons.*	*Hectares.*	*Tons.*	*Hectares.*	*Tons.*
1891–92	1,202,228	....	825,495	....	58,023	....
1899–1900	2,190,444	2,800,000	1,244,182	1,800,000	258,412	250,000
1900–1901	3,307,749	1,964,437	....	....	607,352	389,951
1901–2	3,296,066	1,534,405	1,405,806	2,134,165	780,000	366,000

The exports have been, in tons—

Year.	Wheat.	Maize.	Linseed.
1897	101,845	374,942	162,477
1898	645,161	717,105	158,904
1899	1,713,429	1,116,276	217,713
1900	1,926,676	713,248	223,257
1901	904,289	1,112,290	338,828
1902 (8 months)	574,285	775,370	330,315

Crops 1901–2.

	Number of farms.	Area harvested.	Crop.	Yield per hectare.
WHEAT.		*Hectares.*	*Tons.*	*Kilos.*
Buenos Ayres	17,323	960,862	971,067	1,011
Santa Fe	14,524	1,050,647	349,742	333
Córdoba	1,739	261,085	63,950	245
Entre Rios	3,848	173,607	79,646	458
Total	37,434	2,446,201	1,464,405	599
LINSEED.				
Buenos Ayres	17,323	169,092	174,280	1,031
Santa Fe	14,524	363,726	151,090	414
Córdoba	1,739	48,988	12,512	255
Entre Rios	3,848	61,800	27,153	439
Total	37,434	644,606	365,035	566

The maize crop of 1901–2 was as follows:

	Area sown.	Yield.
	Hectares.	*Tons.*
Province:		
Buenos Ayres	681,217	1,360,271
Santa Fé	442,367	479,720
Entre Rios	81,198	2,418
Córdoba	35,072	31,344
Corrientes	37,305	7,461
Santiago del Estero	12,152	36,456
San Luis	13,210	20,805
Tucuman	21,328	31,197
Mendoza	7,941	14,905
San Juan	4,921	10,740
Rioja	16,533	49,599
Catamarca	6,618	7,272
Salta	20,000	40,000
Jujuy	1,530	6,120
Territories:		
Chaco	4,401	8,802
Formosa	524	1,048
Misiones	9,579	10,547
Neuquen	100	400
Pampa	9,800	15,060
Chubut	....	....
Total	1,405,806	2,134,165

The area under peanuts was 23,765 hectares, under tobacco 12,696, sugar cane 67,218, and under vines 45,533.

The total yield of sugar has been as follows:

Year.	Production.	Consumption.	Exported.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
1897	108,487	72,587	41,734
1898	78,962	70,223	20,820
1899	92,855	105,157	26,701
1900	114,473	96,655	20,010
1901	163,695	159,660	49,413

The production and consumption of wine has been as follows, according to the returns of the Inland Revenue Department:

	1900.		1901.	
	Production.	Consumption.	Production.	Consumption.
	Hectoliters.	*Hectoliters.*	*Hectoliters.*	*Hectoliters.*
Capital	1,433	1,957	4,077	3,156
Buenos Ayres	7,443	6,253	5,209	4,838
Entre Rios	17,295	12,894	9,064	7,797
Corrientes	68	59	53	53
Córdoba	3,343	3,754	15,977	15,467
Catamarca	16,490	14,259	21,128	19,367
Rioja	15,375	15,709	17,221	16,506
Salta and Tucuman	19,942	11,742	16,361	16,486
Mendoza	806,671	815,103	1,392,568	997,512
San Juan	260,681	271,272	359,850	297,512
San Luis	1,010	1,914	2,688	2,493
Total	1,149,751	1,154,916	1,844,196	1,381,554

The returns for 1899 were 1,241,235 hectoliters produced and 1,185,715 consumed.

The imports of wine in 1899 amounted to 464,326 hectoliters, in 1900 to 453,776, and in 1901 to 449,475.

The imports of fine stock for breeding purposes from 1897 to 1901 were as follows:

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Horses.	Asses.	Pigs.
1897	916	7,390	184	71	25
1898	623	6,962	154	31	2
1899	1,561	4,839	129	7	19
1900	938	9,165	203	74	3
1901	26	154	441	15	....

The exports of live stock to all countries for the same period were—

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Horses.	Asses.	Mules.	Pigs.
1897	238,121	504,128	13,615	16,390	16,317	666
1898	359,296	577,813	14,360	7,534	10,205	587
1899	312,150	543,458	7,259	6,234	7,740	1,830
1900	150,550	198,102	32,969	10,252	13,179	40
1901	119,189	25,746	9,761	8,793	20,468	250

NEW PROCESS OF PREPARING HIDES CALLED THE ROBERTS SYSTEM.

The "Tribune" of Buenos Ayres, of September 27, 1902, states that the great problem of the preservation and preparation of hides and skins, both wet and dry, has now been solved in that metropolis. This process, according to the authority in question, will render necessary a complete change in the industries that employ these materials.

The process consists in the use of a gas that produces a surprising effect upon the hides and skins which are immersed in it, rendering them practically proof against putrefaction and the ravages of moths or other vermin. The sole owners of this new process, which is called the "Roberts system," is the Conservadora Mercantile Company, of which Mr. Carlos Lix Klett is the general director and Mr. Augusto Potel the technical engineer. The Conservadora Company has sent to the expert director of "The Tannery" of Buenos Ayres, to be tanned and made into sole leather, six oxhides and one dry hide, the first having been preserved by means of the Roberts system thirty-three days and the second nine months. The technical director in his report upon this matter stated that the advantages obtained from hides preserved by the Roberts system are as follows:

1. On the receipt of the hides he found that by this system of preservation they had acquired a much better appearance than that of dry or salted hides. It is undeniable that this appearance influences the buyer favorably, who will not hesitate in judging them to be first class.

2. By this system greater freshness and regularity in the hides is attained, because, being dried very slowly, the operation is more perfect and there is a much smaller loss of albuminoid substances.

3. The hides retain more gelatin by this process, the combination with tannic substances occurs in a greater proportion, and the result is a firmer and more compact leather, impermeable and of great resistance, resembling in this respect the famous English leather.

4. This process offers the great advantage to tanners, especially during the summer season, of being able to preserve the hides for a number of days after they have become green without being endangered by fermentation.

5. Such is the strength of the antiseptic that hides treated by this process acquire a preservative quality which practically resists all decomposition, and they may be stored in any warehouse without danger of being damaged from dampness, vermin, or other cause.

6. The operation being completed, the hides retain the same appearance as if they had been recently received from the slaughter.

After the completion of the process the dry and wet hides operated upon have the appearance of hides just from the slaughter and might easily be mistaken for fresh hides, notwithstanding the fact that the dry hide used in the test referred to in the foregoing was 9 months old and the wet hides had been kept thirty-three days. Hides dried in the open air never have this appearance, since fermentation induces decomposition, and in the summer there is danger of the hides being injured from this cause. Salted hides retain their appearance to some extent, but can never approach those preserved by the Roberts system. Ordinary dry hides yield a product of about 61 per cent and salted hides 63 per cent. The yield by the Roberts system is 66½ per cent for dry hides and 67.6 per cent for half-dried hides.

These figures show that there would be a notable gain to tanners by the use of the Roberts system. This process, then, will fill a long-felt want in the hide and leather industry, both as to operations in the country and exports abroad.

WINE INDUSTRY OF MENDOZA.

The British Foreign Office received from His Majesty's Consul at Buenos Ayres a report on the wine industry of Mendoza for 1901–2, from which the following particulars have been extracted:

"For a person working with capital of his own, who has caution enough not to embark all his money at once, the vineyard business is by no means unpromising. The business is easily learned, and the necessary labor is abundant and cheap. Work on the vineyards is mostly done by contract at a fixed price per hectare. Water is supplied from the public irrigation system. It is drawn from the Mendoza River and is paid for at a fixed price per hectare. Without irrigation nothing grows.

"The climate of Mendoza is excellent, but care has to be taken about drinking water, as most of the available water is so highly charged with mineral salts as to be unwholesome.

"The internal consumption of wine in the Republic in 1901 was 55,000,000 gallons. Of this amount, 26,400,000 gallons was the product of the country; of the remainder, 11,000,000 gallons were imported and 17,600,000 gallons (800,000 hectoliters) were manufactured from ingredients other than grapes (it is not stated what) in imitation of Spanish and Italian wines.

"The district of Mendoza furnished nearly one-half of the wine produced in the country. It is stated that some 90,000 acres of land are at present under vines. There is a wine growing and pressing school at Mendoza, supported by the National Government, where research is carried on and instruction given in both branches of the industry. Phylloxera is practically unknown.

"The following figures relate to the wine on hand in Mendoza:

	Hectoliters.
In deposit, end of March, 1902	416, 000
Last crop produced	913, 216
Total	1, 329, 216
Exported from April 1 to September 15, 1902	587, 343
Stock on hand	741, 873

THE FROZEN-MEAT INDUSTRY.

The British Board of Agriculture gives the following interesting statistics relating to the frozen-meat trade in the Argentine Republic:

The frozen-meat trade in that country, which began in the year 1883 with an export of 17,000 carcasses of sheep, has grown steadily every year, and in 1901 the total exports amounted to 3,100,000 carcasses of sheep, 133,000 of cattle, and 500 pigs.

There are at present three companies in the trade—the Sansinena Company, at Barracas, just outside the city of Buenos Ayres; the River Plate Fresh Meat Company, at Campaña, on the River Parana; and the Las Palmas Produce Company, at Zárate, on the same river. These three companies represent a capital of some £800,000 sterling ($3,888,000), employ 2,000 hands, and have a capacity of 15,000 sheep and 720 cattle per twenty-four hours.

The weight of meat and other products which passed through these factories in 1901 was as follows: Preserved meat (tinned meat), 228 tons; frozen meat, 112,000 tons; grease, 859 tons; hides, 14,000 tons; tallow, 14,400 tons; sundries (blood, bones, etc.), 6,000 tons; giving a total of 147,487 tons.

The expense of running the factories is stated to have amounted to £2,743,055 ($12,709,247.30), made up as follows: Staff, £164,725 ($800,563.50); purchase of stock, £2,416,665 ($11,644,991.90); fuel, £45, 000 ($218,700); sundries, £116,665 ($556,325.90).

The freezing companies buy the cattle direct from stock owners, slaughter, clean, and freeze them on their own premises and make regular shipments of the meat, on their own steamers or on steamers with which they have contracts for the purpose. The companies never freeze and store for shipment the meat of private owners. This method is said to have undoubtedly kept down the prices of live stock since the closing of the British ports to Argentine animals, as there is practically no competition among the companies. On the other hand, it is held to have insured the supply of good meat only, carefully slaughtered, cleaned, and prepared. The trade has been reduced to so regular a system that there is no break in arrivals in England, no excessive storage charges are incurred on either side, and no stale carcasses are put on the market. Most of the Argentine frozen meat is landed in Liverpool, the remainder going to London, Cardiff, Newcastle, Hull, and Southampton.

In 1901 thirty-three steamers were regularly employed in this trade between England and the Argentine Republic, having a total carrying capacity of 1,443,000 carcasses of mutton of 56 pounds each.

This trade has not in any way affected the old established industry of drying and salting beef called "*charque*," the countries of consumption and the customers being entirely different in each case.

It is reported that two more freezing companies have been floated and will shortly erect the necessary buildings and machinery, one at La Plata and the other near Buenos Ayres.

BUENOS AYRES GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

The report of the directors of the Buenos Ayres Great Southern Railway Company, Limited, for the year ended June 30, 1902, states that the results of the working of the railway for the year, including the lines worked under agreement, as compared with the corresponding period in 1900–1901, are as follows:

	Amount.	Difference.	Per cent.
Gross receipts	£2,373,569	+£6,181	0.26
Working expenses	1,097,751	−61,371	5.29
Net receipts	1,275,818	+67,552	5.59
Depreciation of currency balances	3,294	+ 905	37.88
	1,272,524	+66,647	5.53

To the balance on general revenue account of £1,272,523 must be added balance from 1900–1901, £15,900; interest on reserve funds, etc., £21,063; profit on remittances, etc., less discount on bills and interest on loans, etc., £1,222; transfer fees, £591; making altogether, £1,311,301. Deduct interim dividend of 3 per cent on ordinary stock to December 31, 1901, £292,500; interest on debenture stock paid and accrued, £244,826; interest on 5 per cent preference stock, £200,000; rent of Brandzen branch, £19,917; rent of South Coast Railway, £7,783; rent of provincial government port lines, £16,003;

interest payable under agreement for purchase of La Plata branch, pending payments of installments, £11,176; and income tax charges for year, £39,703; leaving a disposable balance of £488,390. Of this available balance on net revenue account of £488,390 the board propose to transfer £5,000 to the pension fund, and to pay a balance dividend of 4 per cent on the ordinary stock of the company, making, with the interim dividend paid in April last, 7 per cent, free of income tax, for the whole year ended June 30, 1902, carrying forward a balance of £93,390.

The conditions ruling during the year have been more or less normal, the produce of the districts served by the railway having been about the average, the result being that the earnings from the principal sources of traffic compare favorably with those of recent years. The feature of the year's working has been the handling of an increased volume of traffic at a considerably reduced cost. This satisfactory result is mainly due to the better condition of the road consequent upon the stone ballasting and renewal of the permanent way, the improved terminal facilities, and the additional rolling stock recently supplied, and there is therefore every reason to assume that the economy will be of a permanent character. The improvements and enlargements which have recently been undertaken at Bahia Blanca are now practically completed, and the company has thereby been placed in a position to cope with the rapid development which is now taking place at this port, and to meet all reasonable shipping requirements for some years to come,

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

An Argentine law, promulgated under date of July 10, 1902, permits the importation of plants and seeds into the Republic, subject to previous inspection and to disinfection or destruction, as the case may require. Such importation may be effected through the port of Buenos Ayres only. Persons desiring to import plants or seeds are required to address a petition to the Agronomical Section, setting forth the name and address of the importer, the name and place of origin of the plants and seeds, the means of introduction and date of arrival, as also the purpose and (if possible) the place for which the goods are intended.

A shipment of maize and hay from Rosario to Australia is reported through the British Foreign Office to have been made in September, 1902, which is regarded as preliminary to the establishment of a regular traffic between the two countries concerned.

BOLIVIA.

FREE EXPORTATION OF SILVER ORES AND BULLION.

President Pando has sent a message to the Chamber of Deputies recommending the passage of the following law authorizing the free exportation of silver ores and bullion on and after January 1, 1903:

"Article 1. The exportation of silver ores and bullion produced in the territory of the Republic is hereby declared free of duty.

"Art. 2. It is the duty of every exporter of silver bullion and ores to secure from the national custom-house a waybill showing the weight of the ores and bullion and their grades and destination. For each mark of silver that the ores or bullion contain 10 cents shall be credited as a statistical tax.

"Art. 3. The failure to obtain the exportation waybill referred to in the foregoing article will work a confiscation of the shipment, one-half of which shall go to the informer.

"Art. 4. Mining enterprises, whether made up of private individuals or associations of whatever nature, shall pay 6 per cent of their net profits to the Government, based on their semiyearly balances, an account of which shall be rendered. The tax of 2 per cent on enterprises that exploit other classes of mines, according to the law of November 12, 1894, remains in force.

"Art. 5. For the purposes of this tax the balance that remains after deducting the necessary expenses of exploitation, treatment, administration, and transportation charges shall be considered as the net gain.

"Art. 6. The mining tax, which is collected at the present time on every concession, in accordance with article 16 of the mining law of 1880 and that of November 11, 1897, is hereby fixed at 6 *bolivianos* ($2.29) for the veins, lodes, and shafts referred to in paragraph 2 of said article 16; 3 *bolivianos* ($1.15) for earths and substances enumerated in article 12 of said law, and 50 cents (silver) for those specified in article 13. This shall be considered as a federal tax.

"Art. 7. This law shall become operative on and after January 1, 1903. The Executive is authorized to duly enforce the same."

RUBBER SITUATION.

An official report on the rubber resources of Bolivia and the progress that has been made in their development, by Señor Manuel Vicente Ballivian, the head of the national office of immigration and statistics of that country, which appeared under date of August 2, 1902, in the "Industria de la Goma Elastica en Bolivia," will contribute largely to a proper understanding of the rubber situation in that Republic. The rubber interest is regarded by Señor Ballivian as second in importance only to the greatest natural source of wealth in Bolivia, namely, mining. While the great extent of those regions which constitute the habitat of the rubber tree in Bolivia is widely known, very little really has been done by the authorities to regulate the acquisition of the rubber lands by private parties and their utilization for the benefit both of industrial interests and of the national treasury.

Señor BALLIVIAN during the past ten years, in addition to numerous articles in the periodical press, has written several pamphlets dealing with the development of the Bolivian rubber industry and the importance of more systematic attention to this matter by the State. One such pamphlet was a report on his exploration, in an official capacity, of the territories of the Northwest and the department of Béni in 1893–94. A later report referred to the work being done in the exploitation of rubber in the regions of Béni, Mamoré, Madidi, and Madre de Dios by parties who had been engaged in similar work on the Rio Madeira.

One of the results of the investigations of Señor BALLIVIAN during all these years has been the framing of laws, now pending before the Bolivian Congress, having for their object a reform in the system of granting concessions for rubber *estradas*, abandoning the system of granting very large tracts of land having an illusory number of *estradas*, very often unverified and not accurately designated. In this connection the Brazilian laws regarding the adjudication of unoccupied lands have been followed.

Having established definitely the extent of the rubber resources of Bolivia, and laws having been framed for the encouragement of the exploitation of rubber, Señor BALLIVIAN next interested himself in an investigation into the status of the concessions of rubber lands that had been made in the different Provinces. This report embraces only the details regarding the districts of La Paz, Santa Cruz, the Béni, Cochabamba, and the national delegation of Madre de Dios, leaving out for the present the large Acre district and the territory drained by by the Purús.

This report shows that only a small percentage of the rubber concessions granted have become valid through full compliance with legal requirements. In some cases the concessions have been abandoned after compliance with the preliminary formalities, and it appears that a great portion of the rubber lands is still in possession of the State and could be granted to any capitalist prepared to exploit them.

From the beginning of the year 1896, and up to July 1 of the present year, it appears of all the rubber concessions applied for in the districts above named the legal provisions have been fully complied with only to the extent of 30,179 *estradas*, while 110,000 *estradas*, covered by applications on file, have been abandoned. This suggests to Señor BALLIVIAN that very much rubber territory has been exploited without clear title, which view is supported by the custom-house statistics, which show a constant increase in the exports of rubber. The attention of the Government is called to these facts in order that steps may be taken for the more thorough collection of revenues from rubber.

Señor BALLIVIAN's report, after these general considerations, gives a complete list of the applications filed for rubber concessions in the several departments, with a record of the present status of each concession. The name of the *concessionnaire* in each case is given—several hundred in number—with the location of the property and the number of *estradas* comprised. The book thus forms a valuable basis for whatever steps may be undertaken by the administrative authorities for the closer supervision of the rubber industry.

NATURAL WEALTH OF THE SOUTHEASTERN PART OF THE REPUBLIC.

The Bolivian representative of the "L'Africaine" company of Brussels is authority for the following interesting data concerning the natural wealth of the southeastern portion of the Republic which will soon be traversed by a railroad running from the river Paraguay to the interior of Bolivia.

The mineral resources of this vast territory, extending west from the Paraguay River to 65° west longitude and lying between 16° and 18° south latitude, are incalculable. The topography of this section of the country is rough and mountainous, the whole region having been raised at some remote period of the earth's formation by internal convulsions of nature, shaping in this manner majestic mountains, picturesque valleys, and extensive table-lands.

Erosion and the constant action of the elements have formed many rugged crags and peaks, which stand out in bold relief compared with the quiet, peaceful valleys covered with rich soil, and dotted here and there with running streams, crystal lakes, and a luxuriance of semitropical vegetation probably unequaled in all the world. At places on the mountain slopes, where the surface of the earth has been laid bare by the long-continued action of wind and water, beautiful masses of crystals are found incrusted in the immense deposits of sedimentary rocks, granite, quartz, mica, schists, graphite, and beds of volcanic clays. This region forms a part of the great plateau drained by affluents of the Amazon and Paraguay rivers. The bed of the Juacavaca River, which flows through this portion of the Republic, is exceedingly broken, and at places the clear waters of this stream run for long distances in their precipitous career over crests of solid rock, forming a series of beautiful cascades, and passing through a country the natural scenery of which is sublimely grand and impressive.

The Jesuits, who colonized this portion of Bolivia after the Spanish conquest, were thoroughly familiar with the mineral wealth of the country, and extracted from the rich mines exploited by them gold and silver in abundance. At the present time, due to the isolation of this region and the lack of transportation facilities, the mining operations are insignificant and the valuable mineral deposits of the territory lie dormant and undeveloped. At occasional intervals within the last decade attempts have been made by foreign capitalists to explore the country and exploit and develop some of its virgin mineral deposits, but the obstacles necessary to be overcome in order to successfully carry into operation these enterprises have been so great that practical results have thus far been impossible. The greatest obstacle to the successful development and exploitation of the vast natural wealth of this region, which now lies dormant and untouched, will have been overcome by the construction of the proposed railway, inasmuch as the great and pressing want of this portion of Bolivia at the present time is a system of easy and rapid communication with the outside world and the centers of population, thereby assuring to capitalists and investors a sure and permanent base of supplies from which to conduct their operations. The following minerals are known to exist at various points within the limits of this favored region:

In the neighborhood of Bahia Negra, lime, marble, iron, and manganese; in the Chochis Range of mountains, near Santiago, deposits of auriferous sands; in the vicinity of San Javier, important mines of tin, platinum, gold, and quicksilver; near Santa Rosa, quicksilver and gold; to the north of Concepcion, gold; to the north of San Ignacio, platinum and precious stones; in the immediate vicinity of San Jose, quicksilver and lime; in the neighborhood of Buenavista, silver, petroleum, and coal; to the west and southwest of Santa Cruz, petroleum, coal, lime, stucco, and slate.

The mineral wealth of southeastern Bolivia, great and abundant as it is, is probably not surpassed in richness by the products of the vegetable kingdom with which this particular portion of the country has been so richly endowed by the Creator. Within the wilds of its forests and plains are to be found a great variety of dyewoods and precious medicinal plants from which may be distilled fine essential oils, while the mountain slopes, hills, and valleys abound in valuable construction and cabinet woods. The celebrated ironwood tree of this region attains a height of 18 meters and a circumference of 80 centimeters. The specific gravity of this exceedingly compact and durable wood is 1,250, and the contents of tannin 26 per cent. This wood is used extensively for railroad ties, posts, etc., and is employed in considerable quantities in tanneries.

Another valuable product of the Bolivian forests is the tree known as "Corupan" (*Piptademia cebil*), which grows to a height of 20 meters and attains a diameter of 1 meter. The wood of this tree has a specific gravity of 1,141 and does not decay when immersed in water, which quality renders it exceedingly valuable for use in the construction of ships, bridges, and hydraulic works. It makes a very durable railroad tie, and the bark, which is very thick, contains about 25 per cent of tannin. The tree secretes an abundance of gum arabic, and is one of the most valuable and highly prized productions of the Bolivian forests. Lapacho (*Tubebuza flavescens*) is a tree noted for its great beauty and usefulness. It grows to the height of 20 meters, has a circumference of trunk of 80 centimeters and a specific gravity of 1.100. When sawed into lumber or beams it is greatly esteemed for construction purposes, and is especially suitable for use in the building of hydraulic works and for railroad ties. There are four varieties—the gray, the yellow, the red, and the black—all of which may be distinguished while in bloom by the color of their flowers. The bark is rich in tannin, and the wood is utilized in the manufacture of dyes. Mumday (*Astronium juglandi folium*) is a greatly prized Bolivian tree, which attains a height of some 20 meters and produces a trunk measuring 1 meter in circumference. The specific gravity of this wood is 1,200, and is suitable for railroad ties, telegraph poles, and general construction purposes. There are three varieties—white, yellow, and black. It is also a dyewood.

A great variety and abundance of fibrous plants are found in this part of the Republic. Vanilla beans, cacao, and sarsaparilla grow everywhere in a wild state and attain great perfection. The castor-oil plant grows luxuriantly throughout the entire region and without cultivation. The wagon road from Santiago to San José runs through a grove of wild oranges of unknown extent. This region produces an abundance of all kinds of semitropical fruits. The cultivation of rice, coffee, corn, manioc, tobacco, cotton, indigo, saffron, etc., gives excellent results. Immense tracts are covered with virgin forests, but there are also many prairies and undulating plains on which the raising of cattle would be extremely profitable. The whole region is well watered and is particularly suitable for agricultural and stock-raising industries.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

A recent report of the Department of Justice and Government to the National Congress shows that from July 1, 1901, to July 1, 1902, the Government Printing Office of Bolivia published 23 editions of Government publications in pamphlet form, aggregating 23,953 copies, and 118 loose sheets, numbering 1,391,790 copies. In addition to the printed matter mentioned, the Government issued 137 editions of "El Estado," the official newspaper, consisting of 1,250 copies each, or a total of 182,950 copies.

DENOUNCEMENT OF CONVENTION WITH FRANCE.

According to the "South American Journal," Bolivia has "denounced" the Convention which it had concluded with France, and as the negotiations between the two Cabinets for the purpose of concluding a new arrangement have had no results, the minimum tariff in France will cease to apply to merchandise of Bolivian origin.

BRAZIL.

TARIFF MODIFICATIONS.

The "International Customs Journal of Brussels" issued the following bulletin in September, 1902, as seventh supplement to No. 6 (third edition):

I.—Circular relative to duty-free importation of articles belonging to diplomatic agents.

[Diario oficial of March 26, 1902.]

The circular of the Ministry of Finance dated March 25, 1902, provides that the exemptions referred to in sections 5 and 6 of article 2 of the preliminary dispositions of the tariff may be granted by simple application of the Minister for Foreign Affairs or of the interested parties themselves.

II.—Decree No. 858, of August 12, 1902, maintaining in force the exemption from consumption duties in the case of dried meat (xarque).[a]

[Diario oficial of August 15, 1902.]

In virtue of the present decree, the exemption from consumption duties granted by legislative decision to dried meat (xarque) is maintained in force, and the formalities intended to secure collection of these duties are repealed.

POPULATION IN 1900.

According to a statement published by the Statistical Bureau of the State of San Paulo the population of Brazil in 1900 amounted to a total of 21,565,000 inhabitants, distributed as follows among the 20 States of the Republic, and including 750,000 for the Federal district:

Minas Geraes	4,277,000	Parahyba	596,000
San Paulo	2,520,000	Sergipe	450,000
Bahia	3,335,000	Piauhy	425,000
Pernambuco	2,089,000	Rio Grande Norte	407,008
Rio Grande do Sul	1,350,000	Santa Catharina	405,000
Rio de Janeiro	1,300,000	Parana	380,000
Ceara	1,000,000	Goyaz	340,000
Alagoas	781,000	Amazonas	240,000
Maranhao	660,000	Espirito Santo	201,000
Para	652,000	Matto Grosso	157,000

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[a] See second supplement to No. 6 (third edition), section 10 of article 2 of the Law No. 641.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS IN AUGUST, 1901 AND 1902.

The following are the receipts (in *contos* of reis) of the custom-houses, as set forth below, for the month of August, compared with the same month in 1901:

	1902.	1901.		1902.	1901.
Rio de Janeiro	6,138	5,898	Paranangua	104	153
Santos	2,941	2,479	Parahyba	97	58
Para	1,417	1,033	Florianopolis	89	143
Bahia	1,118	1,070	Paranahyba	41	20
Pernambuco	992	1,106	Victoria	23	26
Rio Grande du Suo	757	678	Aracaju	15	....
Proto Alegre	376	372	Livramneto	15	....
Maranhao	289	170	Penedo	13	8
Ceara	262	129	Natal	8	6
Jaragua	126	170			

AGRICULTURAL BANK AT BAHIA.

The legislature of the State of Bahia recently passed a law authorizing the establishment of an agricultural bank in that State which will operate in loans to the agricultural industry and allied industries. The capital of the bank will be limited to 5,000 *contos*. Of this amount the State will subscribe 4,000 *contos*, to be covered by the additional tax of 1 per cent collected on all agricultural products exported from the State. Interest payable on loans must not exceed 8 per cent. The bank is expected to be in operation by the beginning of the year.

DIAMOND AND CARBON PRODUCTION OF BAHIA.

An extended report on the output of diamonds and carbons in the State of Bahia, Brazil, was issued in the Consular Reports of the Department of State of the United States for August, embodying the information collected by Mr. H. W. Furniss, Consul at the port of Bahia. The paper in reference states that the diamond region of Bahia is divided into fourteen districts, namely: Lençoes, Andarahy, Chique Chique, Santa Isabel, Cravada, Lavrinha, Campestre, Morro do Chapeo, Bom Jesus, São Ignacio, Chapada Velha, Paraguaçu, Sincorá, and Cannavieiras. Geologically there are but two sections, one in the center of the State in the vicinity of the Paraguaçu River and the other in the southern part, along the Pardo River. The first section is the most productive, and has been constantly worked since the date of its discovery, in 1844. Prior to the discovery of the South African mines it was the greatest diamond-producing center, and prices were high, but recently interest in the Bahia mines has diminished.

The most productive portion of the field is about four days' journey from the city of Bahia and is reached by taking a small steamboat which crosses the bay and goes up the Paraguaçu River to Cachoeira (a distance of about 45 miles and consuming from six to eight hours), thence by train to Bandeira de Mello, 254 kilometers (157.7 miles), involving from ten to twelve hours' travel. From Bandeira de Mello it is necessary to go on mule-back the remaining 64 miles to Andarahy.

The Paraguaçu district is about 172 miles long and varies in breadth from 3 or 4 to about 16 miles at its widest part. It includes the mountain ranges known as Serra do Sincorá, from the village of Sincorá northward, and the headwaters of the Paraguaçu and Una rivers, Serras das Lavras Diamantinas, Serra dos Remedios, Chapada Velha, and Serra do Espinhaço as far as the region about the village of Morro do Chapeo. The most productive area seems to be in the foothills to the east of Serra das Lavras Diamantinas, particularly along the many small streams tributary to the Paraguaçu River, with the towns of Santa Isabel, Chique, Andarahy, and Lençoes as centers.

The geological formation of the region is very interesting, and shows that at some time in the history of the world the mountains were thrown up in a hot mass of stone, and the diamonds there found are the carbon which by great heat and pressure crystallized. A considerable portion, for lack of proper conditions, failed to crystallize and is now encountered in hard, blackish masses of irregular shape, known in trade as carbon. The original rock of the mountains is granite. In many places this occurs stratified with a horizontal trend, or at most with a very slight dip, but it is frequently broken by gullies and deep narrow crevasses, the latter reminding one of earthquake phenomena. Mixed with the granite is a sandstone of different degrees of hardness and a conglomerate composed of round, water-washed pebbles with a very hard matrix. In some instances the matrix is of a sandy character, but more frequently it resembles a dark-colored cement. The sandstone occurring beneath the surface is frequently soft, about the consistency of almost dry mud, and is capable of being crushed or even washed into sand by a strong current of water.

Both the sandstone and the conglomerate are of recent formation as compared with the granite, and contain diamonds and carbons, showing that they were also of a more recent formation than the precious stones, which, in fact, are not found in situ, but are in their present position as the result of fluvial action. Sandstone and conglomerate frequently fill the gullies, crevasses, and interstices beneath the layers of granite, but sometimes form strata in basins made by the granite, and in other places appear with the granite as heterogeneous heaps of stones of different sizes. In this section the diamonds and carbons occur together in sandstone and conglomerate, but they can not be removed except from the soft sandstone, because of the impracticability of breaking the rocks without crushing the precious stones. Instead, the miners take advantage of the disintegrating effect of water and weather and they work by removing the débris from the gullies between the rocks and the cavities under and around them, and this they wash for the diamonds and carbons.

The method of mining differs in the different sections. In the most productive one the work is of two kinds, removing the surface disintegration and that in the gullies, crevasses, and beneath the more accessible stones, or mining by tunnels between the stones into the pockets of the mountains and taking out the cascalho found there. The cascalho is usually collected until the week's end and is then laboriously washed, either by pouring the mass into sluices or ditches of running water and agitating it with a hoe or by placing small quantities in large wooden basins and washing it in the running water. In the first instance the object is to wash the soil and lighter particles away, arrangements being made to impede the heavier masses and consequently the diamonds and carbons. The part remaining is carefully washed in the large wooden basins and the rocks picked over by hand. The miners are so accustomed to the appearance of the desired stones that in spite of the fact that there are ordinary stones which closely resemble them they can wash and finally sort a very large quantity of diamond-bearing material in a short time. The other method of mining consists in diving to the bottom of the river bed and removing the silt, sand, gravel, etc., as far as the layer of clay or stone beneath. This system is carried on mostly in the Paraguaçu River, from a point midway between Bandeira de Mello and Andarahy to João Amaro. The center of this kind of work is near the village of Tamandoâ. Six diving machines are located here. Besides the machine divers there are about twenty men who dive naked into the more shallow waters and this number is increased to about one hundred in the dry season and to even a greater number when the periodical droughts arrive.

According to law, all diamond and carbon bearing lands belong to the State. It is possible for a person of any nation to take out a claim by complying with the regulations. These require a claimant to make a general description in writing of the portion desired, which may not be more than 484,000 square meters (578,864 square yards) or less than 29,040 square meters (34,732 square yards), and to file application for the same at the office of the Director of Diamond Mines at Lençoes. If the portion selected has never been leased, notice of the sale of the parcel selected is published, and thirty days thereafter it is put up at auction and sold to the highest bidder. If the claim has had a previous lease, the time for advertisement is reduced to ten days. A claim can be leased for from one to ten years, and may be renewed *ad libitum* upon the payment of 50 per cent in advance of the auction price for the subsequent periods of renewal. At present there are 351 leased claims, and it is estimated that there are 450 other productive claims without lease. For miners who care to work on lots without leases there is issued a license which grants a privilege for a year. Such a license costs about $1.50 in United States money, including stamps. Anyone mining without a license or lease subjects tools and such stones as may be found to confiscation, the State giving one-half of the value of the confiscated property to the informer. In addition to the State fees, there is in each village a miner's tax of 10 *milreis* ($2.40) per miner.

Besides the claims leased in the regular way, there are various concessions which have been granted by the State to private parties and companies, but in all cases to Brazilians, except one concession to a French company at Cannavieiras. In the Paraguaçu region there are six such concessions, which differ in size, but average about 9 square miles, and from which the State receives sums varying from 432 *milreis* ($105.68) to 8,000 *milreis* ($1,920) a year.

This district is the only place in the world where carbons are found in marketable size, the only other place where they have been found at all being the Cannavieiras district. Consul FURNISS has thoroughly investigated the conditions governing the commercial value of carbons and finds that there is no combination or syndicate controlling the market price or the output. In each town of the mining district there are buyers who represent the rival Bahia City firms which are in the carbon and diamond business. These buyers are furnished with large sums of money and are advised by each mail and frequently by special messenger as to the highest prices they can give, these prices being regulated by cable from abroad. While the prices are in the main uniform, there is often competition for a good specimen, the price being regulated abroad by the supply and demand. The output of carbons for the district now averages about 2,500 carats a month, and unless there are improvements in mining and modern methods of machinery are introduced the output will undoubtedly decrease year by year, while the demand is constantly increasing. Immense quantities of carbons are there, but it will take well-directed companies with large capital to take them out, and there are chances for small operators. With the abundance of accessible water power in the section and with electrically run drills, pumps, and other machinery, there is, in the opinion of Mr. FURNISS, fabulous wealth awaiting development.

Carbons are classified as porous, or crystalline, and good. The first variety is being bought from the miner to-day at half the price of the good stones, which are held at 100 *milreis* ($24) per carat if the stone is larger than three-fourths of a carat and at 30 *milreis* ($7.20) per carat for stones of from one-half to three-fourths of a carat, with which are mixed globular diamonds. Carbons of less than half a carat are mixed with "refugo" diamonds, which are bought at 200 *milreis* ($48) an oitava. The largest carbon ever encountered was found in the Lençoes district in 1895 on the ledge of a mountain which had been worked some time before. It weighed 3,150 carats and was purchased from the miner for 80,000 *milreis* (at that time $16,000), one-fourth of the price going to the owner of the claim upon which it was found. This stone frequently changed hands, and was finally purchased by an exporter of Bahia for 121,000 *milreis* (then $25,400) and was shipped to Paris, where it was broken up into marketable pieces. The next big find was in 1901, upon another claim of the same lessee. The carbon weighed 577 carats, and was sold by the miner for 79,000 *milreis* (then $17,380), one-fourth part going to the lessee. The average size of the carbons encountered is 6 carats.

The diamonds found in the Paraguaçu district are not so clear and perfect as those about Cannavieiras, but are said to have more brilliancy. They occur in conjunction with the carbons and many times contain small particles of uncrystallized carbon which materially lessen their value.

All diamonds and carbons from this section are shipped to Paris and London, the largest local house having its headquarters in Paris. Though the United States is a large consumer of carbons, the dealers have always made their purchases in the European markets. This is stated by Consul FURNISS to be due to the fact that it is impossible to make a selection of carbon of an approximate weight in Bahia, as the local dealers insist on selling an assortment, which method satisfies European buyers.

THE BRAZILIAN DIAMOND AND EXPLORATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

By a decree dated the 8th of September, 1902, authority was given the Brazilian Diamond and Exploration Company, Limited, to operate in the Republic of Brazil. The privilege is for the term of ninety years. Within two years from the date of the decree the company must have raised at least two-thirds of the capital to be used in Brazil, which is £225,000.

The company was formed for the purpose of acquiring mining properties in Brazil and developing the same. These include diamond mines, gold, silver, copper, coal, and iron mines. It will carry on the business of stamping, washing, smelting, and otherwise preparing the minerals for the market. It will also undertake the construction, equipment, and administration of railways, tramways, harbors, wharves, irrigation works, sewerage plants, waterworks, etc.

MANÁOS HARBOR COMPANY, LIMITED.

The "Gazeta Commercial e Financeira" contains a notice of the Manáos Harbor Company, Limited, which was recently incorporated in London with a capital of £500,000. The incorporators are Messrs.

C. Booth, T. M. Booth, G. M. Booth, A. L. Deoter, D. M. Fox, F. C. Bateman, and D. A. Little, of London; B. Nymkiewig, of Rio de Janeiro, and A. de Lavandeyra, of Paris.

It is the purpose of the company to acquire concessions and engage in various business enterprises in Brazil. The company will furnish ships' supplies, own fishing boats, engage in the mercantile business, own quarries, establish brick and tile factories and foundries, erect buildings, construct engines and locomotives, manufacture paper, wood, and metal boxes of all kinds, manufacture and sell ice, build cold-storage warehouses, engage in the mining and smelting industries, install gas and electric plants, establish towns and villages and promote immigration to them, and act as bankers.

NEW ROAD IN BAHIA.

The Bahia State Government, on August 14, 1902, entered into contract with Mr. John S. Webster, an Englishman and late superintendent of the Bahia Central Railroad, for the construction of a roadway from Sitio Novo, a station on the Bahia Central Railroad, to Orobó Grande, 70 kilometers (43.4 miles) distant. The contract divides the work into two sections, the first extending from Sitio Novo to Itaberaba, 29 kilometers (18 miles), and the other from Itaberaba to Orobó Grande, 41 kilometers (25.4 miles).

This will be the first roadway constructed in this district, though the chief item of interest in connection therewith is the fact that it is primarily constructed so that the contractor may have the privilege for twenty-five years to convey over it passengers and cargo, either by means of cars pulled by road locomotives of the type used in the United States to pull thrashers, large plows, etc. (traction engines), or by some other more perfect system of mechanical traction, without utilizing rails.

The chief provisions of the contract are the following:

Four months are given for preliminary studies and drawing of plans, etc., of the work; these must be subsequently approved by the State. Twenty-two months after the acceptance of the plans the road must be completed and open to traffic as far as Itaberaba.

In connection with the roadway proper, the contractor is to bridge the Parahuaçu River at Sitio Novo, with a metal bridge 6 meters (6.5 yards) wide and having a footpath on each side, with a space in the middle for the passage of locomotives and other traffic. It is to be 170 meters (185.3 yards) long, with six spans of 20 meters (21.8 yards) and one 50 meters (54.5 yards) long, and must be complete and thrown open for traffic at least one month before the time set for completion of the roadway to Itaberaba. It is leased for five years after completion to the contractor, at 10,000 *milreis* ($2,000) a year, and he has the right both to use the bridge himself and collect tolls from other users.

After the section of roadway to Itaberaba has been inaugurated fifteen months are allowed for the completion of the second section to Orobó Grande.

The material to be used in construction of the bridge and roadway, together with the curves, grades, embankments, etc., of the latter are specified.

The State agrees to pay the contractor 350,000 *milreis* ($75,000) in stated installments at designated intervals for the construction of the roadbed and bridge of the section from Sitio Novo to Itaberaba, and for the roadbed from Itaberaba to Orobó Grande 4,000 *milreis* ($800) per kilometer (0.6214 mile), this latter amount to be paid quarterly as the work progresses.

The State reserves the right to pay either in lawful money or in bonds running not more than six months with interest at 8 per cent. It further agrees to petition the Federal Government for exemption from duty of all rolling stock and materials imported.

Arrangement is made for the State to reimburse the contractor for wells dug to furnish water for the engines, provided use of the wells is granted the people adjacent thereto, and further provided that each well does not cost more than 10,000 *milreis* ($2,000).

A series of penalties is arranged for failure on the part of the contractor to finish the work in the time agreed upon, and provision is made to indemnify the contractor should the State care to rescind the contract.

It is made obligatory that the contractor shall establish telegraph lines and stations along the roadway and shall send all Government messages free of expense.

The engines and other rolling stock are to be furnished by the contractor, who obligates himself to keep the road in good condition, the State maintaining ownership of roadway and improvements thereto.

SUGAR ESTIMATE FOR 1902.

The future Brazilian sugar crops are estimated as follows:

	Bags.
Pernambuco	1,500,000
State of Rio de Janeiro	300,000
Sergipe	400,000
Alagoas	400,000
Parahyba	200,000
Total	2,800,000

The requirements of consumption are calculated at 2,300,000 bags, so that there will remain a surplus for export of 500,000 bags, and it is in relation to this that negotiations are in progress with Portugal, the River Plate, and Chile, and efforts being made to find for it a home industrial application under the form of alcohol.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

During the first half of the current year the customs receipts of Santos are reported to have amounted to 18,155 *contos*, or 3,221 *contos* in excess of the sum for the corresponding period of the last year. This may be taken as an evident proof of the development of the State of San Paulo and of the effective organization of the customs administration at Santos. For the same half year the import duties have produced 12,134 *contos* paper and 3,169 *contos* gold, as compared with 9,762 *contos* paper and 2,579 *contos* gold in 1901.

The *Morro Velho* Company is seeking a concession from the Legislature of the State of Minas Geraes for the purpose of working the alluvial deposits of the Paraopeba River, which is said to be rich in gold and other minerals. The company also proposes to build an electric line between Bello Horizonte and the West of Minas Railway, which will connect four cities with the capital of Minas.

The total of the consumption duties collected in Brazil for the first half of the year 1902 amounted to 17,389,162 *milreis*, compared with 16,713,933 *milreis* for the same period in 1901. This does not include the taxes collected during the second quarter in Matto Grosso nor the revenue from the custom-house of Sergipe.

An electric street-car line has recently been installed in Bello Horizonte, State of Minas Geraes. The length of the line is 14 kilometers.

At Itapetininga are large plantations devoted to the cultivation of the plant *carrapixo*, from which the vegetable fiber known as *aramina* is obtained.

In the fiscal year 1901–2 the export duty collected on Herva matte amounted to $1,062,968, or $278,768 more than the budget estimate.

A bill was recently introduced in the Brazilian Congress for the establishment of a Department of Agriculture.

CHILE.

COAL DEPOSITS.

In a recent report to the Foreign Office the British Vice-Consul at Talcahuano states that some interest has lately been shown in the working of coal in that district. Operations have been begun in several places, and small quantities of coal have been shipped to Talcahuano, chiefly for domestic purposes. It is apparent that those interested in this business need capital before work on any considerable scale can be expected. There seems to be no question as to the existence of coal in the neighborhood, and its working on proper lines would assuredly be a matter of great importance to the port of Talcahuano. The Cerro Verde Mine, at Penco, has lately been assisted in its operations by the investment of further capital, and very encouraging reports are forthcoming. As far north as Tome coal has been found, and lately boring operations are being engaged in. Coal therefore being found in Tome and even as far north as Dechata, at Cerro Verde, and at Santa Ana, halfway between Penco and Concepción and to the westward, it seems almost a certainty that this is a carboniferous region, and it is somewhat surprising that, considering the situation, so little interest should have been shown in working these deposits.

CONCESSION FOR AN AERIAL RAILWAY.

On August 30, 1902, the President promulgated a law passed by the National Congress, authorizing Mr. ABELARDO PIZARRO to construct an aerial railway from Juncal, Chile, to Paramillo de las Cuevas, Argentine Republic. By the terms of the concession the concessionaire will receive a subvention of $40,000 gold (18d. to the dollar) for a period of fifteen years. In return for this subvention the concessionaire agrees to carry free of charge the mails and employees actually engaged in the mail service of the Government, and to make a reduction of 25 per cent from the regular tariff rates for Government employees. The Government reserves the right to use the posts of the railway in case it desires to construct telegraph lines across the mountains. The subvention becomes payable from the date the entire line is open to traffic. The construction of the railway must commence within eight months from the promulgation of the law, and shall be completed within twenty-seven months after that date. Failure to comply with this provision of the contract will work a forfeiture of the concession.

COLOMBIA.

CONSULAR FEES FOR THE CERTIFICATION OF INVOICES.

The British Board of Trade Journal for August 28, 1902, publishes the fact of the reception by the Board of Trade through the British Foreign Office of a copy and translation of a decree, going into effect on August 1, respecting the regulations to be observed and the fees to be levied by Colombian consular officers when dealing with invoices and manifests of merchandise destined for Colombian ports and the taxes leviable on tonnage and on certain parcels-post packages. The following is the substance of the decree:

Commercial invoices are, for the purposes of consular certification, divided into four classes, viz:

1. Invoices referring only to articles of iron, steel, copper, zinc, or wood, destined for the machinery of industrial companies, railways,

steamers, electric lighting and telegraph apparatus, telephones, printing apparatus, manufactures of glass or earthenware, of stearin, of tissues, or of articles which by official declaration are regarded as being of public utility.

2. Invoices of which the value does not exceed $200.
3. Invoices of which the value exceeds $200 and does not exceed $500.
4. Invoices of which the value exceeds $500.

The fees chargeable for consular certification of the above classes of invoices are as follows:

On invoices of the first class, $3 for each $1,000 or fraction thereof.

On invoices of the second class, $6 for each $1,000 or fraction thereof.

On invoices of the third class, $8 for each $1,000 or fraction thereof.

On invoices of the fourth class, $10 for each $1,000 or fraction thereof.

Invoices referring to articles containing precious stones are chargeable at the rate of 40 per cent.

Invoices referring to articles of gold are chargeable at the rate of 10 per cent.

Invoices referring to articles of platinum or silver are chargeable at the rate of 3 per cent.

Charges on manifests are leviable by consuls at the rate of $5 for the first 100 packages and $1 for each additional 100 packages or fraction thereof.

Foreign merchandise disembarked in any of the ports of the Isthmus of Panama to be sent to other national ports requires a manifest with corresponding certificate, for which certificate a charge of $3 silver will be made for the first 50 packages and $1 silver for each additional 100 or fraction of 100.

When a consular invoice is not in the possession of a custom-house at the time of the examination of the merchandise, the goods will be valued in gold and the customs will, on that basis, collect from the importer a fine equal to four times the consular fees chargeable under the regulations, without prejudice to any other penalty imposable under the customs code.

A tax of 2 per cent, payable in gold or its equivalent in paper money, is to be collected on the invoice value of parcels-post packages containing articles of gold, silver, platinum, or precious stones, in lieu of consular fees.

A tax of $1.50 gold is to be collected for each ton of merchandise intended for national commerce which is unloaded in Colombian ports, but the British Legation at Bogota, in forwarding the decree, points out that "Colombian vessels are specially exempted from this charge, and therefore British ships will enjoy the same exemption under the terms of the treaty of 1866."

EMERALD MINING IN THE REPUBLIC.

A report on the condition and trade of the Republic of Colombia, with the exception of the District of Panama, for the year 1901, recently issued by the British Foreign Office, states that the emerald mines of Muzo and Coscuez, the property of the Colombian Government, have produced the finest emeralds in the world. They are at present rented to a British company. Up to the year 1875 all the emerald mines in the country were the property of the nation. After that date the Government granted the right of exploration and working on private enterprise, reserving only the right to the Muzo and Coscuez mines. Since then several companies have been formed and considerable capital expended.

The most promising of these seem to be the Somondoco mines, worked by a British company. The Department of Boyaca, from a mining point of view, is of a totally different geological formation from the other mining departments of the Republic, no gold or silver being found save in the few rivers emptying into the Magdalena. The one great mine of production is that of Muzo, famous since the year 1555 for the production of the finest emeralds of the world, a stone in the rough weighing 2,330 carats having been taken from one of the many veins of this mine. These mines are the property of the Colombian Government, which leases them for periods of five years to the highest bidder at public auction, which takes place in the capital of the Republic one year previous to the expiration of the term in force. The value of the production of these mines has always been kept a secret by the lessors.

The mode of working is similar to that adopted in Europe in large quarry mines. The top soil is removed by hydraulic monitor washing until the slate rock is left bare, this being cut away by means of long, strong bars handled by native labor, which is cheap, abundant, and very good, and with the aid of blasting with black powder manufactured at the mines, and employed where no damage can be done to existing veins. The precious stones are then extracted from the veins, which run in no given direction or angle in this slate-rock formation. The stones are found chiefly in pockets, but occasionally some are found isolated from the vein, necessitating constant care and vigilance.

The immense amount of débris resulting from the cutting which necessarily falls from the quarry is carried away by means of discharges of water from reservoirs at an elevation above the workings by means of siphons which empty the lock, when full, automatically, great care being taken conveniently to direct this great discharge of water so that no damage may be done to existing productive veins. The short term of the lease does not admit of any very extensive system being adopted, as, for example, in Kimberly, to prevent stealing of the stones, but special care is taken in the selection of the work people, who, in turn, watch most carefully all operations on the banks. The stones, after extraction, are classified into their respective classes, ranging from first to sixth quality, by the superintendent in charge, who forwards them, insured, to Europe. The greater quantity are forwarded to British India to be cut, and afterwards the better qualities return to the markets of Europe for sale.

The theory is that the silicate of glucha and alumina ran in the tissures of the veins, and there, cooling off, formed this particular hexagonal crystal, and according to its abundance produced greater or less quantity, the quality varying according to the favorable or unfavorable conditions existing. The Coscuez group is said by tradition to be very rich, and the quality of the stones said to be of the particular "cañutillo" form and of superb quality. Many attempts have been made to find the actual "locus in quo" of the productive formation, but up to the present without success. An emerald-producing formation of great importance has been discovered by the aid of old Spanish parchments in the Somondoco district, locally known by the name of Chivor, but as yet has not been worked by the discoverers; at present only the old Spanish tunnels and workings, indicating that in past centuries great mining operations had been carried on there, have been overhauled, giving proof of the existence of emeralds of considerable crystallization. It is intended to open up these extensive workings, so long lost to the world since suspension of the works by order of the King of Spain in the year 1792, owing to the fact that all the emerald properties, Muzo and Coscuez included, produced a loss and not a profit to the Kingdom of Spain.

This was due to the dishonesty of the captains of the mines, who, by law, were obliged to deliver the fifth part of the production to the King of Spain in return for the assistance afforded to them by the royal house in the form of troops and ammunition to protect them from hostile tribes. It was during this suspension that so many mines were lost sight of and completely overgrown with tropical vegetation, as were also the bridlepaths which led to them through the forest and mountains. Even towns with 2,000 inhabitants, dependent on the mines, were abandoned; some have been rediscovered by accident, a hunter coming upon a paved street or some stone foundations of a house. The Spaniards always built their houses with stone foundations. Among these lost towns Muzo may almost be counted. At one time it boasted of 17 churches and a large population. To-day there is one church and only about 300 people. It is interesting to note that, with one or two exceptions only, all the mines of any worth now being worked were known to the Spaniards, and in the majority of cases considerable workings are evident.

PLATINUM PRODUCTION.

[From the Industrial Bulletin of Bogota.]

In the statistics showing the production of platinum of the world Russia occupies the first place with an approximate output of about 90 per cent of the total quantity mined. Colombia, which is exceedingly rich in platinum deposits, produces such a small quantity of this useful and valuable element that it is scarcely worth while to include her at the present time in the platinum-producing countries of the globe. In the United States, due to a thorough investigation and careful study of the mines, platinum has been discovered in small quantities in many of the minerals extracted therefrom, and while the production in itself is small it is great in the sense that it represents a large amount of intellectual effort expended in search of the noblest of metals. The first place among the platinum-producing countries of the world will, in the long run, undoubtedly be accorded to Colombia, inasmuch as it is extremely improbable that platinum deposits will ever be found at any other place on the surface of the earth that will equal or even approach in richness and extent the platinum deposits encountered on the slopes and in the alluvial sands of the rivers which course through the immense territory embraced between Atrato and San Juan, in the Republic of Colombia. Not only is platinum found at Chocó, but also in Santa Rosa de Osos, Frontino, and many other places in Colombia.

COSTA RICA.

TARIFF MODIFICATIONS.

The President of the Republic has promulgated a decree declaring that mops made of cotton waste or fibers for cleaning floors, and cane brushes used in coffee yards in preparing coffee for the market, shall be appraised at the rate of 15 centimes per kilogram. These modifications became operative on and after September 29, 1902.

Ordinance of June 26, 1902, establishing the régime applicable to fishing nets.

["La Gaceta" of June 26, 1902.]

By virtue of present ordinance nets intended for fishing, provided or not with leads or floats, shall pay 6 centimes of a colon ($0.06) per kilogram with the surtax of 50 per cent.

THE COAL SUPPLY OF THE REPUBLIC.

The coal deposits of Costa Rica are large and easy of operation, it being further claimed that the product is essentially the same in origin and geological character as that of the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania. The possible advantages accruing from exporting coal from Costa Rica to the United States are at present under consideration, and measures have been taken to develop the latent resources of the first-named country.

The "Pacific States Investor" for November, 1902, reports that the Costa Rica Petroleum and Coal Company has received numerous requests for a conference with capitalists of the United States with a view to exploiting on a large scale the coal deposits of the Company situated on the Atlantic side of the Republic. Arrangements are being made for the immediate opening up on a large scale of the Company's mines in Talcamanca Province, and an expert representing a San Francisco syndicate has been authorized to make a thorough examination of the coal lands on the Gulf of Nicoya previous to negotiating a lease of twenty years' duration.

In commenting on the coal situation in Costa Rica, the "Mexican Herald" makes the following statement: "The company [above referred to] controls the immense petroleum and coal resources of the Republic of Costa Rica, in Central America, under a fifty years' cession from the Government. The holdings of the company include over 50,000 acres of the best coal and oil lands in the world, which, on the surface, is excellent tropical agricultural land, suitable for coffee, cocoa, banana, and rubber plantations. The company has started work and, having a practical monopoly in the field, big dividends are assured."

TRADE-MARK CONVENTION WITH BELGIUM.

The Congress of Costa Rica has approved and the President has signed a trade-mark convention between this Republic and Belgium. The trade-marks to which this convention applies are those which legitimately belong to the manufacturers and traders using them. The convention is to be valid for five years, dating from exchange of ratifications; but if neither of the contracting parties shall give notice of its abrogation before expiration of the five years, it shall remain in force from year to year until such notice shall be given.

CUBA.

MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT PALMA.

In President PALMA's second message to the Cuban Congress, delivered at the commencement of its sessions on November 3, 1902, the Chief Executive said, in substance, that of the recommendations contained in his last message some of them had already become laws, and others, such as those relating to the organization of the provinces and the municipalities, are under discussion and would probably become the subjects of legislative enactment before the adjournment of the present Congress.

The President considers it imperative that a law regarding the organization of courts of justice be passed at the earliest possible moment, in order that these tribunals may duly exercise their functions, and especially is this true of the Supreme Court, whose duty it is to decide upon the constitutionality of laws, decrees, and regulations.

Since the birth of the Republic the most perfect order has reigned and every part of the country has been free from disturbance and without the occurrence of any cases of organized brigandage throughout the island. This state of affairs is greatly to the credit of the Cuban people, and especially of the rural population, since, notwithstanding the scarcity of work or the lack of occupation, due to the economic crisis through which the country was passing, they have been patient and resigned to circumstances, giving in this manner positive proof of their peaceful nature, morality, patriotism, and love of order.

The sanitary condition has continued to improve until, at the present time, it compares favorably with that of many of the cities of Europe and America. The annual death rate in June last was 23.56 per thousand; in July, 24.98; in August, 22.81; in September, 17.86, and, according to data furnished by the department of sanitation which has not yet been published, the death rate in October last was 17.96, or the lowest of any month for a period of thirty-two years.

It has been thirteen months since the last case of yellow fever occurred in Havana, and fortunately the entire island is free not only from the presence of that terrible scourge, but also from other contagious diseases, including smallpox, so that the sanitary condition of the island is even better than it was during the intervention of the military government. The same system that was followed by the military government has been continued, the personnel having been slightly increased during the last few months. The strictest vigilance is exercised by the sanitary authorities to prevent the reappearance of yellow fever or any other contagious diseases of a malignant character, and strong measures are being used for the purpose of checking the death rate arising from cases of consumption and enteritis. A common sanitary law for the entire island is urgently needed, since even in Havana, as in the rest of the Republic, the only sanitary regulations existing are those put in operation by the military authorities during the period of intervention, many of which are not in accord with the prescriptions of the constitution.

The President states that the postal and telegraph services of the nation require more commodious buildings and larger grounds in order to satisfactorily perform their important functions.

The relations of the Government of Cuba with other nations of the world are highly satisfactory. The Republic has been recognized by thirty-three countries, as follows: United States, Mexico, England, France, Spain, Belgium, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Haiti, Switzerland, Santo Domingo, Venezuela, Italy, Nicaragua, Ecuador, Salvador, Denmark, Portugal, Russia, Germany, Holland, Bolivia, Brazil, Austria-Hungary, Greece, the Argentine Republic, Chile, Peru, Honduras, Paraguay, Uruguay, and Sweden and Norway.

The relations of Cuba with the United States are particularly cordial and friendly. Proof of this fact is shown by the good will of the Government of the United States toward the Cuban Government respecting the negotiations, already initiated, for the celebration of a treaty of commerce between the two nations on the basis of mutual tariff concessions. The special object of the treaty is to obtain positive advantages in the markets of the United States for Cuban products, especially for sugar and tobacco, which are staple products and form the principal industry of the island, constituting in reality the foundation of the agricultural wealth of the Republic. It is to be hoped, from the sympathy of the American people toward the Cubans and the manifest interest which the President of the United States has for the prosperity of the Republic of Cuba, that a satisfactory arrangement will be arrived at.

President PALMA also says that the condition of the treasury is very encouraging. The collection of the public revenues is being effected with regularity and system, and the current and special expenses of the Government have been scrupulously met. After the payment of all the expenses up to and including the last day of October, 1902, there remained a balance in the general treasury of $1,561,942.06. The current expenses from the 20th of May to the 30th of June last were paid with the funds which the military government of the island had designated for that purpose. The current expenses of July, August, and September were paid from the revenues collected under the laws of July 12 and September 5. The special or extraordinary expenses have been made out of the credit fund of 300,000 *pesos* referred to in the law of June 3, the balance of this fund still on hand being 157,067.44 *pesos*.

The average monthly expenses during the last four months have been $1,295,428.48, or about $147,063.62 less than for the same period of the preceding year, as will be seen from the comparative table annexed, bearing in mind that in the first of said sums are included the special or extraordinary expenses, as well as those expenses that have recently been created.

	Payments.	
	1901–2.	1902–3.
July	$1,148,821.25	$1,236,852.39
August	1,766,279.49	1,260,957.93
September	1,320,374.07	1,228,912.29
October	1,534,493.60	1,454,191.25
Total	5,769,968.41	5,181,713.86
Monthly average	1,442,492.10	1,295,428.48

Difference, $147,063.62.

At the time of turning over the military government there was a balance on hand of $539,984.99, the difference between this sum and the amount of $681,191.02, mentioned in General Wood's statement at that time, being explained in the President's message to Congress under date of June 27 last. At the present time—five months after the inauguration of the Government of the Republic—the balance on hand in the treasury is $1,561,942.06. The receipts have been as follows:

From May 20 to 31	$416, 953. 39
June	1, 373, 641. 84
July	1, 552, 638. 13
August	1, 239, 048. 34
September	$1, 596, 401. 89
October	1, 610, 196. 48
Total	7, 788, 880. 07

Public instruction has not been neglected, but has continued in its usual and ordinary course, the policy of the Government being to promote and encourage in every way possible the public-school system as well as the cause of higher education.

The various enterprises under the direction of the department of public works, initiated during the period of the military government have been continued. In the province of Pinar del Rio two wagon roads, a wharf, a bridge, and other constructions have been terminated. In the province of Havana two unfinished highways and a bridge have been completed. In Matanzas two wagon roads which were unfinished at the time of the turning over the military government have been completed. Work on the wharf at Matanzas is being continued, as is also the deepening of the bay at Cardenas. In the province of Santa Clara four wagon roads have been completed; in that of Puerto Principe two bridges have been constructed and two reconstructed; in the province of Santiago the construction of three wagon roads, four bridges, and a wharf at Gibara have been completed. In the light-house service works of importance have been carried on, seven light-houses having been erected and a number of light-houses repaired. Four public buildings have been completed, and numerous schools and other public edifices have been repaired.

The Department of Engineering of the city of Havana, which since the 20th of May last has formed a part of the Department of Public Works, has under its supervision the cleaning, sanitation, repair and conservation of streets, parks, and drives, and the construction of new parks and avenues. When this department was transferred to the Department of Public Works, its average monthly expenses amounted to $133,000, or more than $1,596,000 per annum, but since its incorporation into the Department of Public Works, its average monthly expenses have been reduced to $89,000, or $1,058,000 annually. The total amount at present destined to the engineering department to be expended in the city of Havana, as already indicated, is $862,000, which sum seems to be sufficient for that purpose.

Nothing practicable has yet been done in the Department of Agriculture, due to a lack of funds for that purpose. The Agricultural Department requires a large annual appropriation in order to properly attend to the development and improvement of the great agricultural industry of the nation, an industry for which the island is particularly adapted, and which must always be the principal source of wealth of the Republic.

BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 1903-4.

The budget for the fiscal year 1903-4, which was submitted to Congress on November 1 last by President Palma, is a very complete and interesting document. The total revenues are estimated at $17,514,800, and the budget shows a surplus of $2,614,032.28, as will be seen from the following detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures of the nation:

RECEIPTS.		
From customs duties	$14, 781, 000. 00	
From tax on spirits	1, 200, 000. 00	
From the consular service	250, 000. 00	
From internal revenue	500, 000. 00	
From communications	420, 000. 00	
From State property	119, 800. 00	
From other sources	243, 200. 00	
		$17, 514, 000. 00
EXPENDITURES.		
For the Legislature	413, 319. 68	
For the Executive	85, 700. 00	
For the departments of state and justice	310, 396. 00	
For the department of government	4, 529, 998. 00	
For the department of finance	1, 801, 117. 88	
For the department of public instruction	3, 721, 790. 84	
For the department of public works	2, 923, 011. 82	
For the departments of agriculture, industry, and commerce	165, 319. 50	
For the department of justice	949, 314. 00	
		14, 899, 967. 72
Excess of receipts over expenditures		2, 614, 032. 28

The President says, in conclusion, that the present budget is the lowest that Cuba has had since the middle of the last century, with the favorable circumstance of being applied now, also for the first time, in all its parts to wants and needs that redound to the benefit of the nation; that when Congress enacts laws regulating and organizing all that relates to the general, provincial, and municipal administrations, and that when it is possible for the provinces and municipalities to defray their local expenses, the amount of the general budget will be notably reduced, inasmuch as more than 25 per cent of the same is now destined to the payment of provincial and municipal expenses. It will then be possible to use large sums annually in the improvement of the country and in the encouragement of its general interests, and the development of the same will bind together the structure of Cuban independence upon the firm foundations of industry, education, and public and private wealth.

BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

The latest comparative data bearing on the development of a Cuban market for boots and shoes are shown in the statistics for the eleven months ended May 31, 1901, as compared with that part of the fiscal year ended May 19, 1902, the close of the American occupation, no allowance being made in these figures for the unexpired portion of the month. In the former period the importation amounted to 1,899,041 pairs, valued at $1,429,109, of which Spain sold 74 per cent, or $1,061,739 worth, at an average price of 69 cents per pair, and the United States furnished one-fourth of the entire supply, or $361,957 worth, the average price being $1 per pair. In the eleven months ended May 19, 1902, the United States trade shows a material increase, the total imports for this period amounting to 1,925,373 pairs, valued at $1,557,770. That country supplied nearly one-third, or $486,585 worth, averaging 96 cents a pair, while the imports coming from Spain were approximately 68 per cent, or $1,067,792 worth, a slight increase over the previous period, although the article furnished seems to be of a somewhat better grade, averaging 75 cents a pair.

This result must be somewhat gratifying to the shoe dealers of the United States, as it has been accomplished notwithstanding the fact that the peculiar last adapted to the Cuban fashion required persistent efforts on the part of American merchants to compete favorably with the long-established trade of Spain.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

TARIFF MODIFICATIONS.

Under date of October 4, 1902, United States Minister W. F. POWELL, of Port au Prince, sends translation of a decree of September 12, 1902, regarding import duties in Santo Domingo, which reads as follows:

"Considering that the importation duties with which in some countries our agricultural products are burdened, are equivalent in certain cases to prohibition, and that it is a good economic doctrine to facilitate to the said products an entry into those countries, by means of reciprocal commercial treaties, since it is not possible to have absolute control of free exchange.

"On the advice of the council of the secretaries of state, it is decreed:

"ARTICLE 1. There shall be four classes of tariffs for the collection of the importation duties of the Republic—the minimum, the moderate, the additional, and the maximum. The minimum shall cover those import duties at present in vigor or those that may be established in the future; the moderate, the same duties, with an augmentation of 30 per cent; the additional, the same duties, with a 70 per cent augmentation; and the maximum, the same duties, with 100 per cent augmentation.

"ART. 2. For the purpose of this decree, there shall be fixed in this Republic on sugar, coffee, cocoa, and tobacco the following amount for each 50 kilograms (110.2 pounds) of weight: On sugar of 94 to 98° grade of purity, $2 United States gold; on that lower than 94° and on cane sirup, $1.50 United States gold; on cocoa, $10 United States gold; on coffee, $12 United States gold; on tobacco, $10 United States gold.

"ART. 3. The minimum tariff shall be applied to all goods coming from any country where there is no duty levied on any one of the aforesaid Dominican products, more than 20 per cent of the value that is fixed on the articles before mentioned or where the introduction of the said products shall be free. There shall be applied the moderate tariff on all imports from the countries that collect on any of the said Dominican products 21 to 30 per cent of the value expressed above. There shall be applied the additional duties to those that come from countries that collect on any of the Dominican products indicated 31 to 40 per cent of the value above expressed. There shall be applied the maximum tariff to those products that come from countries that collect in any manner whatever on the Dominican products indicated more than 40 per cent of the value above expressed, or where the entry is prohibited.

"SECTION 1. The colonies of a nation, as well as the divers entities that constitute a confederation or State, shall be considered for the purpose of this decree, as the State or nation to which they may belong, though they of themselves may not collect importation duties on the Dominican products described in article 2, or may collect them in a less proportion than the States or nation to which they appertain.

"SEC. 2. The products that may come from these countries to the Republic shall be considered as from such countries, unless it be known with certainty that such products are not the result of the agriculture or industry of those countries, or unless the particular marks that the articles bear, or other clear and precise indications, determine the country of origin without any kind of doubt.

"ART. 4. The increase of the duties that articles shall pay when coming from countries where more than 20 per cent is charged on the Dominican products, to which this decree refers, shall be applied thus:

"Ten per cent four months after the promulgation of this decree;

30 per cent seven months after the said promulgation; 70 per cent ten months after; and the whole, one year after the promulgation of this decree.

"ART. 5. With the nations with whom we may have treaties of reciprocity the stipulations of these treaties shall regulate the application of this decree."

EXPORTS IN 1900 AND 1901.

[From La Gaceta Oficiale.]

	1900.[a]		1901.		Value.
	Quantity.	Export tax.	Quantity.	Export tax.	
Sugar ....pounds..	107,971,206	$235,890.95	101,193,622	$136,228.17	$2,699,141.55
Cacao ....do....	11,221,157	97,628.19	11,985,275	27,009.19	1,211,274.34
Wax ....do....	328,650	5,013.61	298,097	1,346.58	67,426.37
Coffee ....do....	3,926,295	31,325.08	3,365,014	10,713.16	227,741.51
Tobacco ....do....	17,412,382	118,954.20	12,252,800	721.46	617,117.00
Hides ....number..	371,822	2,987.31	404,984	629.48	40,706.22
Honey ....gallons..	89,470	4,767.92	77,020	1,313.65	20,938.00
Bera ....tons..	2,188	1,768.69	1,424	426.25	14,552.00
Mahogany logs ....feet..	800,711	5,407.22	257,426	396.82	18,042.71
Mahogany forks ....do....	10,880	118.03	6,875	29.24	931.30
Cattle horns	6,735	21.32	3,590	5.69	261.00
Cedar ....feet..	213,679	206.08	74,243	37.64	2,190.00
Campeachy wood ....tons..	2,562½	947.89	2,512		20,097.95
Espinillo wood ....do....	85,974	605.92	56,116	60.28	2,394.04
Goatskins ....dozens..	5,069	3,148.66	7,597	975.08	32,250.71
Mora wood ....tons..	131	191.82	192	113.68	2,365.00
Divi-divi ....do....	562	1,072.90	1,181	957.31	30,629.22
Lignum vitæ ....do....	590¾	1,245.12	693	103.75	18,757.60
Tortoise shells ....pounds..	164	65.14	128½		499.50
Molasses ....gallons..	36,895	452.15	80,408	91.27	1,158.00
Lignum vitæ rosin ....pounds..	3,538	22.61	8,293		2,460.20
Live animals ....number..	89	211.38	355	7.64	6,988.80
Starch ....barrels..	74	46.74			
Brazilian wood ....tons..	2	1.27			
Heron plumes ....ounces..	10	2.30			
Yayas	500	50.39			
Sole leather ....pounds..			300		80.00
Orange peel ....barrels..			68		580.60
Straw			170		980.00
Red granadille ....tons..			5		20.00
Dried cocoanuts			11,000		200.00
Moss ....sacks..			60		150.00
Rum ....gallons..			4		4.00
Sundry merchandise			482,275		4,676.52
Bananas ....bunches..	229,900				145,422.50
Total		512,152.89		181,166.34	5,190,036.64

[a] Total value of exports, $6,005,864.22.

GUATEMALA.

MODIFICATION OF THE TARIFF ON COFFEE.

Decree of August 4, 1902, relative to exportation of coffee.

[El Guatemalteco No. 99, of August 11, 1902.]

In virtue of the present decree and subject to any other considerations which could modify same, the effects of the decree No. 617, dated August 12, 1901,[a] are prolonged for a further period of one year, to expire on June 30, 1903; in consequence of which exportation of coffee in the bean shall continue to be charged at 6 pesos the quintal, payable in Guatemalan currency, and parchment coffee shall pay an export duty in proportion to the above-mentioned tax.

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[a] See thirteenth Supplement, II.

INDUSTRIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN 1901.

A report received at the British Foreign Office on July 4, 1902, from the British Consul at Guatemala contains a concise and interesting résumé of the industrial and economic conditions prevailing throughout the Republic in 1901. Portions of this report, being extracts from various public and official documents, have previously appeared in the MONTHLY BULLETIN, but the remainder is reproduced as containing information of present value.

Mr. TRAYNER states that the general condition of Guatemala has, without doubt, improved within the last two years, especially in 1901. Both exports and imports have increased in value, and there has been manifest a desire on the part of the Government to effect some improvements in the system of agriculture, as may be seen in the importation of tobacco and other seed from abroad with a view to experimental culture, also in the foundation of agricultural schools and the promulgation of rules and regulations to be observed by those making such experiments and undertaking new branches of agriculture. The accounts of the crops harvested in the different districts are all satisfactory and show an extension of area under cultivation, and it is hoped that it will not be long before it shall be unnecessary for Guatemala to import such articles as wheat, maize, beans, and rice, all of which can be grown with little expense and labor in the country itself.

Progress has been made in the building of the northern railroad and the carriage road which is to run parallel to it and be coterminous with it. The railroad works have been carried on for a distance of 20 miles nearer to the capital, the embankment and ballasting having been completed throughout this stretch and is now ready for placing the sleepers and rails, these latter materials having been imported; it is now merely the question of a little time till the line shall be in running order for the distance. The old part of the line has been thoroughly repaired and the service of trains as far as El Rancho is quite satisfactory. Work on the carriage road is being carried on with vigor and energy and is progressing rapidly. The length of time necessary for transit between the interior and the United States will be so diminished by the completion of these roads that there will undoubtedly result a largely increased trade, both export and import; freights will decrease, and the country along the railway and carriage roads will be opened up and cultivated and commerce and agriculture alike aided and stimulated.

Two important decrees affecting foreign merchants were recently issued and approved, firstly, that from January 1, 1902, 15 per cent of the original duties, 30 per cent of which had been suspended, is replaced; and, secondly, extending until June 30 the term of the payment of the $6 duty levied on the export of coffee.

In his report on trade conditions Consul TRAYNER states that there is at present a good demand for agricultural implements, such as plows, harrows, rakes, thrashing machines, etc., and attention is called to the description of the improved kinds of plows required for the satisfactory turning up of the dry, hard soil of the country. The scale on which is carried on upon one of the plantations visited by the Consul previous to making his report is shown by the statement that the extent is over 3,000 acres, upon which are produced annually from 10,000 to 12,000 hundredweight of coffee; 30,000 hundredweight of sugar; 22,000 gallons of milk; 300,000 bottles of aguardiente, with about 2,000 head of cattle, while from 900 to 1,300 laborers are employed.

The total value of the exports of the Republic increased in 1901, as compared with the preceding year, though some items show a falling off. The quantity of coffee advanced from 651,629 hundredweight in 1900 to 673,344 hundredweight in 1901, and the value from £1,297,187 to £1,352,425, Germany taking the largest share, followed in order by the United States and the United Kingdom. The sugar export remained practically the same, the values for the two years being £38,572 in 1900 and £38,098 in 1901. The trade in bananas has flourished and increased wonderfully, the United States being the only purchaser. The number of bunches exported in 1901 more than doubled the number for 1900, the values being £26,269 and £12,123, respectively. Exports of india rubber, cacao, timber, and hides decreased. The following table shows the principal exports for 1901, and the countries of destination:

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Country.
Coffee .... cwt..	673,344	£1,352,425	Germany, United States, United Kingdom.
Sugar .... do....	55,200	37,098	United States, Central America.
Bananas .... bunches..	262,691	26,269	United States.
Hides .... cwt..	7,018	18,865	Germany, United States.
India rubber .... do....	4,420	49,510	United States, Germany.
Timber .... feet..	2,155,696	8,623	United Kingdom, United States.
Other articles	....	11,107	Do.
Total	....	1,503,897	

According to a report issued by the Government Agricultural Board, the crops for the year were as follows:

From an acreage of 11,648 acres, 295,940 bushels of wheat were taken. This was a great advance over 1899, when the amount produced was 36,000 bushels, while the area sown extended over 27,000 acres. Rice culture showed a decrease, the quantity harvested being 2,800 hundredweight from 672 acres of land. Maize is one of the most important crops, as it largely forms the food of the Indian population, as well as of the mills and livestock of the country. It is necessary to import a considerable quantity, as the home-grown grain is not sufficient to supply the demand. In 1899 the land under cultivation was 221,600 acres and yielded about 860,167 bushels, while in 1901 the crop harvested declined to less than 600,000 bushels from 185,800 acres. Beans are also an important crop as well as an item of import, and in 1901 30,400 bushels were produced from an area of 20,100 acres. In all, there are at present 1,972 farms sown with wheat and rice, comprising about 337,568 acres, and 16,038 farms growing maize and beans, extending over 3,588,704 acres.

Coffee plantations have increased in number during the past three years. In 1888 there existed 572 plantations, which yielded approximately 446,430 hundredweight, while in 1900 there were 772 plantations. The crop of 1900–1901 was the largest ever produced in the Republic and brought good prices. This was followed, however, by a short production in 1901–2, though the quality seems to be up to the average. The decline in production was aggravated by a number of severe earthquakes in the coffee-producing districts, and though, according to Mr. TRAYNER's report, it will be possible to dig out a large quantity of the coffee itself, the quality—that is, the color—will not be improved by exposure to the elements.

The cultivation of the rubber tree and the export of the product is a growth entirely of the last few years and is an industry which is admirably suited to the coast districts of the Republic and should more than make up for any possible permanent decline in the coffee-growing industry.

The report of the Minister of Finance for 1901 shows a decided improvement in the financial and commercial situation of the country, as is shown by the following statement:

"The revenue from the customs, the most important we possess, which was estimated in the Budget at $5,997,500, produced during the year $8,513,260, an amount which exceeded the estimate by $2,515,760 and the returns for 1900 by $4,940,325. Of this increase, $1,794,713 was levied in duties on imports, while the remaining $3,145,612 was levied on exports. As regards the excise duties on liquors and Government monopolies, it is shown that the revenues from these branches amounted to $3,775,892, an increase of $468,392 upon the estimate for the year, and of $407,087 upon the amount realized from the same sources during the year 1900. * * * The returns from the special services, fixed in the estimates at $350,000, amounted to $503,929, an excess of $153,929 over the sum calculated on, and of $149,578 over the returns for 1900, which only reached a total of $354,351."

While some of the remaining taxes did not quite reach the figures attained in the preceding year, the Minister cites the fact that 1900 showed an increase.

The sum total of the national revenues, including returns from the postal and telegraph services, in 1901, amounted to $14,444,330. The expenditures amounted to $1,006,220, leaving a net revenue of $13,438,110.16, as shown by the following:

Customs	$8, 513, 260. 88	
Expenditure	7, 855. 85	
		$8, 505, 405. 03
Liquor excise and Government monopolies	3, 775, 892. 98	
Expenditure	117, 687. 15	
		3, 658, 205. 83
Taxes	1, 651, 246. 55	
Expenditure	72, 588. 45	
		1, 578, 657. 10
Total		13, 742, 268. 96
Deficit from post-office	110, 617. 48	
Deficit from telegraph office	193, 541. 32	
		304, 158. 80
Net total		13, 438. 110. 16

The following table gives a comparison of the revenues for the years 1900–1901, and shows the improvement which has taken place:

	1901.	1900.
Customs	$8, 505, 405. 03	$3, 566, 553. 51
Liquors and Government monopolies	3, 658, 205. 83	3, 247, 692. 88
Taxes	1, 578. 658. 10	1, 509, 069. 14
	13, 742, 268. 96	8, 323, 415. 53
Minus deficit in postal and telegraph services	304, 158. 80	848, 980. 13
Total	13, 438, 110. 16	7, 974, 435. 40

Increase in revenue, $5,463,674.76.

There are at present 53 schools in the city of Guatemala, of which 25 are public, under Government inspection and taught by masters appointed by the authorities. The others are private institutions and include a school for both boys and girls of the German colony only. This school, which was endowed by the German Government, was provided at the request of the colony, in view of the fact that the number of German children was more than sufficient to keep up a school for themselves and the parents naturally desired the instruction of their own children to be carried on in their native language. There are also among the various schools a kindergarten and a mercantile school.

Among the public works of importance during the year were the inauguration of 6 new telegraph stations and 7 public telephone stations, 70 miles of telegraph line being constructed. The telegraph system now extends over 3,000 miles and the telephones over 250 miles, while there are 157 stations for the former and 777 for the latter.

REGULATIONS FOR THE CUTTING OF TIMBER AND EXTRACTION OF RUBBER.

With regard to the cutting of timber and the extraction of rubber, the following rules have been drawn up and published by the Government:

"ART. 1. No timber-cutting business may be established on a large scale without a previous contract with the Ministry of Public Works. The circuit in which the cutting is allowed must be stated exactly in the contract; the words 'large scale' shall be held, for the purpose of these regulations, to mean any cutting amounting to 50 trees or more.

"(2) The cutting of 10 or fewer trees, which may be required by inhabitants of the district for such works of construction as houses, boats, etc., may be granted by the written license of the Political Chief, who shall specify the number of trees to be cut and the spot from which they are to be taken.

"(3) No concession for timber cutting on a large scale shall be for a longer period than five years, and shall only be granted on the understanding that a certain duty will be levied for every ton of mahogany or cedar cut.

"(4) In order to supervise the removal of timber and collect the proper duties, offices will be established in convenient places for the counting, measuring, and marking the timber with a national stamp.

"(5) Every person enjoying a concession will be obliged to bring his timber to one of these stations, in order that it may be counted, measured, and marked by the officials.

"(6) In the case of concessions lying on the banks of a river below a station where such an officer is situated, the concessionary must not float out his timber into the main stream until an official shall have come to count, measure, and mark it.

"(7) All the logs of timber which are transported without being marked with the national stamp shall be forfeited, and the concessionary shall be liable to a fine of $40 currency for each ton.

"(10) In order to prevent fraud, the Government agents may demand that the concessionaries show in the ports or other places the accounts or embarkation papers for the timber, and if this has already been sold, the bills of sale."

The above regulations are by article 18 made appliable also to the cutting of dyewood and the extraction of the dye, which is to be brought to and weighed by the officials as in the case of mahogany and cedar logs.

Further articles provide rules concerning the extraction of rubber and other gums or resins. Any unnecessary destruction of trees yielding such products is to be severely punished. In extracting rubber the use of the machine or any other instrument than a special knife, the pattern of which may be had at the office in the district, is strictly forbidden.

As in other cases, the rubber or other product must be presented for weighing by the officials, and anyone found engaged in this business without having the proper Government license is liable to imprisonment and fine, the product being likewise forfeited.

CONTRACT WITH THE UNITED FRUIT COMPANY.

A contract signed between the Government of Guatemala and the United Fruit Company affecting ships calling at Livingstone and Puerto Barrios contains the following provisions:

(1) The United Fruit Company undertakes to carry all the correspondence (written and printed), and the parcels post from and for the Republic of Guatemala between the ports of New Orleans, Belize, Puerto Barrios, Puerto Cortez, Ceiba, Truxillo, Bluefields, Greytown, Puerto Limon, Bocas del Toro, and Colon, on all the company's boats. The said boats shall make the trip between Puerto Barrios and New Orleans twice a week, and shall give a fortnightly service with the other ports above named.

(2) The steamships shall remain in Puerto Barrios sufficient time to allow of the unloading and loading of merchandise and correspondence and the disembarkation of passengers.

(4) During the period of this contract the tariff of freights and passenger fares which is annexed shall not be augmented without the previous consent of this Government.

(6) The company will incur a fine of $100 for every twenty-four hours of delay which may occur in the arrival of any of its boats, and $200 for any trip entirely omitted, unless owing to unforeseen circumstances or acts of violence.

(7) The company's ships can moor alongside the wharf at Puerto Barrios at any hour of day or night, but can only load or unload during the legal hours, viz, from 6 o'clock in the morning till 5 in the evening, but under certain circumstances the hours of work may, with the permission of the authorities, be prolonged till 9 o'clock in the evening. The mail vessels will always be dispatched with the greatest possible quickness, and will have the right of precedence over any other ships whatsoever.

(10) In payment of these services which the company undertakes, the Government will subsidize it with $30,000 per annum (currency), payable monthly in advance, $2,500 each month.

(11) The company undertakes to provide larger vessels as the commerce between the above-named ports shall increase.

(14) The company will strictly prohibit the sale by its servants of liquors, wines, and other dutiable articles in the ports of Guatemala. Whatever fine may be imposed in consequence of the infraction of

this article, shall be paid by the individual offender and recovered through the company.

(15) On the presentation of a written request from the judge or commandant of the district in which is situated the port, the officials of the company shall hand over to the proper authority any person required by the justice of the country, whether he has embarked in that port or elsewhere, always supposing that he is charged with offenses such as are recognized by the principles of modern international law.

(17) The company must keep an agent in the capital, and another in Puerto Barrios, with sufficient powers to represent it in treating with the Government or with individuals, or appearing in courts of justice.

(18) The company's vessels and their crews are subject to the laws and regulations of the country so long as they are in Guatemala waters.

(19) This contract shall last for three years, counting from January 1, 1901, and shall be extended at the end of this period if the Government so desire.

(20) The company shall, during the period of this contract, take such quantities of bananas as they may arrange with individual fruit growers, undertaking to pay not less than 62½ cents for every bunch of 9 hands in height, 50 cents for every bunch of 8 hands, and 25 cents for every bunch of 6 hands whenever it is possible, and in these cases three bunches of 6 hands shall be at the rate of 50 cents. No bargains shall be made in which the conditions shall be less favorable to the vendor than those laid down in this article, or, if made, they shall be considered null and void.

(21) Any questions arising between the company and fruit vendors shall be settled by the arbitration of some person chosen by both parties.

(22) Any question arising relative to the interpretation or execution of this contract shall be settled according to the laws of the country, by two arbitrators, one chosen by each party. The decision of these arbitrators, or of a third nominated by them beforehand, shall be final and without appeal, it being understood that in no case will the company have the right of appealing to diplomatic intervention.

FINANCIAL DECREE.

Under date of June 12, 1902, Consul-General J. C. McNally, of Guatemala City, inclosed to the Department of State of the United States a translation of a Government decree in regard to Guatemalan bonds. The total amount of the foreign debt of Guatemala liquidated to June 30, 1902, it appears, were as follows:

Principal on June 30, 1898	$7,216,046
Half of interest from 1898 to 1901 convertible in bonds	432,963
Half of interest to June 30, 1901	288,642
Interest from 1901 to 1902	288,642
Total	8,226,293

The decree states:

"As security for the payment of the debt the collectors of customs shall deposit monthly in the Guatemala bank a sum sufficient to cover a twelfth part in gold of the total amount required for the yearly service. These sums shall be forwarded to the agents in London."

Consul-General McNally reported on June 23, 1902, that the silver peso is no longer current in the Republic of Guatemala. The money in use is paper currency and fractional nickel coins. The present value of the paper peso is about 15 cents in United States currency. In Government decrees as to values, customs duties, or other internal revenues where the peso is mentioned reference is made only to the paper peso, which fluctuates in value from day to day. While the Guatemala silver peso commands a premium at a ratio of about 3 for 1, the coin is not in ordinary circulation and is growing noticeably scarce. A Government decree of some time back provided that all obligations or debts contracted when silver was the current currency could be paid in paper. For some time past exchange has been about 700 per cent premium for United States drafts or gold currency.

REGULATIONS FOR THE EXTRACTION OF SARSAPARILLA.

With regard to the extraction of sarsaparilla, it is understood that the industry is free to every inhabitant of the Republic who obeys the necessary rules. A written request for a license, drawn up on stamped paper, must be presented to the political chief of the district, stating the locality where he proposes to work, the number of workmen employed, the length of time for which the license is desired, etc. The duties imposed must be duly paid. The license must then be properly registered, all the details being noted, and no license shall be good for more than one year without being renewed.

A copy of the regulations is to be given to each person obtaining a license, and the infraction of these or of any one of them will, *ipso facto*, cause such license to expire.

The person holding such license may put up houses, huts, or any necessary workshops under the condition that on the expiration of his license such improvements remain the property of the municipality or departmental government.

One indispensable condition is that at least two roots be left on each plant so that it may grow again, and, of course, persons holding licenses for the extraction of sarsaparilla are expressly forbidden to engage in the extraction of rubber or any other substance than that mentioned in the said license.

A minimum duty of $1 (currency) shall be paid on every 100 pounds of sarsaparilla obtained; and the offices where the duty is to be paid are specified in the regulations.

The political chiefs of the departments shall have discretionary powers as to the number of licenses which should be granted for the same region, and are to take care that these are not too numerous.

The license will expire (1) at the end of the period for which it has been granted; (2) if it is proved that the person holding it has destroyed all the roots of one or more plants or has broken any other of the rules laid down. Besides the forfeiture of the license, various fines and penalties are enumerated for cases of fraud or infraction of the laws and regulations.

Anyone desiring to enter upon this business on a large scale, i. e., when treating of the extraction of more than 10,000 pounds, or when license for more than a year is desired, must apply directly to the Minister of Public Works, and a formal contract with the Government must be concluded.

HONDURAS.

LAPSE OF CONCESSION TO HONDURAS SYNDICATE.

United States Consul W. E. ALGER, of Puerto Cortez, under date of September 23, 1902, reports that on account of the failure of the company styled the "Honduras Syndicate" to carry out the terms of its contract, the concession granted it by the Government (to construct an interoceanic railway, settle the foreign debt, and establish a bank) has lapsed. The syndicate was composed of Americans, and the contract was entered into in 1897. The syndicate was bound by the contract to construct a bridge over the Ulua River within four years, and, having failed to do so, it was expected that the Government would, in May, 1902, take possession of the road. The syndicate, however, asked for a prorogue. The request was presented to Congress, which adjourned without taking action. It is expected that the matter will be settled at the next session, which will be held this winter.

BANANA PRODUCTION.

According to advices received from the United States Consul at Puerto Cortez, during the month of July, 180,000 bunches of bananas were shipped from that consular district to New Orleans and Mobile.

In addition, some 100,000 bunches were paid for and destroyed by the contractors, which, together with the fruit lost by noncontractors for lack of a purchaser, would make over 300,000 bunches of bananas produced in one month in the Department of Cortés.

The payment for and destruction of fruit here leads to the belief that there is now an overproduction, though it is alleged that the contractors' wish was to limit the importations into the United States and thereby keep up prices.

Taking into consideration the new plantations which will come into production next year, the month of July, 1903, should show an exportation of 500,000 bunches of bananas from this district—that is, if purchasers can be secured for all the fruit grown.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

Consul W. E. ALGER reports from Puerto Cortez, August 26, 1902, that there has been a notable decline in the customs receipts at that port during the first six months of 1902, on account of the fact that during 1899 and 1900 Honduras exported to Cuba some 30,000 head of cattle, the value of which, coming into the country, made money plentiful, and enabled the people to buy freely. He adds: "Honduras since 1900 has had no market for her cattle. In the past she depended on Guatemala, but financial conditions in that Republic have closed the market. If an opening for the cattle of Honduras could be secured, her importations would increase at least 50 per cent."

Consul W. E. ALGER writes from Puerto Cortez, September 1, 1902, that United States manufacturers of electric supplies and of material for waterworks may find an opening to sell their goods to the industrial company recently organized at Ceiba. The capital of this company (about $10,000) is entirely paid in, and as much more money as may be necessary will, it is said, be subscribed.

The Government of Honduras has decided to have its postage stamps and postal cards engraved abroad this year, and the work is to be done in the United States. It has also arranged for a supply of silver coin to be minted in Philadelphia.

MEXICO.

TRADE STATISTICS FOR 1902.

The preliminary statistics of the foreign trade of Mexico for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, show that the imports of Mexico (gold value) came from the following portions of the globe in the quantities mentioned, the figures for the preceding fiscal year being also furnished for the purpose of comparison:

	1900–1901.	1901–2.
Europe	$8,956,971.89	$6,380,111.76
Asia	545,410.29	514,309.08
Africa	26,938.62	25,030.06
North America	35,201,400.35	37,450,613.84
Central America	70,044.75	41,091.93
South America	140,212.27	156,101.38
West Indies	58,009.00	53,851.65
Oceania	84,466.12	35,239.73
Total	65,083,453.29	64,656,349.43

It will be observed that Mexico's imports from Europe diminished by $2,576,860.13, and that the imports from the countries of North America, embracing the United States and Canada, increased by $2,249,213.49. Of this increase practically the whole must be credited to the United States, whose importations to Mexico amounted in 1900–1901 to $35,189,955.85 and in 1901–2 to $37,435,099.29.

The following table showing the imports from the countries of Europe during the two years under review reveals a diminution during the last fiscal year, as compared with the preceding one, with respect to almost every country of importance of the old world with which Mexico trades, the decline of British commerce being the most marked. The only exception is Belgium, which shows a substantial gain, due to the heavy purchases of steel rails. Below is the table in reference:

Countries.	1901–2.	1900–1901.
Germany	$6,451,099.24	$7,079,953.15
Austria-Hungary	354,401.75	419,901.32
Belgium	1,074,743.17	758,706.65
Spain	2,719,909.77	2,856,774.65
France	6,296,001.72	6,564,235.65
Great Britain	8,266,096.33	9,924,553.34
Holland	235,246.35	279,278.23
Italy	397,450.60	536,203.15
Norway	79,056.00	102,905.22
Portugal	41,265.45	55,676.40
Russia	3,062.83	1,626.20
Sweden	49,789.77	31,636.06
Switzerland	405,811.53	333,943.52
Other countries	16,177.25	11,578.44
Total	26,380,111.76	28,956,971.89

The importations for the two years under comparison embrace the following items and respective valuations:

Articles.	1901–2.	1900–1901.
Animal substances	$4,735,158.80	$4,860,719.95
Vegetable substances	10,732,951.24	10,185,243.18
Mineral substances	20,605,521.54	19,031,290.91
Dry goods	8,368,751.28	9,212,506.76
Chemical and pharmaceutical substances	2,653,654.42	2,585,320.34
Spirituous, fermented, and natural beverages	2,792,656.99	2,788,920.07
Paper and its applications	1,911,181.91	2,215,620.07
Machinery and apparatus	8,194,321.47	9,531,653.94
Vehicles	1,368,535.34	1,446,737.85
Arms and explosives	1,387,106.77	1,512,767.64
Miscellaneous	1,906,509.67	1,712,672.58
Total	64,656,349.43	65,083,453.29

The value of exports from the Republic for the year 1901–2 aggregated $156,168,145.66 (silver) against $148,659,001.71 (silver) in the preceding year, the items being precious metals to the value of $68,897,126.17 in 1901–2, as compared with $81,376,319.78 in 1900–1901, and other articles valued at $87,271,019.49 in 1901–2 against $67,282,681.93 in 1900–1901.

PROMOTION OF THE COTTON GOODS INDUSTRY.

The act of the Mexican Congress, passed on June 6, 1902 (as noted in the MONTHLY BULLETIN for July, 1902), having for its object the protection and fostering of the growing industry of cotton goods manufacturing, renders the following data extracted from a report issued by the Mexican Minister of Finance of pertinent value:

At the close of the fiscal year 1900–1901 there were 153 cotton factories in Mexico, as against 144 and 125 at the end of 1899–1900, and 1898–99, respectively. The quantities of raw cotton consumed during each of the three periods under consideration were, in kilograms of 2.204 pounds, as follows:

1898–99	26,518,059
1899–1900	28,985,253
1900–1901	30,262,319

The following table shows the production of all the factories during each of the fiscal years 1898–99, 1899–1900, 1900–1901.

Fiscal years—	Pieces.	Thread.
	Number.	*Kilograms.*
1898–99	10,239,799	1,896,042
1899–1900	11,552,952	1,884,401
1900–1901	11,581,523	1,837,302

The value of sales in 1900–1901 is stated to have been $33,877,214, as compared with $35,458,577 and $29,753,414, respectively, in the two previous years. The total number of workmen employed on June 30, 1901, was 26,709.

Following is an abstract of the act referred to:

The Executive of the Republic is empowered to return all or a part of the internal-revenue tax collected in conformity with the decree of November 17, 1893, in all cases where woven cotton goods are exported through custom-houses of the Republic for use or consumption in foreign countries. The Executive is also empowered to grant exporters of woven cotton goods of native manufacture a drawback in a sum of not exceeding 8 cents per kilogram (2.2046 pounds) net on all import duties, port charges, and additional duties that may have been collected on the imports of raw cotton from foreign countries, which raw cotton has been manufactured into woven cotton goods. All woven cotton goods of native manufacture that may have been exported under the stipulations expressed in the foregoing article may be reimported in conformity with the terms of article 11 of the custom-house regulations. In such case, however, the amount of drawback which may have been allowed by the Government must be refunded to the Treasury at the time of the reimportation of said woven cotton goods.

TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

The trade of Mexico with Great Britain during the five fiscal years from 1896–97 to 1900–1901, according to late official statistics published in the "Mexican Journal of Commerce" for November 1, 1902, was as follows, the pounds sterling in which the values of the imports are declared in the custom-houses being reduced to dollars at the rate of 5 to 1 and the export valuations being given in Mexican silver:

Fiscal years.	Imporis.	Exports.
1896–97	$6,881,701	$14,280,527
1897–98	8,105,696	14,775,638
1898–99	9,211,221	14,094,978
1899–1900	10,483,200	12,458,047
1900–1901	9,924,553	12,033,076

POST-OFFICE STATISTICS, FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1902.

The general post-office statistics for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, as published by the "Diario Oficial," show an increase of 12.35 per cent over the preceding fiscal year, the total of the operations in 1901–2 being $2,399,232.34, against $2,135,520.82 in 1900–1901. The sale of postage stamps last year amounted to $2,049,680.63, against $1,844,815.40; rents from postal boxes last year $60,591, in the preceding year $54,759, a gain of $5,832; fines and forfeitures last year $32,452.84, against $22,597.61 the year before; postal orders, interior, $218,355.14 last year, against $180,534.92 the preceding year; and international orders, $3,737.59 last year, against $3,307.78 the year before, a total gain in money orders of $38,250.03; editors' drafts $34,415.14 last year, against $29,506.11 the preceding year, a gain of $4,909.03, which together make the total of $2,399,232.34 for 1901–2, a clear increase of $263,711.52 over 1900–1901.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

According to Treasury figures, published in the "Boletín de Estadística Fiscal" for 1900–1901, the total public debt of Mexico on June 30, 1901, amounted to $250,715,856.50. The amount payable in gold was $113,910,620, reducing the pound sterling to dollars at the rate of five to one. Of this, $113,853,900 bear 5 per cent interest per annum, and is known as the Conversion Loan of 1890. The balance, $56,720, bears 6 per cent interest and represents the outstanding bonds of the Bleishroeder Loans of 1888, 1890, 1893, and of the Tehuantepec Railway.

The amount payable in silver and bearing interest was $135,509,-

271.12. Of this, the bonds of the 3 per cent consolidated debt represent $50,415,461.64; the bonds of the 5 per cent interior redeemable debt, series one to four, inclusive, represent $73,766,474.48 (exclusive of the fifth series of $20,600,000, issued or being issued in 1902), and the remainder, $11,327,335, bearing 6 and 7 per cent interest, represents outstanding bonds issued for railway subsidies.

The amount payable in silver, and not bearing interest, known as the floating debt, was $1,296,965.38, and represents balances on sundry old accounts, unpaid because never collected by the interested parties.

The summary is:

Debt payable in foreign money, estimated at $5 per pound sterling	$113,910,620.00
Debt payable in silver:	
Bonds, earning interest	135,509,271.12
Bonds, not earning interest	1,296,965.38
Total debt June 30, 1902	250,716,856.50

In the budget for the current year (1902–3), as approved by Congress, the amount required for public debt is put at $22,216,893. Of this sum, $7,629,193 are for the expenses of the service of the debt payable in foreign money abroad, and includes exchange and situation, national banks' commission, bank in Berlin commission for acting as agent, and sundry minor and necessary outlays; $2,431,000 are required for the debt payable in silver in Mexico, compromising the 3 and 5 per cent bonds of the consolidated and the redeemable debts, respectively, interest and amortisation of subsidy bonds of the Vera Cruz and Pacific Railway, and interest on cost of Vera Cruz sanitation works, and $789,000 for the civil and military element of this silver debt. After these disbursements, $11,317,700 remain for interest and amortisement for the public debt in general, according to the respective contracts and subsidy concessions.

According to the terms of the conversion loan of 1899, which constitutes a little less than one-half the total debt, the annuity for interest and amortisement is secured by 62 per cent of the total annual import and export duties received in all the Mexican custom-houses, which duties are remitted periodically to the National Bank of Mexico direct. The bank, as the duties are received every month, appropriates the 62 per cent to the service of the debt, and places the balance of 38 per cent at the disposal of the Government. The inevitable expense of the service brings the interest on the capital of this 5 per cent gold debt to about 5.62 per cent.

In the estimates for the cost of exchange on this debt in 1902–3, the average value during the year of the Mexican dollar in London is calculated at 22½d., in view of the probable continued decline of silver, and the total revenue receipts are estimated at $64,823,400.

THE PORT AND TRADE OF VERA CRUZ.

A valuable report published by the British Foreign Office in July, 1902, and covering the commercial and industrial conditions of the port of Vera Cruz for the calendar year 1901, forms the basis of the following information. Mr. FREDERICK LEAY, His Majesty's Consul at the port in reference, states that as regards the value of merchandise and goods of various kinds passing through Vera Cruz, that port still leads the rest of the Republic, and adds that there is little likelihood of any change in this respect, as it is, without doubt, the natural point of entry for the centers of distribution in the southern part of Mexico. Furthermore, the coal and coke trade to the City of Mexico and Pachuca, which was formerly a practical monopoly for the Mexican Central Railway via Tampico has, under the altered terminal conditions now existing in Vera Cruz, been almost completely diverted to the latter port. From 800 to 1,000 tons of coal are daily handled over the piers of both the Mexican and Interoceanic Railways.

The building of the harbor of Vera Cruz, which has extended over a period of seven years, is practically completed and ready to be taken over by the Government. It has been found that despite the natural cost of maintenance of protection to shipping against gales and hurricanes the expenses of keeping up the work have been relatively small. In addition to other works projected, there are now in course of erection new post and telegraph offices, and also what practically amounts to a new building for the transaction of custom-house business.

The four railways at present entering the city have made a combined proposition to the Government for the construction of suitable terminal facilities embracing equipment for the handling of merchandise, both imports and exports, the construction of a joint passenger station and hotel and other improvements, which, if carried out, will materially benefit the port. The Government has recently thrown open to public use two new warehouses for the clearance of inward cargo.

Work on sewerage and waterworks has been actively engaged in since November, 1901, and the entire system will, it is hoped, be completed by the middle of the year 1903, the general sanitary conditions of the port being greatly benefited thereby.

In connection with his report on the altered conditions of travel resultant from the reconstruction of the Tehuantepec Railway, now in progress, Consul Leay cites the following figures in support of his statement that this route will prove a powerful factor in the trade between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. For example, from New York to Liverpool it is approximately the same whether a vessel goes to Colon or to Coatzacoalcos, but from Salina Cruz north on the

Pacific side it is quite a different matter, as the under-mentioned table of distances will show:

	Miles.
Colon to Panama	47
Panama to Punta Arenas, Costa Rica	454
Panama to San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua	610
Panama to Amapala, Honduras	779
Panama to La Unión, San Salvador	800
Panama to San José de Guatemala	1,002
Panama to San Benito, Mexico	1,121
Panama to Tonalá, Mexico	1,223
Panama to Salina Cruz, Mexico	1,303
Salina Cruz to San Francisco[a]	2,170

Another important railway project, and one which will be completed or nearly so during the year 1902, is that of the Vera Cruz and Pacific Railway, a company formed and financed principally in Baltimore, United States. This line is of standard gauge and will run from Córdoba, a town of considerable importance on the Mexican Railway, situated some 66 miles from Vera Cruz, to Santa Lucrecia, a station on the Tehuantepec Railway. This distance of 200 miles is to be supplemented by a branch road to be constructed from the station of Tierra Blanca to Vera Cruz, making a total length of line of 260 miles. All the materials for construction, as well as the rolling stock, have been purchased in the United States.

There is also being constructed a 2-foot gauge railway, under the name of "Ferrocarril de Córdoba á Huatusco," which will run between the two points mentioned, a total distance of about 60 miles, and passing through a particularly rich section of country devoted to coffee raising. This enterprise is being carried on entirely by local capitalists, and as the construction is being effected on a most economical, although at the same time efficient, basis, it will, no doubt, prove a good investment for the promoters.

The official returns of the sanitary status of the city show a total number of deaths in 1901 of 1,928, against 2,026 in the preceding year, the death rate per thousand in 1901 being attributable to yellow fever in the ratio of 3.43 as against 60.84 due to other causes.

Imports through this point in the fiscal year 1901 show an effective increase to the value of £71,825, as compared with the preceding year, and while those from the United Kingdom and France show notable declines, those from Germany and the United States advanced in valuation. Cotton, woolen, and linen textiles, which form the leading items, show a decreased valuation of £117,404, due mainly to the advancement of the industry locally. The shipment of ores and precious metals through the port destined for the United States remained practically the same for the two periods under comparison, whereas those destined for the United Kingdom advanced from £393,220 in 1900 to £571,870 in 1901. For both the countries mentioned, "agricultural and other items" show notable declines in value.

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[a] Full particulars concerning this road were published in the MONTHLY BULLETIN for September, 1902.

COMPLETION OF THE MEXICAN CENTRAL LINE TO THE PACIFIC.

The "Mexican Herald" furnishes the particulars of the contract between the Mexican Central Railway and Messrs. HAMPSON & SMITH to complete the Central's line to the Pacific. This railway has a branch running from its main line at Irapuato to Guadalajara and thence to Tuxpan, which latter place must not be confounded with the little port of the same name in the State of Vera Cruz.

The agreement provides for the building by the contractors of 73 kilometers on the new Central branch to the Pacific coast for approximately $3,500,000.

The line will extend from Tuxpan to Colima, and on this short piece of track there will be 13 tunnels and 17 bridges, the longest tunnel being 430 feet and the longest bridge 600 feet, the height of the highest bridge to be 175 feet.

The contract calls for the completion of the work within twenty-six months. The building will commence at Tuxpan and continue toward the coast.

MONTHLY MAIL SERVICE BETWEEN PORTS ON THE GULF OF MEXICO.

The "Official Journal" of August 9 publishes the text of a contract entered into between the Mexican Government and the agent of the North German Lloyd Steamship Line for the establishment of a regular monthly service between the ports of Tampico, Vera Cruz, and any other of the following Mexican ports on the Gulf of Mexico: Coatzacoalcos, Frontera, Laguna, or Progreso; and Bremen, Antwerp, one or more Spanish ports, and one or more Cuban ports.

The company binds itself to carry for the Mexican Government, free of charge, between any of the above-mentioned ports, all mail matter as well as 10 metric tons of merchandise, either from or to Mexican ports.

In return for carrying the mails and the free transport of the 10 tons of merchandise for the Government the vessels of the company shall be exempted from the payment of 40 per cent of the tonnage dues established by the decree of July 1, 1898. The vessels of the company are also allowed to carry on a coasting trade in accordance with article 293 of the customs ordinance. The company is permitted to keep at the ports where its vessels touch the necessary lighters, boats, and tugs which may be required for the proper service of their line, which will be allowed the privileges granted by this contract.

The contract is to remain in force for three years from the date of publication and can be extended for a similar period should neither of the parties denounce it in the meantime.

DRAINAGE AND WATERWORKS AT TAMPICO.

The contract to construct the works for supplying the city of Tampico with water and for its sanitation, according to the plans and specifications submitted to the Government, has been given to Mr. WILLIAM ASTOR CHANLER, of the United States. The contractor must begin the works within six months from the date of the contract, August 15, and finish them within three years from the same date. The price of the works is $2,187,529.73, and will be paid by the bonds to be issued by the state of Tamaulipas, and also by 2 per cent of the customs duties collected in the port of Tampico. The bonds will pay the amount that the 2 per cent on duties does not cover, and will be issued at 80 per cent of the face value to the Central Bank of Mexico which has agreed to take the whole issue at this rate. The 2 per cent of the customs duties in Tampico will be set aside after the work is done to form a redemption fund for the bonds which will carry 5 per cent interest payable at the end of each three months in the city of Mexico, and the rent received from the water will also be set aside for the same purpose.

The contractor guarantees compliance with the obligations assumed by a deposit of $50,000 of the 5 per cent bonds of the redeemable debt in the Central Bank of Mexico, which is to be kept there while the contract lasts, or they may be changed for an equal amount of the Tamaulipas state bonds issued to the Banco Central.

STUDY OF ENGLISH IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

According to a decree published in the "Diario Oficial" of September 10, 1902, the English language is to be taught systematically and practically in the National Preparatory school. The first article of the decree in reference prescribes that the professors of English must give all importance to the instruction of the pupils in that language so that they may acquire a vocabulary sufficient for daily use and for the expression of ordinary events and general necessities. The decree also defines explicitly that the oral system must be followed in classes and that no language other than English shall be spoken during lesson hours. It is considered that a knowledge of this tongue is necessary for business purposes in Mexico as well as Spanish.

MANIFESTS FOR MEXICAN PORTS.

Vice-Consul J. G. PAGES reports from Vera Cruz, under date of October 7, 1902, that a recent Treasury decision of the Mexican Government provides a fine for the failure of masters of vessels carrying cargo from a foreign port to several ports in Mexico to procure certified manifests for each port for which cargo is destined. It has been the custom of masters to secure one manifest only for the several ports of the Republic, and it has been necessary for the customs officials at the first port of entry to issue certified copies of such manifest for the other ports to be touched. It has now been decreed that when a manifest is brought to the first port of entry the collector of customs may issue certified copies for the other ports, collecting for each copy $10 gold, or its equivalent at the existing rate of exchange at time of issue at the port of destination, and $5 Mexican currency (about $2 gold) in addition for each copy as a fine for failure to obtain separate certified manifests from the Mexican consul at the port of departure.

THE CULTIVATION OF CANAIGRE.

The cultivation of a canaigre plant which is indigenous to some parts of the United States and Mexico, forms the basis of a new industry. The amount of tannin that is used in the world is constantly increasing and has to be looked for in plants other than those already known. The principal substances that are used for tanning now are oak bark, hemlock bark, and sumac. Last year in England alone they used 136,284 tons of tanning substances, and in the United States the consumption of these amounted to a million and a half tons.

The growing demand for leather also increases the demand for tan bark, and the visible supply is deficient. The tanners and scientific men are looking in the chemical as well as in the vegetable kingdom for a new method to produce tannic acid. This has been discovered in the root of the canaigre, the Latin name of which is "*Rumex hynienosepalas.*"

The name canaigre is a corruption of the word *caña aigre*, meaning sour cane, a name given to this plant by the Mexicans. The plant is an annual, about the size of a small bush, growing to the height of from 15 inches to 3 feet, but having large tuber roots like sweet potatoes, and varying in size as does the sweet potato. The color is very much the same. It is a root handsome in appearance, and grows wild in the arid regions of New Mexico, Arizona, California, and Mexico, but nowhere does it attain such size as about 100 miles south of El Paso, where it grows in great profusion. It is a plant of slow growth, taking about five years to mature. The trouble heretofore has been that after gathering the crop that grew wild there was no other to fall back upon, but before long this will be remedied, as several years ago the farmers around Demong planted large acres to canaigre.

In 1898 the Department of Agriculture analyzed the canaigre, and found that the roots contained 35 per cent of tannic acid. The result of this discovery was that a large shipment was sent to Germany, but this arrived in bad condition, as it fermented en route, but after many experiments the growers have learned better how to handle it and thoroughly dry it before shipping.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL RUINS IN OAXACA.

The "New York Sun" of October 5, 1902, reports an archæological discovery of the first importance recently made in the vicinity of the city of Oaxaca, in the southern part of Mexico, by LEOPOLDO BATRES, Government Archæologist of Mexico, who accompanied Prof. MARSHALL H. SAVILLE, of the American Museum of Natural History, in his researches in that region. The ruins of a great city, older than any previously discovered on the American continent, have been uncovered, and the objects found in the temples and tombs thus far excavated seem to link this city with both Egypt and China. The ruins are more extensive than those of Mitla, only a few miles distant, and appear to have been covered with the dust of ages before Mitla was begun.

The explorers went to Oaxaca for the purpose of excavating certain old Zapotec mounds or tombs, and the discoveries thus far made more than justify their efforts. The ruins uncovered by Señor BATRES are situated upon the summit of Monte Alban, which rises about 1,200 feet higher than the valley of Oaxaca and is about 6,000 feet above sea level. The mountain is only a few miles from the city of Oaxaca, the sides and top having been cultivated by the natives for years. The *patio* or courtyard of what may prove to be the greatest temple ever built upon the American continent was covered with a cornfield. Scattered over the mountain top are mounds, or *mogotes* as they are called in Zapotec, in systematic arrangement. They appeared to be of the same character as hundreds of others dotting the great valley of Oaxaca. These mounds are ranged about a great square several acres in extent, this square proving upon examination to form the central court of the temple. Four pyramidal-shaped mounds run down the center of the great *patio*, which, in the opinion of Señor BATRES, formed the central altars of the great temple. In addition to this purpose they served as tombs, probably for the monarchs of the builders of the city, and it was in one of these mounds that the most important discovery was made.

In the work of excavation, the first object encountered was a great obelisk of porphyry, slightly resembling the Egyptian obelisk known as Cleopatra's needle. The obelisk is 4 meters in height, 60 centimeters across its face, and 40 centimeters across its sides. It rises with perpendicular lines to within 40 centimeters of its top, from that point assuming a wedge shape. On the face of the obelisk is an elaborate figure with a death's head, evidently the portrait in bas-relief of a dead monarch. The back is covered with hieroglyphics, to translate which no attempt has yet been made. Next in importance to the finding of the obelisk was the excavation of a jar made of jade and containing 60 or more specimens of fine jade. Pieces of this stone have been found in all parts of Mexico for the past century, and archæologists have regarded them as evidences of former communication of the prehistoric races of Mexico with the Chinese. Since the Aztecs had little or no communication with China, they probably obtained the jade as a heritage from earlier peoples, and evidently prized them highly. On one of the pieces the face of a Chinaman, with all the facial characteristics most distinctly marked, is carved.

It is the opinion of archæologists that Mitla, the great sacred city of the Nahauns or Toltecs, was destroyed some time between the beginning of the Christian era and the year 500 A. D., whereas Señor BATRES believes that the city of Monte Alba was destroyed by the great upheaval which sunk the continent of Atlantis, possibly the biblical deluge. Pictures, drawings, plans, and specimens, together with a full description of the work and the discoverer's observations and conclusions therefrom, will be submitted at the coming Congress of Americanists in New York for the consideration of the distinguished archæologists of America.

SHOE TRADE AT VERA CRUZ.

United States Consul W. W. CANADA, at Vera Cruz, gives an interesting report of the shoe trade at Vera Cruz, in which he says that ten years ago it was impossible to buy anything there in the line of shoe leather except that of native stock and manufacture, and ready-made shoes for Americans were not to be had at all. These conditions are all changed now.

United States shoes have, within a very short time, made a name for themselves, and, were it not for the excessively high prices asked for them, they would surely drive all others out of the market. As it is, however, only the better classes can enjoy the luxury of American shoes, and the great mass of the people is debarred from this privilege.

All styles and shapes are worn—lace, button, elastic gaiter, low cut, tan, black, or white—the average size being No. 6 (Mexicans, as a rule, have small feet). The large sizes, say, up to No. 9, are called for mainly by foreigners. All styles of toes will sell, but the pointed toe is still the most popular. The Latin-American has a neat, slim foot with comparatively high instep. Single soles are the rule and double soles the exception. Extension soles are not called for. In rare instances only one may see them, usually on Americans or Englishmen. The best-selling shoe is of light weight, with finely-stitched uppers, single sole, and flat heel without any steel nails. For the peon class an old-style brogan would have an immense sale could it be placed within their reach.

The principal obstacle to a heavier business is the high import duty and the fluctuations in the value of silver; the duty on the cheapest shoes is the same as on the finest productions. What is needed at Vera Cruz is an American shoe house, well stocked at all times with an assortment as varied as the tastes of the people. Such a house would have all the local trade and also that of the interior towns.

The shipper must exercise the greatest care in having his goods classified according to the Mexican custom-house requirements, and special attention must be given to consular invoices, as failure to do this even in trivial cases may cause the importer much trouble and annoyance, and may result in extra duties or fines. Consular invoices must be made out in strict conformity with Mexican laws.

THE CONSUMPTION OF SULPHUR.

A recent number of "El Progreso," of the City of Mexico, states that the consumption of sulphur in the Republic exceeds 1,000,000 kilograms annually, more than half of which is imported, notwitstanding the fact that there are in various parts of Mexico immense deposits of sulphur as yet unworked. These deposits have remained unexploited, on a large scale, up to the present time, because capitalists have not considered that the working of the same would render profitable returns. In some parts of the country, however, there are sulphur mines which are exploited on a small scale, producing in the aggregate an annual product of some 500,000 kilograms, but no foreign capital has been invested in enterprises for the mining or production of sulphur, the demand for which is constantly increasing both in Mexico and the United States. The sulphur mines or deposits known to exist in the States of Chiapas, San Luis Potosi, and Durango are considered as practically inexhaustible. Besides the immense supply of this element which is found in the mines mentioned, the great deposit of sulphur found in the crater of Popocatepetl is constantly increasing. Large quantities of sulphur are also found at Mapimi and Cerritos, in the State of Durango, and it is estimated that these mines could produce millions of tons of sulphur annually.

NEW NAVIGATION CONCESSION.

The "Diario Oficial" has published the text of a contract which the department of public works recently made with A. E. STILWELL for navigating the Gulf of California and the Pacific Ocean. The concession provides for the placing of a line of steamers in the waters mentioned to ply between the ports of Guaymas, Topolobampo, La Paz, Mazatlán, San Blas, Manzanillo, Acapulco, Puerto Angel, Salina Cruz, Tonalá, San Benito, and other intermediate points. Other lines may be established to run between Mexican ports and the ports of the United States, South America, and Asia.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

During the first six months of the current year (1902) the exports of Mexican logwoods declined considerably from the Gulf States of Tabasco, Vera Cruz, and Tamaulipas. Since the end of June, however, orders received from the United States, England, and Germany have been very large, and it will tax the powers of the lumber dealers to fill them on time, so that the second half of the year will counterbalance the poor returns for the first half.

The Mexican import and export duties and port dues during the month of July last amounted to $2,277,341.37, against $2,069,344.32 in the corresponding month of the preceding year, being an increase of $207,977.04.

NICARAGUA.

TARIFF MODIFICATIONS.

In September, 1902, the "International Customs Journal," of Brussels, published as third supplement to No. 129 (second edition) the following modification of the customs tariff of Nicaragua:

Law, dated October 5, 1901, relative to the importation of wine.

[Circular of ministry of finance, dated October 5, 1901.]

ARTICLE 1. The decrees dated July 31, 1900, and January 8, 1901, regulating the importation of genuine grape wine and establishing a surtax of 20 per cent on entry thereof, are repealed, and wine of any description and quality shall only be subject to the standing duties of the tariffs in force.

ART. 2. Tariff item No. 1238, affecting champagne dutiable at 60 centavos per kilogram, being canceled, item 1244 shall read as follows:

	Pesos.
1244. Sparkling wines of all kinds, including champagne, generous or dry, up to 20° strength, in bottles, per kilogram	0.60
The same, above 20° strength, per degree and per kilogram, gross weight	.02½

ART. 3. This law, which is to be construed together with the tariff, shall enter into force on and after the date of its publication.

PARAGUAY.

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS DURING FIRST HALF OF 1902.

The principal articles of Paraguayan export, according to data published in the semimonthly bulletin of the board of trade at Asuncion

(Boletín Quincenal de la Cámara de Comercio de la Asuncion), during the first six months of 1902, as compared with 1901, were as follows:

		1901.	1901.
Hides:			
Dry	pieces	36,132	43,158
Salted	do	51,527	36,844
Bristles	kilos	27,451	27,723
Guampas	do	45,470	52,107
Wool	do	15,411	21,356
Cocoanut bran	do	28,780	10,330
Cocoanuts	do	10,169	269,859
Cocoanut oil	do	3,500	690
Extract of ironwood	do	389,300	505,000
Petit grain	do	10,443	10,837
Ironwood logs	do	3,016,600	7,561,819
Beams of hard wood	pieces	12,281	8,349
Posts	do	18,714	12,410
Tobacco	kilos	798,856	761,924
Paraguay tea:			
Not ground	do	3,252,817	3,882,645
Ground	do	205,946	95,980
Curupay bark	do	96,350	560,480
Oranges		3,235,630	3,028,800
Palms		28,661	4,014

RECEIPTS OF PARAGUAY TEA AT ASUNCIÓN IN JUNE AND JULY, 1902.

During the months of June and July, 1902, the receipts of Paraguay tea at the port of Asuncion, forwarded from the plantations of the Republic, consisted of 7,251 sacks, weighing 438,666 kilos; the June shipments amounting to 5,246 sacks, weighing 318,360 kilos; and the July receipts aggregating 2,005 sacks, weighing 120,306 kilos.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

The following information, supplementary to figures published in the MONTHLY BULLETIN for September, is taken from a report to the British Foreign Office by His Majesty's Consul, A. GOSLING, at Asuncion. It gives a general outline of the economic situation of Paraguay during 1901.

Trade in Asuncion is larger than generally supposed and is chiefly carried on through European firms in Buenos Ayres and Montevideo. Most articles sold in Europe are obtainable here, and though not of the best quality the prices are not, taking into consideration the cost of freight and the high duties, on the whole unreasonable. Some of the largest firms, and those which sell at the lowest prices, conduct an import and export trade combined. There are twenty-five large importing firms in Asuncion, and nearly all of these sell articles of British manufacture.

In the month of July last a meeting was held at the Asuncion Chamber of Commerce, at which the principal firms in Paraguay were represented. Among other resolutions passed was the following: "That a fund should be raised for the purpose of obtaining reliable statistics of the exports and imports of the country."

There are three principal banks established in Paraguay, the Banco Mercantil, the Banco de los Rios, and the Banco Territorial. There is also an Agricultural Bank—a Government institution founded with the object of promoting agriculture by loans on real estate and by the purchase of produce.

The interest paid by the various banks is as follows: Current accounts, 4 per cent per annum; deposits, 30 days, 5 per cent per annum; deposits, 60 days, 7 per cent per annum; deposits, 90 days, 9 per cent per annum; deposits, 180 days, 10 per cent per annum. During the past ten years the Banco Mercantil has paid a dividend of from 12 to 18 per cent. The dividend in 1901 was 15 per cent. The premium on gold has varied from 800 to 1,000 per cent, touching the latter figure at the end of 1901.

The following table shows the condition of the public debt between the years 1890 and 1900:

	1890.	1900.
Interest-bearing funded debt:		
Internal	....	£29,083
External	£843,600	989,266
Noninterest-bearing funded debt	3,913,205	4,668,496
Floating debt	1,515	382,595
Total debt	4,758,320	6,069,440

The revenue in 1890 was £310,507, as compared with £616,829 in 1900. The total expenditure during the same period was £162,129 and £725,181, respectively, the above figures being obtained from official sources.

The imports for 1901 may be calculated at £600,730. No figures for the values imported from the various European countries are procurable. In the consular report on this district for 1900 a statement was given of the approximate values of these imports, and showing the amounts imported from the United Kingdom as more or less £167,710. The figures for 1901 would probably be smaller, for reasons already mentioned.

A German consular report for the years 1899–1900 assesses the value of goods imported from Germany at £160,000. Rice, for which there is a large demand, is imported principally from Bremen. Petroleum, another important item in a country dependent entirely upon lamps for artificial light, comes from North America. Sugar is imported from France and the Argentine Republic. Wines and spirits come from Spain and Italy. There is a small though perhaps growing demand for British spirits, such as refined gin and whisky. The amount of beer imported from Europe is small, the cost being too great to compete with the local brewery, which does a good business. Hardware and machinery come chiefly from the United States and Germany. The latter country, however, sells a cheaper article and consequently gets a greater proportion of the trade. Earthenware and glass come from Holland, the United Kingdom, and Germany; china from Germany and Austria; window glass from Belgium; table glass from Germany; clocks from the United States and Switzerland. The leather trade is almost entirely in the hands of Germany. Rifles and revolvers come principally from the United States, Belgium, and Germany. Knives and daggers come from the United Kingdom and Germany. Bent-wood furniture is imported from Austria, and a small amount from the United States. The most important article of import, namely, cotton goods, is still entirely in British hands. Germany has, however, monopolized the trade in ponchos and to some extent also that in cloths. Hats are imported from Italy and Germany, but are usually sold here with a French manufacturer's mark. The best hats sent to the country are of British make.

According to a recent publication, there are 850 firms in the country districts engaged in business, whose joint capitals are estimated at £350,000. In Asuncion itself there are some 560 stores, with a capital of about £1,000,000. There are 250 houses representing native industries, whose capital is calculated at £3,000,000. The funds invested in cattle raising are stated by the same authority to be about £2,500,000. German capital in Paraguay is computed at £300,000. The British capital invested in the Paraguayan Central Railway is £1,457,000.

The following figures show the values of the exports and imports during the past seven years, based on official statistics:

	Imports.	Exports.		Imports.	Exports.
1895	£492, 010	£388, 578	1899	£502, 118	£458, 150
1896	557, 267	409, 688	1900	567, 724	412, 858
1897	442, 293	511, 054	1901	600, 730	505, 861
1898	521, 697	492, 658			

The principal articles of export during 1901 were as follows:

Dried hides	£58, 647	Timber	£52, 792
Salted hides	92, 422	Fruits	47, 574
Yerba maté	154, 818	Extract of quebracho	13, 323
Tobacco	38, 769		

The greater part of the dried and salted hides go to Germany, the price paid being 9d. and 5¾d. per one pound, respectively. There is an abundant supply of alligator skins in this consular district.

Yerba maté, or Paraguayan tea, is largely exported to the various republics of South America. A few sample packages have been shipped to the United States and to Germany. One sample has been forwarded from this consulate to a firm in London. A German house here prepares a refined quality of yerba maté suitable for drinking like tea. It is packed in parcels of 2 pounds at a cost of 1s. 6d. There seems to be little doubt but that yerba maté is a great restorative in hot weather or after physical exhaustion.

At the end of the year under review the representative of a Paraguayan firm largely interested in tobacco growing visited the principal European markets with the object of introducing Paraguayan tobacco. It is reported that some quantity was sold in Spain at a fair price. The French Government has purchased 30,000 pounds at about 2d. per pound through the French legation here. The firm above referred to state that they are able to supply 35,000 to 40,000 cigars monthly. These cigars, which are grown from Habana seeds, are sold here at the following prices: 2s. 6d., 3s., 5s., 7s. 6d., 10s., 15s., £1, £1 5s., and £2 10s. per 100. The rate of exchange being taken at 800 per cent, or $40 equal £1.

The various kinds of valuable timber found in Paraguay are specified in the consular report on this district for 1900. It is reported that the Paraguayan Chamber of Commerce intends to classify the various species, and to forward a descriptive list with samples to the various European Chambers of Commerce.

A considerable amount or fruit is exported to the Argentine and Uruguayan republics, consisting chiefly of oranges, bananas, and pineapples. The former are of a superior quality.

Steamers, sailing vessels, and large coasting vessels to the number of 2,157 have entered and cleared from the port of Asuncion during the year.

There has been comparatively very little immigration during the same period.

Oil of a superior quality, extracted from palm and earth nuts, is made by a German firm. These two oils have a good color and very little smell, and are said to be suitable for the manufacture of soap.

Cattle breeding is the most important industry in Paraguay, and there is a slow but perceptible improvement in the stock. Many zebus (a species of Indian buffalo) are imported from Matto-Grosso, Brazil, but cattlemen are not agreed as to the entire suitability of this animal for breeding purposes.

One not inconsiderable advantage which the zebu appears to possess is his comparative immunity from the attacks of ticks (ixodes), which are extremely injurious to some of the finer breeds. Durhams, Holsteins, and Herefords have been imported and found to cross well with the native breeds. The animals slaughtered in Asuncion during the year amounted to 33,245 head, representing a value of about £91,932. The amount of horned cattle in the entire Republic is calculated at 3,500,000 head.

In view of the urgent necessity of some improvement to the harbor of Asuncion, necessitating the construction of a breakwater and a wharf and the dredging of the river, the various commercial houses of Asuncion offered the Government a loan of a sum not to exceed £40,000, the interest payable being fixed at the rate of 8 per cent per annum; £4,000 was at once advanced to commence work on the breakwater, which was in progress at the end of the year.

As previously mentioned in this report, the greater part of the imports to Paraguay are shipped out of bond from Buenos Ayres or Montevideo, and there is consequently but little direct trade with the European markets, and few commercial travelers visit Asuncion. The following are the regulations for commercial travelers in Paraguay: Upon entering Asuncion a tax varying from £10 to £15 is payable. A further tax, the amount of which is not specified, is payable on entering the other townships of the Republic. Samples having no intrinsic value and being of no other use, such as small patterns of cloth, etc., may be introduced free of duty. Dutiable articles are allowed to pass the Customs on condition of an undertaking being given to pay the duty in the event of the goods not being reshipped within a certain time.

A North American company has obtained a contract to light the town of Asuncion with electricity.

By virtue of a law passed on August 31, 1900, bicycles and carriages were admitted free of duty until the month of August, 1902, and December, 1902, respectively.

PERU.

NEW CABINET.

The cabinet of the Peruvian Government as organized on November 5, 1902, was composed as follows:

President of the Cabinet and Minister of Foreign Affairs—EUGENIO LARRABURE-UNANUE.

Minister of Home Affairs—Dr. RAFAEL VILLANUEVA.

Minister of Justice—TELEMACO ORIHUELA.

Minister of War—Commander MANUEL A. VILLAVICENCIO.

Minister of Finance—PABLO SARRIA.

Minister of Public Works—Dr. DAVID MATTO.

EXPORTS FROM 1897 TO 1902.

The following interesting table, showing a résumé of the general exportation of Peru from 1897 to 1901, inclusive, has been compiled from the report of the Department of Finance:

Articles.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
Mineral waters		£13.000	£812.610	£2,075.680	£350.655
Rum	£2,123.239	4,360.100	5,363.320	8,137.720	10,236.050
Capsicum					3,486.310
Alcohol	3,044.012	4,791.540	9,738.790	23,006.556	12,355.320
Cotton	223,454.760	246,995.548	178,747.820	326,074.320	368,501.124
Starch					361.230
Animals	19,295.500	3,412.000	3,441.700	17,812.000	8,017.360
Rice	63,346.533	63,327.520	42,659.138	63,903.750	62,468.430
Sugar		922,098.169	1,010,351.878	1,455,842.622	1,030,371.881
Borate and borax	94,803.920	57,422.664	61,102.400	56,637.712	33,428.376
Cacao	11,879.600	34,837.660	2,377.160	5,957.640	6,431.552
Coffee	54,707.682	54,171.587	48,405.083	65,431.170	42,583.095
Coal and wood	9,730.696	7,944.039	6,376.256	7,459.753	9,926.238
Peruvian bark	4,479.100	3,046.000	7,830.880	2,511.280	3,776.960
Coca	54,204.699	22,437.050	17,359.936	33,943.800	36,614.340
Cocaine	63,102.000	65,197.500	67,507.500	116,178.000	160,322.400
Cochineal	50.000	709.500	499.200	1,831.500	1,825.325
Hides	68,623.557	83,118.325	78,344.922	108,558.590	117,077.610
Oxhides and bones					1,260.190
Wax	2,997.100	2,543.580	1,981.240	128.434	102.748
Moss	20,808.023	50,670.920	18,306.230	11,373.735	12,044.730
Rubber					26,240.916
Matico	337.800	389.700	147.250		272.000
Vegetables, etc					25,512.590
Huno					1,045.910
Wool	247,339.600	308,263.502	311,806.621	296,673.261	277,633.360
Printed books	50.000	498.000	471.600	565.300	257.700
Honey	161.600	4,633.360	3,499.760	5,793.440	6,756.640
Ores	644,856.718	948,121.344	1,066,701.332	1,695,055.835	1,750,848.473
Furniture, etc	3,650.000	2,106.625	1,655.052	1,258.100	2,076.450
Gold	10,282.440	4,150.000	646.000	4,004.000	13,160.040
Cotton-seed paste	2,518.816	2,343.784	5,745.073	60,817.400	23,772.320
Bar silver and worked silver	192,800.433	92,217.200	39,110.000	20,283.928	96,587.500
Ratany	1,118.000	604.650	755.570	188.920	251.310
Salt	11,301.587	561.000	15,791.076	1,446.444	3,695.900
Cotton seed	3,615.694	9,967.329	3,391.296	13,710.330	8,190.987
Hats	17,164.100	10,660.250	18,858.800	13,864.500	13,984.700
Raw and manufactured tobacco	2,970.000	3,103.800	635.894	1,934.800	2,235.300
Coarse cotton cloth			6,347.140	1,022.700	14,695.110
Wine	2,804.317	6,837.445	7,852.067	10,453.140	21,325.940
Miscellaneous	12,322.686	5,916.500	27,970.455	54,056.185	28,783.634
Total	2,816,845.284	3,027,477.589	3,072,591.099	4,497,999.545	4,298,378.874

MARITIME COMMERCE OF CALLAO FOR SECOND QUARTER OF 1902.

Articles.	Number of packages.	Quantity.	Value.
		Kilos.	*Soles.*
Sugar	3,500	431,853,500	28,339.37
Rice	20	1,750,000	300.00
Chinese articles	108	4,842,290	2,180.00
Cotton-seed oil	21	763,000	260.00
Alcohol	1	22,000	10.00
Animals	1		150.00
Capsicum	4	368,000	120.00
Benzine	1	38,000	10.00
Coffee	364	30,649,000	9,038.00
Coal	500	26,530,000	700.00
Wax	2	150,000	160.00
Various	144	13,811,400	6,057.00
Jora	140	12,480,000	1,020.00
Cotton fabrics	21	4,204,000	2,848.00
Kerosene	3	114,000	20.00
Typewriters	2	48,000	316.40
Pepper	48	3,744,000	1,800.00
Rosin	5	988,000	110.00
Treasure	1	65,000	2,420.00
Wax candles	3	195,000	153.00
Total	4,889	532,615,190	56,011.77

Or $27,277.73 American gold.

The exports in transit for Bolivia (via Antofagasta) were as follows:

	Number of packages.	Quantity.	Value.
	Number.	*Kilos.*	*Soles.*
Sugar	1,923	168,312,000	19,880.00
Chinese articles	30	910,000	180.00
Silk shawls	5	317,250	3,600.00
Total	1,958	169,539,250	23,660.00

Shipping statistics.

Nationality.	Number.	Tons.
ENTERED.		
English	47	81,386
German	15	37,143
North American	1	743
Italian	3	2,430
Chilian	34	47,128
Other countries	2	5,966
Total	102	174,796
CLEARED.		
English	47	80,916
German	14	34,175
North American	1	743
Italian	3	2,430
Chilian	31	47,128
Other nations	2	5,966
Total	98	171,358

Classification of cargoes.

Cargoes.	Number of ships.	Tonnage.
ENTERED.		
General freight	99	172,908
Wheat	4	5,132
Coal	5	1,453
Lumber	5	5,438
Explosives	1	769
Petroleum	6	5,709
Wood	2	459
Products of the country	258	6,607
Ballast	1	341
Total	381	198,816
CLEARED.		
General cargo	368	179,698
Ballast	12	9,608
Total	380	189,306

GENERAL RESUMÉ—MERCHANT VESSELS.

	Number.	Tonnage.
ENTERED.		
April	34	59,882
May	36	61,392
June	33	53,522
Total	103	174,796
CLEARED.		
April	32	57,311
May	37	65 869
June	29	48,178
Total	98	171,358

IMPORTATIONS OF THE PORT OF CALLAO DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1901.

The following table shows the imports made through the port of Callao during the fiscal year 1901:

Imports by countries and articles.

Countries.	Value in Peruvian soles.	Articles.	Value in Peruvian soles.
England	6,897,607	Cotton	2,987,211
United States	4,069,056	Wool	1,568,282
Germany	3,245,267	Linen	188,409
France	1,426,932	Silk	448,440
Italy	959,905	Furniture	1,265,819
Belgium	871,481	Fancy articles	8,867,621
Australia	698,414	Provisions and groceries	3,231,392
China	694,696	Wines and liquors	321,695
Chile	439,173	Drugs and chemical products	804,661
Spain	188,149	Specialties	64,327
Central America	92,703		
India	46,762		
Ecuador	31,038		
Other countries	86,671		
Total	[a]19,747,854	Total	[a]19,747,857

[a] Equivalent to $9,617,204.90 American gold.

INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT.

The Department of State of the United States received from United States Minister Irving B. Dudley, of Lima, under date of September 17, 1902, the annual report of the Peruvian Minister of Public Works. The two statements appended to this report are of special interest—one showing the progressive increase in the exportation of the ten principal products of Peru during the last six years, as follows:

Exports.

[In metric tons of 2,204.6 pounds.]

Article.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	Increase in 1901 over 1896.
Cotton	4,118	5,586	6,712	5,876	7,246	8,011	3,293
Rice	2,804	4,222	4,276	2,873	4,260	4,164	1,360
Sugar	71,735	105,463	105,713	103,706	112,222	114,637	42,902
Cocoa	....	12	62	54	99.3	107	107
Coffee	713	1,240	1,245	1,215	1,254	946	233
Coca	....	497	490	312	566	610	106
Cocaine	....	4.2	4.35	4.5	7.75	10.6	10.7
Leather	1,332	1,710	2,127	2,062	2,286	2,251	919
Wool	2,544	3,770	3,489	3,434	3,534	3,856	1,312
Minerals	12,000	15,000	17,225	23,158	39,405	46,885	34,885

The other shows the progress of Peru's international commerce during the same period:

Description.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	Increase in 1901 over 1896.
Exportation	$6,113,678	$6,760,428	$7,265,945	$7,374,218	$10,795,198	$10,316,109	$4,202,431
Importation	4,201,234	3,870,874	4,611,540	4,496,486	5,561,160	6,619,737	2,418,503
Total	10,314,912	10,631,302	11,877,485	11,871,704	16,356,358	16,935,846	6,620,934

With respect to the copper industry and American participation therein, the report says:

"The copper industry, which, simultaneously with the extraordinary rise in price of that metal, acquired in a very brief space of time a notable development and made evident the magnitude of the numerous American copper deposits, has undergone a certain paralysis with the fall in its price. The enterprise undertaken by the Pasco Copper Company, an American corporation, which is undoubtedly the most important mining enterprise ever set on foot in Peru, will contribute to reestablish the highest prosperity of our copper industry. The metallurgical installations and workshops which the enterprise is establishing have resulted in reducing the cost of production to incredibly low figures."

The Pasco Copper Company will, within a few months, begin the construction of a railroad from Oroya to Cerro de Pasco, a highway which will exercise a potent influence in the development of that mineral belt and likewise in the scarcely less important one of Huanaco.

SALVADOR.

TARIFF MODIFICATION.

Ordinance of June 9, 1902, relating to the duty-free importation of certain articles.

[Diario Oficial of June 10, 1902.]

In virtue of this ordinance, the importation of the following articles shall be exempt from all duties and taxes:

Spirit lamps for lighting, complete cooking ranges, furnaces, and stoves for various domestic and industrial purposes.

Motor cars.

Boats and canoes.

Engines for all kinds of machinery and generally all unenumerated articles in which spirit is used as fuel or motive power.

This ordinance shall enter into force on this date and continue to be applicable until the 1st March, 1903.

IMPORTS DURING THE FIRST HALF OF 1902.

During the first six months of 1902, according to a statement of the Treasury Department of Salvador, published in the Diario Oficial, the Republic of Salvador imported goods weighing in the aggregate 7,707,415 kilos, invoiced at 1,302,611.78 *pesos*, equal to $500,202.92 American gold. The countries from which these goods were imported, together with the weight and invoiced value, arranged in alphabetical order, are shown in the annexed table:

Countries.	Weight.	Invoiced value.	Countries.	Weight.	Invoiced value.
	Kilos.	*Pesos.*		*Kilos.*	*Pesos.*
Belgium	33,094	6,099.70	Great Britain	1,185,841	379,794.19
Chile	5,077	1,500.00	Guatemala	17,524	4,169.50
China	26	7.50	Honduras	147	2,104.02
Colombia	1,712	788.50	Italy	81,610	24,380.74
Costa Rica	912	....	Mexico	39,818	11,415.59
Cuba	184	822.50	Nicaragua	15,709	2,180.00
Ecuador	9,356	7,729.34	Spain	30,583	9,026.49
France	457,998	177,433.13	United States	4,937,680	482,794.66
Germany	890,144	192,366.42			

The following table shows in detail the imports into Salvador from the United States for the period mentioned:

Articles.	Weight.	Invoiced value.	Articles.	Weight.	Invoiced value.
	Kilos.	*Pesos.*		*Kilos.*	*Pesos.*
Beer and ginger ale	61,190	4,532.45	Machinery	5,706	1,399.56
Boots, shoes, etc	4,868	6,511.46	Marble	3,817	633.49
Cacao	150	59.50	Materials for manufacturing soap and candles	14,978	2,312.26
Cheese and butter	56	15.64	Mineral waters	48	80.00
Coffee sacks	1,038	157.50	Miscellaneous articles	950,125	35,204.07
Corn	666	38.00	Paper and stationery	23,931	3,181.40
Cotton frabrics and manufactures	310,049	131,307.63	Plants and seeds	552	1,114.50
Cotton thread	14,008	6,796.25	Perfumery	7,094	1,244.00
Crockery and chinaware	1,562	215.64	Petroleum and oils for lighting	141,065	6,386.76
Drugs and medicines	66,957	22,730.25	Printed books	1,062	596.88
Fancy articles	32	75.00	Silk fabrics and manufactures	1,667	19,720.75
Flour	2,678,461	95,949.94	Silk thread	2,123	17,697.75
Furniture and cabinet work	3,289	1,419.50	Spices and tea	5,371	1,938.52
Glassware	2,672	711.69	Tobacco, manufactured	48	....
Groceries	76,060	8,668.12	Undutiable articles	1,056,674	83,069.41
Hardware	36,858	5,972.97	Wines	122,670	14,661.55
Hats (except of straw)	87	188.42	Woolen fabrics and manufactures	39	194.00
Hemp	3,474	1,183.25			
Jewelry	159	241.45	Total	4,937,680	482,794.66
Leather goods	67	99.09			
Lime and cement	307	26.00			
Liquors	17,295	7,715.88			
Lumber and corks	20,931	506.99			

The annexed table shows the weight and invoiced value of all the goods imported into the Republic during the six months referred to:

Articles.	Weight.	Invoiced value.	Articles.	Weight.	Invoiced value.
	Kilos.	*Pesos.*		*Kilos.*	*Pesos.*
Beer and ginger ale	96,857	7,836.53	Furniture and cabinet work	6,139	2,129.85
Boots, shoes, etc	19,935	28,469.31	Glassware	30,627	4,620.29
Cacao	9,137	4,848.84	Groceries	113,393	15,566.00
Cheese and butter	12,091	2,917.48	Hardware	392,841	45,243.30
Coffee sacks	151,691	17,858.22	Hats (except of straw)	2,351	3,088.02
Coin	1,766	268.00	Hemp	9,159	3,891.99
Corn	768	55.00	Jewelry	237	328.45
Cotton fabrics and manufactures	879,831	463,887.36	Leather goods	654	839.94
Cotton thread	56,576	40,005.15	Lime and cement	120,157	1,169.00
Crockery and chinaware	83,789	9,303.65	Linen fabrics and manufactures	5,764	4,205.21
Drugs and medicines	145,408	55,109.21	Linen thread	461	580.00
Fancy articles	803	943.10	Liquors	40,640	14,893.46
Fertilizers	17,535	1,034.75	Lumber and corks	21,564	841.42
Fine hardware	19,173	11,718.98	Machinery	11,032	4,736.41
Flour	2,678,461	95,949.94	Marble	19,580	2,170.69

Articles.	Weight.	Invoiced value.	Articles.	Weight.	Invoiced value.
	Kilos.	*Pesos.*		*Kilos.*	*Pesos.*
Matches	17,016	3,045.58	Silk thread	2,123	17,697.75
Materials for manufacturing soap and candles	168,343	30,249.33	Spices and tea	12,628	3,816.25
Mineral waters	7,012	540.54	Straw hats	391	2,990.00
Miscellaneous articles	544,879	104,769.90	Tobacco, manufactured	390	1,250.50
Paper and stationery	77,798	16,002.82	Undutiable articles	1,456,570	162,263.38
Plants and seeds	609	1,124.50	Wines	273,564	44,984.61
Perfumery	12,248	4,035.95	Woolen fabrics and manufactures	24,369	30,757.28
Petroleum and oils for lighting	149,012	6,851.76	Yarn	2,124	3,208.20
Printed books	5,582	2,979.13	Total	7,707,415	1,302,611.78
Silk fabrics and manufactures	2,337	21,534.75			

SCIENTIFIC, AGRICULTURAL, AND INDUSTRIAL MUSEUM.

The "Diario Oficial" of September 12, 1902, publishes an important decree establishing in the Republic a Scientific, Agricultural, and Industrial Museum composed of six parts or sections.

The first section will be devoted to objects of natural history, archæology, and numismatics. Collections of the principal representatives of the fauna and flora of the country will be made, and an exhibit of mineral and vegetable fossils of Salvador, together with the remains of pre-Colombian architecture and sculpture, will form an interesting feature of this branch of the museum. This section will also collect and exhibit specimens of the pottery work and arms of the aborigines, their coins, medals, etc.

The second section will be devoted to the agricultural industries of the nation. Salvador, as is well known, is an agricultural country, and there is said to be scarcely an acre of her domain that is not adapted to the cultivation of the soil. This department will be enriched by a complete display of the agricultural productions of the Republic, among which may be mentioned rubber, cacao, coffee, indigo, balsam, tobacco, and an immense variety of grains, seeds, and fruits.

The third section will deal with foreign and domestic industrial products. An exhibition of the principal products of the sugar cane, from the coarsest brown sugar to the whitest crystalline products, will be made. This section will also exhibit samples of domestic wines and liquors, will make an extensive display of leaf and manufactured tobacco, cotton, and silk fabrics, and will have on hand for exhibition and inspection a collection of the principal articles of commerce and trade that go to make up the bulk of the commercial transactions of the country.

The fourth section or division of the museum will concern itself with the natural products of the country, and will make a display of the productions of the mines and forests, consisting of coal, minerals, plants, medicinal roots and herbs, textile fibers, construction and cabinet woods, etc.

The fifth section will contain a collection of objects and writings concerning the history and political development of the country, while the sixth section will be a kind of botanical garden and nursery combined.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES, FIRST HALF OF 1902.

[From Diario Oficial No. 220.]

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand January 1, 1902	$184, 873. 23
Import duties	1, 826, 322. 05
Export duties	409, 783. 04
Tax on liquors	935, 115. 54
Sundry taxes	161, 004. 42
From telegraphs, telephones, etc	132, 872. 13
From interest on loans, sale of bonds, etc	1, 004, 154. 82
Total	4, 654, 125. 23

DISBURSEMENTS.

National Assembly	$42, 273. 46
Executive Department	14, 450. 00
Department of Government	488, 599. 90
Department of Public Works	395, 296. 41
Department of Public Instruction	164, 702. 40
Department of Charities	80, 940. 19
Department of Foreign Relations	71, 193. 94
Department of Justice	170, 619. 04
Department of Finance	198, 203. 95
Department of Public Credit	2, 006, 917. 18
Department of War	799, 935. 54
Sundry expenditures	16, 626. 08
Transfer of funds	36, 524. 14
Balance on hand June 30, 1902	167, 843. 00
Total	4, 654, 125. 23

UNITED STATES.

TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICA.

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Following is the latest statement from figures compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, United States Treasury Department, showing the value of the trade between the United States and Latin-American countries. The report is for the month of September, 1902, with a comparative statement for the corresponding month of the previous year; also for the nine months ending September, 1902, as compared with the same period of 1901. It should be explained that the figures from the various custom-houses showing imports and exports for any one month are not received at the Treasury Department until about the 20th of the following month, and some time is necessarily consumed in compilation and printing, so that the returns for September, for example, are not published until some time in November.

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Articles and countries.	September—		Nine months ending September—	
	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.
Chemicals, etc:				
Logwood (*Palo campeche; Pão de campeche; Campeche*):				
Mexico	$4,994	$3,920	$8,094	$17,406
Coal, bituminous (*Carbón bituminoso; Carvão bituminoso; Charbon de terre*):				
Mexico	276	103	38,943	24,786
Cocoa (*Cacao; Coco ou cacao crú; Cacao*):				
Central America	558	....	2,723	3,169
Brazil	59,929	201,093	741,259	636,155
Other South America	108,930	106,472	1,759,065	1,860,363
Coffee (*Café; Café; Café*):				
Central America	158,874	134,765	6,520,237	4,484,550
Mexico	51,270	76,882	1,844,386	2,495,939
Brazil	4,281,566	6,593,528	33,595,159	38,354,636
Other South America	526,350	352,403	5,752,909	3,374,864
Fibers:				
Cotton, unmanufactured (*Algodón en rama; Algodão em rama; Coton, non manufacturá*):				
South America	6,663	28	322,378	313,044
Sisal grass (*Henequén; Henequen; Hennequen*):				
Mexico	716,904	779,463	6,496,850	9,621,269
Fruits:				
Bananas (*Plátanos; Bananas; Bananes*):				
Central America	226,569	268,297	2,227,020	2,156,305
Cuba	5,252	7,294	470,732	595,639
South America	31,642	45,021	448,104	440,785
Oranges (*Naranjas; Laranjas; Oranges*):				
Mexico	1,111	2,068	7,031	9,137
Cuba	....	59	750	434
Fur skins (*Pieles finas; Pelles; Fourrures*):				
South America	25,945	22,668	120,944	209,189
Hides and skins (*Cueros y pieles; Couros e pelles; Cuirs et peaux*):				
Central America	38,762	59,394	363,436	433,965
Mexico	129,731	249,015	2,352,724	2,760,863
South America	655,012	770,756	8,267,740	9,393,065
India rubber, crude (*Goma elástica; Borracha crua; Caoutchouc*):				
Central America	32,032	42,425	506,475	397,308
Mexico	4,896	2,666	94,537	80,140
Brazil	653,087	753,079	12,935,777	11,659,624
Other South America	43,782	46,014	421,927	313,549
Lead, in pigs, bars, etc. (*Plomo en galápagos, barras, etc.; Chumbo em linguados, barras, etc.; Plombs en saumons, en barres, etc.*):				
Mexico	132,545	307,734	2,099,068	2,928,889
Sugar, not above No. 16 Dutch standard (*Azúcar, no superior de la escola holandesa; Assucar, não superior ao No. 16 de padrão hollandez; Sucre, pas au-dessus du type hollandais No. 16*):				
Central America	1,996	27,059	185,056	153,465
Mexico	140	40	32,898	7,666
Cuba	374,987	4,220,306	27,760,955	25,487,094
Brazil	....	....	4,904,708	3,224,038
Other South America	352,380	258,983	4,108,452	3,800,780
Tobacco, leaf (*Tabaco en rama; Tabaco em folha; Tabac en feuilles*):				
Mexico	1,280	15,737	40,946	54,620
Cuba	456,560	818,538	7,048,343	6,681,545
Wood, mahogany (*Caoba; Mogno; Acajou*):				
Central America	193,113	149,202	668,748	324,608
Mexico	64,615	82,515	404,246	323,186
Cuba	12,895	53,075	176,342	343,035
South America	....	....	25,724	6,783
Wool (*Lana; Lã; Laine*):				
South America—				
Class 1 (clothing)	231,483	....	1,293,731	2,278,207
Class 2 (combing)	....	9,594	43,691	31,827
Class 3 (carpet)	22,876	60,514	520,935	690,880

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE.

Articles and countries.	September—		Nine months ending September—	
	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.
Agricultural implements (*Instrumentos de agricultura; Instrumentos de agricultura; Machines agricoles*):				
Central America	$1,939	$6,151	$9,607	$26,131
Mexico	8,139	27,266	136,163	238,397
Cuba	8,230	3,435	63,791	33,282
Argentina	273,453	287,603	1,329,157	1,575,405
Brazil	495	2,716	10,024	25,046
Chile	43,626	....	86,412	94,016
Colombia	....	....	410	957
Venezuela	55	64	2,136	1,057
Other South America	11,238	20,663	91,630	108,722
Breadstuffs:				
Corn (*Maíz; Milho; Maïs*):				
Central America	3,347	1,648	50,249	25,912
Mexico	56,866	128	808,226	2,625
Cuba	43,877	33,301	667,465	698,465
South America	2,130	1,608	87,382	26,211
Wheat (*Trigo; Trigo; Blé*):				
Central America	2,000	4,496	24,381	30,471
Mexico	....	1,360	353	7,830
South America	7,863	....	858,700	236,739
Wheat flour (*Harina de trigo; Farinha de trigo; Farine de blé*):				
Central America	71,765	91,324	683,338	781,027
Mexico	18,359	24,646	132,605	171,882
Cuba	152,927	157,604	1,586,550	1,608,624
Brazil	192,544	209,292	1,971,525	1,732,665
Colombia	15,576	16,146	163,298	164,336
Other South America	143,144	116,098	1,789,582	1,235,858
Carriages, etc.:				
Carriages, cars, etc., and parts of (*Carruages, carros y sus accesorios; Carruagens, carros e partes de carros; Voitures, wagons et leurs parties*):				
Central America	3,122	2,998	89,549	30,890
Mexico	73,459	134,742	720,187	1,136,258
Cuba	15,050	244,929	280,754	397,673
Argentina	18,591	11,343	129,443	364,009
Brazil	1,916	10,106	73,416	26,944
Chile	3,803	....	203,467	113,690
Colombia	1,642	1,184	14,685	18,334
Venezuela	1,294	3,108	18,602	12,635
Other South America	61,158	2,600	215,127	44,926
Cycles and parts of (*Bicicletas y sus accesorios; Bicyclos e accessorios; Bicyclettes et leurs parties*):				
Central America	508	91	4,242	2,224
Mexico	1,144	2,349	17,780	20,667
Cuba	1,345	146	9,588	9,536
Argentina	218	695	4,980	6,384
Brazil	618	1,012	5,046	5,058
Colombia	70	5	645	745
Venezuela	52	43	1,358	352
Other South America	2,464	1,388	21,263	15,171
Copper (*Cobre; Cobre; Cuivre*):				
Mexico	9,602	96,271	299,693	611,271
Cottons:				
Cotton, unmanufactured (*Algodón non manufacturado; Algodão não manufacturado; Coton, non manufacturé*):				
Mexico	39,426	239,741	815,442	1,664,007
Cotton cloths (*Tejidos de algodón; Fazendas de algodão; Coton manufacturé*):				
Central America	31,059	68,265	511,132	689,841
Mexico	23,794	19,273	175,808	178,401
Cuba	18,275	27,765	223,973	168,347
Argentina	6,969	3,782	82,544	59,706
Brazil	32,071	50,680	234,799	477,091
Chile	33,473	4,585	385,393	322,929
Colombia	19,601	120,030	854,683	875,404
Venezuela	16,284	24,914	447,995	342,819
Other South America	30,081	23,148	226,718	260,256
Wearing apparel (*Ropa de algodon; Roupa de algodão; Vêtements en coton*):				
Central America	52,567	19,342	380,468	232,408
Mexico	32,806	45,477	340,056	333,111
Cuba	13,892	11,846	116,186	115,155
Argentine Republic	21,872	15,309	68,471	165,677
Brazil	2,979	7,643	26,532	59,361
Chile	895	14	12,400	21,500

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	September—		Nine months ending September—	
	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.
Cottons—Continued.				
Wearing apparel, etc.—Continued,				
Colombia	$1,445	$3,894	$39,092	$59,058
Venezuela	1,210	908	14,975	15,026
Other South America	1,745	1,564	40,606	30,590
Electric and scientific apparatus (*Aparatos eléctricos y científicos; Apparelhos eléctricos e scientificos; Appareils électriques et scientifiques*):				
Central America	3,058	5,390	56,841	46,409
Mexico	44,863	439,023	288,957	731,935
Argentine Republic	12,447	17,275	125,412	85,755
Brazil	16,816	23,652	205,267	234,728
Chile	3,185	999	28,436	32,628
Venezuela	1,909	5,725	16,863	24,281
Other South America	7,294	4,057	119,841	82,711
Iron and steel, manufactures of:				
Steel rails (*Carriles de acero; Trilhos de aço; Rails d'acier*):				
Central America	356	....	131,890	7,478
Mexico	268,782	23,655	1,181,368	368,967
South America	21,636	463	1,317,913	78,334
Builders' hardware, and saws and tools (*Materiales de metal para construcción, sierras y herramientas; Ferragens, serras e ferramentas; Matériaux de construction en fer et acier, scies et outils*):				
Central America	5,654	10,439	87,376	90,608
Mexico	32,623	59,192	415,105	602,818
Cuba	25,932	27,569	274,952	261,565
Argentine Republic	26,499	24,652	202,742	158,477
Brazil	9,118	16,552	92,657	135,139
Chile	7,392	76	87,195	70,961
Colombia	2,537	5,506	41,085	36,481
Venezuela	2,525	1,488	32,563	18,380
Other South America	17,187	14,084	134,259	105,273
Sewing machines and parts of (*Máquinas de coser y accesorios; Machinas de coser e accessorios; Machines à coudre et leurs parties*):				
Central America	2,382	1,428	22,827	19,080
Mexico	18,501	54,290	255,816	316,469
Cuba	3,581	9,516	53,580	86,381
Argentine Republic	8,354	3,502	118,564	107,605
Brazil	1,453	14,670	25,803	54,532
Colombia	465	1,070	10,671	11,903
Other South America	25,744	14,944	160,754	117,582
Steam engines and parts of (*Locomotoras y accesorios; Locomotivas e accessorios; Locomotifs et leurs parties*):				
Central America	....	....	81,195	14,450
Mexico	18,400	164,700	229,659	791,315
Cuba	10,630	....	81,770	93,540
Brazil	....	6,000	49,054	20,200
Colombia	....	....	....	21,400
Other South America	1,900	....	79,523	374,785
Typewriting machines and parts of (*Máquinas de escribir y accesorios; Machinas de escribir e accessorios; Machines à écrire et leurs parties*):				
Central America	329	305	3,910	4,157
Mexico	7,124	9,359	71,183	115.679
Cuba	3,703	3,659	28,705	26,499
Argentine Republic	212	950	11,635	20,638
Brazil	1,277	1,189	5,546	9,782
Colombia	65	225	1,989	2,836
Other South America	4,332	2,692	30,917	23,367
Leather, other than sole (*Cuero distinto del de suelo; Couro não para solas; Cuirs, autres que pour semelles*):				
Central America	162	3,089	18,380	43,952
Mexico	224	1,238	8,188	10,794
Cuba	3,764	7,441	61,922	58,383
Argentine Republic	7,274	6,646	61,446	44,757
Brazil	1,190	10,092	73,348	132,867
Chile	1,384	1,125	20,523	19,499
Colombia	60	2,113	5,462	12,070
Venezuela	2,298	1,083	27,449	21,095
Other South America	1,208	3,273	19,660	22,280
Boots and shoes (*Calzado; Calçado; Chaussures*):				
Central America	5,136	10,015	95,960	79,351
Mexico	53,063	57,621	382,944	508,205
Colombia	2,225	5,104	31,988	50,549
Other South America	6,584	7,769	75,216	60,059

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	September—		Nine months ending September—	
	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.
Naval stores:				
Rosin, tar, etc. (*Resina y alquitrán; Resina e alcatrão; Résine et goudron*):				
Central America	$615	$406	$7,053	$7,700
Mexico	880	1,820	8,652	12,875
Cuba	835	2,602	15,716	19,304
Argentine Republic	....	5,083	119,153	90,947
Brazil	25,252	7,025	128,627	151,876
Chile	930	....	9,052	12,137
Colombia	467	407	10,796	9,429
Venezuela	1,241	2,542	17,783	14,658
Other South America	6,304	2,085	61,298	34,660
Turpentine (*Aguarrás; Agua-raz; Térébenthine*):				
Central America	568	826	4,602	7,180
Mexico	249	442	2,376	2,605
Cuba	1,270	3,480	30,791	20,391
Argentine Republic	3,816	13,717	73,824	86,982
Brazil	3,200	13,789	38,616	60,719
Chile	1,985	....	25,323	23,418
Colombia	120	347	4,328	4,573
Venezuela	295	158	4,260	2,462
Other South America	2,185	2,301	30,751	18,975
Oils, mineral, crude (*Aceites minerales, crudos; Oleos mineraes, crús; Huiles minérales, brutes*):				
Mexico	40,068	60,315	313,150	342,184
Cuba	20,575	20,970	906,983	248,085
Oils, mineral, refined or manufactured (*Aceites minerales, refinados ó manufacturados; Oleos mineraes, refinados ou manufacturados; Huiles minérales, raffinées ou manufacturées*):				
Central America	8,318	10,522	113,986	117,126
Mexico	16,416	20,759	138,013	152,744
Cuba	9,994	15,791	158,234	140,317
Argentina	141,055	56,681	850,229	819,611
Brazil	192,390	181,758	1,309,230	1,543,952
Chile	40,269	688	436,960	437,613
Colombia	6,345	2,821	61,631	78,256
Venezuela	6,750	4,633	94,853	79,404
Other South America	74,320	31,608	420,689	438,072
Oils, vegetable (*Aceites vegetales; Oleos vegetaes; Huiles végétales*):				
Central America	187	635	5,144	8,153
Mexico	55,021	62,319	629,276	563,423
Cuba	4,401	1,928	29,959	25,551
Argentina	1,614	1,796	33,516	21,174
Brazil	14,646	21,528	271,562	312,896
Chile	545	....	13,585	12,054
Other South America	12,384	14,066	124,777	135,321
Provisions, comprising meat and dairy products:				
Beef, canned (*Carne de vaca en latas; Carne de vacca em latas; Bœuf conservé*):				
Central America	1,231	1,314	20,591	20,433
Mexico	2,281	2,488	25,806	17,2[illegible]5
Cuba	403	466	6,378	3,189
Argentina	....	....	....	126
Brazil	1,947	1,420	7,729	6,046
Colombia	610	754	4,347	7,092
Other South America	2,037	1,989	15,387	18,668
Beef, salted or pickled (*Carne de vaca, salada ó en salmuera; Carne de vacca, salgada ou em salmoura; Bœuf salé ou en saumure*):				
Central America	3,831	4,774	32,604	31,559
Mexico	122	15	1,209	386
Cuba	114	79	4,097	4,551
Brazil	2,721	155	3,690	428
Chile	863	....	3,062	4,093
Colombia	1,490	571	10,895	13,445
Other South America	12,514	14,230	130,364	147,741
Tallow (*Sebo; Sebo; Suif*):				
Central America	10,043	6,201	69,901	93,584
Mexico	2,020	3,560	35,944	23,484
Cuba	....	....	1,985	6,433
Brazil	....	1,357	6,773	22,213
Chile	200	....	6,676	2,010
Colombia	508	1,289	5,345	3,4[illegible]9
Other South America	4,472	2,872	39,321	31,906

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	September—		Nine months ending September—	
	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.
Provisions, comprising meat and dairy products—Continued.				
Bacon (*Tocino; Toucinho; Lard fumé*):				
Central America	$2,406	$1,789	$22,328	$19,704
Mexico	5,909	2,470	28,670	23,049
Cuba	21,133	40,142	298,879	299,252
Brazil	14,046	15,169	147,675	130,659
Colombia	20	624	1,823	2,079
Other South America	3,360	5,035	18,808	25,807
Hams (*Jamones; Presunto; Jambons*):				
Central America	2,291	2,715	24,164	21,599
Mexico	4,862	6,867	37,923	45,667
Cuba	31,873	42,996	418,731	383,648
Brazil	206	150	4,157	2,147
Colombia	935	853	12,786	10,837
Venezuela	2,603	2,683	30,637	20,839
Other South America	4,084	2,782	26,400	29,347
Pork (*Carne de puerco; Carne de porco; Porc*):				
Central America	9,125	7,941	76,387	80,297
Cuba	38,025	11,278	427,385	252,145
Brazil	....	2,821	69	8,795
Colombia	1,595	1,091	11,151	11,095
Other South America	21,679	22,857	192,197	213,708
Lard (*Manteca; Banha; Saindoux*):				
Central America	12,396	20,190	130,870	146,803
Mexico	70,213	54,063	394,283	430,735
Cuba	127,927	179,082	1,900,787	1,674,400
Argentina	101	309	8,939	4,063
Brazil	59.580	70,813	875,049	750,098
Chile	4,169	905	52,259	37,258
Colombia	3,585	6,092	75,457	77,309
Venezuela	40,549	17,904	326,816	218,769
Other South America	24,497	39,680	283,056	335,915
Butter (*Mantequilla; Manteiga; Beurre*):				
Central America	3,651	3,142	31,329	27,474
Mexico	4,460	4,258	47,699	64,883
Cuba	1,912	1,617	16,921	23,398
Brazil	18,068	4,768	128,700	84,305
Colombia	919	768	10,920	9,737
Venezuela	4,246	3,112	62,385	57,586
Other South America	4,038	369	21,414	13,503
Cheese (*Queso; Queijo; Fromage*):				
Central America	1,582	1,462	17,581	15,740
Mexico	1,793	3,288	25,189	42,149
Cuba	1,113	361	19,992	12,244
Brazil	53	....	70	....
Colombia	265	713	5,907	7,033
Other South America	497	76	4,771	1,392
Tobacco, unmanufactured (*Tabaco no manufacturado; Tabaco nao manufacturado; Tabac non manufacturé*):				
Central America	827	3,536	24,454	31,342
Mexico	21,420	17,031	101,845	163,006
Argentina	....	3,210	7,739	15,486
Colombia	2,441	1,204	20,274	26,855
Other South America	9,139	4,714	69,919	61,397
Tobacco, manufactures of (*Manufacturas de tabaco; Manufacturas de tabaco; Tabac fabriqué*):				
Central America	2,329	9,480	46,635	52,149
Mexico	2,415	2,025	11,777	10,280
Cuba	7,841	16,522	130,861	102,484
Argentina	....	....	5,318	....
Brazil	....	....	162	342
Colombia	381	2,160	12,280	26,088
Other South America	6,354	1,570	45,602	27,511
Wood, and manufactures of:				
Wood, unmanufactured (*Madera no manufacturado; Madeira nao manufacturado; Bois brut*):				
Central America	598	6,276	40,581	42,117
Mexico	29,614	15,118	339,672	500,453
Cuba	24,034	4,397	50,448	142,578
Argentina	....	....	26,210	34,284
Brazil	....	....	....	890
Chile	....	....	2,460	....
Colombia	2,044	....	9,390	10,548
Other South America	6,339	....	99,340	34,430
Lumber (*Maderas; Madeiras; Bois de construction*):				
Central America	5,130	1,518	39,001	37,168
Mexico	71,972	123,542	744,157	1,186,765

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	September—		Nine months ending September—	
	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.
Wood, and manufactures of—Continued.				
Lumber, etc.—Continued.				
Cuba	$48,775	$43,956	$566,743	$683,165
Argentina	81,884	18,732	975,361	621,100
Brazil	26,264	16,967	194,818	266,886
Chile	40,331	6,832	126,980	110,643
Colombia	3,602	1,654	36,980	28,099
Venezuela	4,138	410	18,403	1,501
Other South America	54,131	48,194	419,704	347,286
Furniture (*Muebles; Mobilia; Meubles*):				
Central America	1,751	4,185	39,705	38,062
Mexico	23,739	58,387	401,510	468,287
Cuba	27,119	17,413	227,089	204,012
Argentina	5,693	12,990	53,032	65,364
Brazil	1,140	1,234	14,406	12,015
Chile	2,984	149	16,044	10,728
Colombia	2,223	2,014	18,091	15,111
Venezuela	570	392	12,058	7,140
Other South America	4,341	3,534	32,799	29,250

CONSULAR TRADE REPORTS.

The following reports are furnished the International Bureau of the American Republics by the various Latin-American consular officers at the ports mentioned.

The Mexican Consul at San Francisco, Cal., reports that the imports to the United States from the Republic of Mexico through the port of San Francisco during the month of September, 1902, consisted of mineral products to the value of $205,899, Mexican silver, and other products valued at $17,682, Mexican silver, the details of which are shown in the following tables:

MINERAL PRODUCTS.	Quantity.	Value.
Gold bullion		$10,060
Silver bullion		133,756
Silver ores		62,083
Total		205,899
SUNDRY PRODUCTS.		
American merchandise returned		1,922
Bones		402
Coffee ... pounds	6,952	925
Copper ore ... tons	33	1,506
Drugs		3,326
Feathers		48
Fish		497
Fruits		7
Hides and skins ... pounds	36,100	4,708
Lead ... do	24,479	681
Lemons		1,086
Live animals		104
Manufactures of wood		2
Material for glue		26
Residue of linseed oil ... pounds	58,658	266
Rubber ... do	2,290	466
Salt ... do	350,117	695
Shellfish		1,005
Straw hats		10
Total		17,682

The exports from San Francisco to Mexican ports during the same period consisted of domestic merchandise invoiced at $118,871, and foreign products reexported to the value of $7,522. This trade is shown in detail in the following tables:

AMERICAN MERCHANDISE.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Acids		$429	Manufactures of—Cont'd.		
Apples ....barrels..	410	655	Leather		$672
Apricots ....pounds..	700	36	Linen		15
Bacon ....do....	1,360	203	Paper		1,231
Barley ....quintals..	44	27	Rubber		270
Beans ....do....	12	24	Straw		114
Beer, in bottles ....dozen..	12	17	Tin		46
Bicycles		42	Wood		665
Biscuits ....pounds..	3,801	204	Malt ....quintals..	45	34
Blacking		23	Mercury ....pounds..	15,885	9,177
Books		34	Milk		1,148
Brass		118	Musical instruments		35
Brooms		392	Nails ....pounds..	4,000	130
Butter ....pounds..	1,194	285	Nails, wire ....do....	7,300	230
Cacao		60	Nuts		114
Calicoes ....yards..	33,598	2,181	Oilcloth		45
Candles ....pounds..	4,620	527	Oils ....gallons..	19,096	6,031
Candy		64	Onions ....quintals..	607	343
Canned fish		249	Oysters		162
Canned fruits		600	Paint		811
Canned meats ....pounds..	4,000	532	Patent medicines		375
Carriages		1,232	Pianos	1	250
Cast iron		2,862	Plows		222
Cement ....barrels..	45	120	Potatoes ....quintals..	1,732	1,022
Cheese ....pounds..	10,399	1,363	Powder		12,265
Clocks		50	Printing paper ....pounds..	8,265	250
Coal ....tons..	7	82	Prunes ....do....	2,008	107
Codfish ....pounds..	545	42	Pumps		1,311
Coke ....tons..	5	80	Raisins ....pounds..	1,682	108
Cordage ....pounds..	3,454	523	Rubber tubes		411
Cotton clothing		1,042	Rum ....gallons..	30	40
Cotton waste ....pounds..	3,181	121	Sacks		415
Doors and windows		7	Salmon ....pounds..	15,072	1,013
Dried apples ....pounds..	308	13	Salted meats ....do ...	100	7
Drugs, etc		1,375	Saws		323
Electrical apparatus		789	Seeds		267
Fire brick		120	Sewing machines		37
Flour ....barrels..	2,548	7,843	Shoes ....pairs..	836	1,122
Furniture		158	Soap ....pounds..	1,085	46
Furs		150	Sole leather ....do....	1,587	169
Glass		2,285	Starch ....do....	3,751	229
Glue ....pounds..	428	67	Staves		1,509
Grease		21	Steel, in bars ....pounds..	6,097	222
Groceriès		1,518	Steel, in sheets ....do....	20,724	646
Ham ....pounds..	2,402	374	Stoves		324
Hides		18	Sugar ....pounds..	80,000	2,080
Horses	1	50	Tallow ....do....	62,944	3,427
Ink		37	Tools		1,656
Iron:			Toys		50
In bars ....pounds..	17,836	462	Type ....pounds..	143	53
In sheets ....do....	5,795	274	Typewriters		116
Tubing		3,617	Varnish ....gallons..	87	114
Lamps		115	Vegetables		1,028
Lard ....pounds..	50,840	4,160	Vinegar ....gallons..	69	10
Locks		538	Whisky ....do....	180	323
Lumber		2,657	Wine:		
Machinery		13,106	In bottles ....dozen..	32	122
Manufactures of—			In kegs ....gallons..	20,945	6,769
Clay		213	Wire ....pounds..	6,700	366
Copper		482	Writing paper		234
Cork		296	Yeast ....pounds..	355	100
Cotton		1,400			
Iron		2,049	Total		118,871
Lead		11			

FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.

Beer		$82	Mineral water		$45
Bottles		350	Pepper ....pounds..	1,631	234
Cacao ....pounds..	230	39	Rice ....do....	21,320	380
Cement ....do....	51,243	175	Rum ....gallons..	274	554
Champagne ....dozen..	25	443	Sago		29
Coffee ....pounds..	40,050	3,330	Seeds		51
Firecrackers		55	Spices ....pounds..	1,449	306
Lead ore ....pounds..	1,239	24	Tea ....do....	2,163	294
Manufactured tobacco		8	Whisky ....gallons..	181	150
Manufactures of—					
Metal		475	Total		7,522
Jute		498			

The exports of Mexican dollars to Hongkong amounted to 239,950; to the Philippine Islands, 137,000.

The Consul-General of Mexico at New York advises that during the month of September, 1902, 11 vessels proceeding from Mexican ports entered the harbor of New York, bringing 89,580 packages of merchandise. During the same period 13 vessels cleared from the port of New York, carrying 164,710 packages of merchandise, destined to Mexican ports. The imports in detail from Mexico to New York during the month referred to were as follows:

Alligator skins	bales	39	Hides	bales	3,053
Bones	packages	399	Hides, loose	do	5,390
Broom root	bales	2,524	Honey	barrels	312
Cedar	logs	922	Ixtle	bales	4,353
Chicle gum	bales	788	Lead bullion	bars	33,996
Cigars	boxes	56	Mahogany	logs	460
Coffee	sacks	1,972	Metals		35
Copper bullion	bars	1,918	Oranges	boxes	782
Deerskins	bales	123	Ores	sacks	18,299
Fustic	logs	2,877	Rubber, crude	bales	22
Goatskins	bales	873	Sarsaparilla	do	86
Hair	do	27	Tecali marble	pieces	144
Henequen	do	9,742	Tobacco, leaf	bales	388

The Mexican Consul at Pascagoula, Mississippi, reports that during the month of October, 1902, the following consignments of lumber were shipped from Pascagoula to Mexican ports: To Progreso, lumber valued at $9,384; to Vera Cruz, lumber valued at $5,106, and to Tampico, lumber valued at $4,084, or a total of $18,574.

The Mexican Consul at Philadelphia advises that the merchandise exported from that port to Mexican ports during the month of October, 1902, consisted of 3,465,947 kilograms of oil, valued at $60,834.70; 306,109 kilograms of iron pipes, valued at $9,188.78, and 4,370,000 kilograms of coal, valued at $12,017.50.

The Mexican Vice-Consul at Mobile, Alabama, reports that during the month of September, 1902, four vessels, proceeding from the Mexican ports of Progreso and Tampico, entered the port of Mobile, bringing cargoes of henequen. During the same period six vessels sailed from Mobile, bound for the Mexican ports of Coatzacoalcos, Vera Cruz, Campeche, and Progreso, carrying cargoes of lumber, canned goods, steel, and general merchandise.

Reports furnished by the Mexican Consul at Nogales, Arizona, show that the imports into Mexico through the port of Nogales during September, 1902, amounted to $110,821, and consisted of the following merchandise:

Animal products	$8,655	Textile products	$23,994
Arms and explosives	338	Vegetable products	12,146
Beverages	2,887	Vehicles	3,591
Chemical products	7,708	Sundries	6,024
Machinery and parts thereof	17,990		
Mineral products	25,561	Total	$110,821
Paper and paper products	1,927		

This merchandise originated in the following countries:

Austria	$330	Switzerland	$569
China	395	United States	82, 168
England	12, 882		
France	5, 873	Total	$110, 821
Germany	8, 604		

The duties collected by the Mexican Government on the goods mentioned amounted to $54,047.56, Mexican silver.

The exports from Mexico to the United States, through the port of Nogales, in September, 1902, amounted to $933,327, Mexican silver, and consisted of the following products:

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, Mexican silver.
Copper bullion pounds..	5, 860, 433	$703, 250
Cattle head..	255	2, 003
Fruits pounds..	6, 340	113
Gold bullion and dust ounces..	5, 410	108, 209
Hides, salted pounds..	116, 425	9, 639
Lead ores do....	76, 298	3, 052
Leaf tobacco do....	1, 442	513
Mescal gallons..	124	106
Ores	....	68, 671
Silver bullion ounces..	71, 262	37, 769
Sole leather pounds..	10	2
Total	....	$933, 327

The Consul-General of Nicaragua at San Francisco reports that the exports from San Francisco to Nicaraguan ports during the months of August and September, 1902, consisted of 7,023 packages of merchandise, weighing 570,064 kilograms, valued at $34,248.75. The following tables show the movements of this merchandise in detail:

Articles.	August.			September.		
	Quantity.	Weight.	Value.	Quantity.	Weight.	Value.
CORINTO.		*Kilos.*			*Kilos.*	
Axle grease cases..	3	135	$8. 10	3	123	$12. 00
Barbed wire rolls..	8	360	25. 84	10	450	32. 30
Beer cases..	....	....	....	32	2, 176	163. 20
Brooms bundles..	2	102	26. 33	....	....	....
Cement barrels..	....	....	....	100	18, 149	250. 00
Clamps kegs..	1	48	3. 40	....	....	....
Coal sacks..	100	4, 522	75. 00	2, 000	193, 000	990. 00
Crockery cases..	....	....	....	1	36	8. 40
Firecrackers do....	....	....	....	20	388	150. 00
Fish nets bundles..	1	33	26. 10	....	....	....
Flour sacks..	2, 347	159, 116	6, 228. 35	990	67, 308	2, 723. 44
Furniture cases..	....	....	....	1	23	5. 00
General merchandise packages..	8	1, 261	599. 68	12	1, 356	772. 20
Glassware do....	....	....	....	1	28	7. 00
Gold coin cases..	1	1	500. 00	....	....	....
Groceries packages..	85	3, 094	531. 48	107	3, 634	498. 18
Lumber bundles..	254	10, 854	136. 00	90	2, 483	127. 76
Machinery packages..	266	44, 218	10, 054. 26	....	....	....
Mats rolls..	10	708	40. 00	....	....	....
Oils cases..	36	7, 493	925. 42	3	151	44. 10
Piano do....	....	....	....	1	421	73. 00
Potatoes crates..	30	1, 701	48. 00	60	3, 352	68. 50
Rice sacks..	135	11, 785	583. 00	....	....	....
Rope rolls..	3	661	155. 00	....	....	....
Rubber hose bundles..	2	53	28. 80	....	....	....
Sacks for coffee do....	2	592	55. 00	3	864	82. 50
Silk packages..	2	145	1, 408. 90	5	296	3, 193. 55
Skins bundles..	24	1, 537	565. 15	67	4, 007	602. 26

Articles.	August.			September.		
	Quantity.	Weight.	Value.	Quantity.	Weight.	Value.
CORINTO—continued.						
		Kilos.			*Kilos.*	
Stationery cases	2	88	$8.50	1	12	$13.25
Staves packages				64	6,070	490.00
Sundries cases	1	32	24.20	7	160	97.40
Tags do	1	3	5.00	1	5	5.00
Tallow barrels	15	2,291	261.25	50	10,073	1,226.00
Tar do	1	91	3.25			
Varnish cases				1	48	10.00
Wines packages	9	1,756	186.90	24	2,668	291.00
Total	3,369	252,780	$22,512.91	3,654	317,284	$11,735.84
SAN JUAN DEL SUR.						
Flour sacks	20	1,360	$58.05	120	8,160	$342.75

The Consul-General of Venezuela at New York advises that the total shipments from the city of New York to the Republic of Venezuela during the month of October, 1902, consisted of 26,968 packages of merchandise, weighing 1,533,207 kilograms, valued at $154,495.03, as compared with 48,424 packages, weighing 3,005,675 kilograms, valued at $245,881.93, shipped in October, 1901. The following table shows the movement of this merchandise in October, 1901 and 1902:

Ports.	Articles.	1901.			1902.		
		Number of packages.	Weight.	Value.	Number of packages.	Weight.	Value.
			Kilos.	*Bolivares.*		*Kilos.*	*Bolivares.*
La Guaira	Merchandise	18,575	1,269,910.65	543,053.70	15,732	990,224.80	404,075.35
Do	Silver				8	1,084.00	80,000.00
Porto Cabello	Merchandise	10,129	534,993.00	194,403.75	5,347	217,062.00	98,260.00
Maracaibo	do	5,338	404,051.87	261,434.45	5,317	296,973.50	199,077.55
La Vela	do	647	37,926.00	16,445.00			
Guanta	do	665	31,451.50	10,087.50			
Cumaná	do	614	34,011.00	14,655.00			
Carúpano	do	1,670	81,183.38	41,559.90	564	32,863.00	19,530.00
Ciudad Bolivar	do	10,475	558,221.00	180,474.70			
Caño Colorado	do	311	53,927.00	11,885.65			
Total		48,424	3,005,675.40	1,273,999.65	26,968	1,538,207.30	800,942.90

This commerce of $154,495.03 in October, 1902, was made up of the following articles:

Articles.	Packages.	Weight.	Value.
		Kilos.	*Bolivares.*
Axes and agricultural implements	22	712.00	1,090.00
Barbed wire and clamps	702	34,930.00	10,380.00
Beer and hops	3	55.00	110.00
Blankets	146	17,720.00	57,125.00
Butter	434	22,664.00	36,727.50
Cordage	446	15,452.00	16,516.00
Cotton drill:			
Colored and white	157	17,242.50	42,010.70
Rough and muslin	156	15,216.00	29,555.00
Drugs and perfumes	231	9,621.85	23,770.00
Fine hardware, etc	508	33,337.90	41,415.00
Flour, wheat	9,960	697,066.00	145,105.00
Forage	28	1,860.00	285.00
Glass and lampware	34	1,403.50	1,320.00
Hardware and carriages	526	23,463.95	21,883.50
Kerosene	6,548	233,701.00	30,270.00
Lard	2,297	119,021.00	123,845.00
Liquors	10	201.00	270.00
Live animals	1	10.00	5.00
Lumber (undressed)	213	2,168.00	1,400.00

Articles.	Packages.	Weight.	Value.
		Kilos.	*Bolivars.*
Machinery and electrical supplies	265	15,617.50	18,905.20
Oils and paints	135	13,588.20	6,325.00
Printing supplies (paper, machinery, and type)	27	5,082.40	1,800.00
Provisions	2,107	69,542.00	45,000.00
Sailcloth and ducking	65	7,822.50	17,110.00
Sewing machines, and parts thereof	14	757.00	2,135.00
Silver coin	8	1,084.00	80,000.00
Small fruits	1,217	61,731.00	26,755.00
Soap and candles	637	102,045.00	12,540.00
Sugar	14	1,524.00	500.00
Tobacco;			
Chewing tobacco	11	145.00	1,100.00
Leaf tobacco	3	99.00	350.00
Tobacco fillings	43	3,324.00	5,340.00
Total	26,968	1,538,207.30	800,942.90

FOREIGN TRADE IN SEPTEMBER, 1902.

The revised figures for exports and imports given out for September by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics furnish especially interesting information concerning the progress of manufactured exports. According to these latest returns the percentage of total exports for September, represented by the manufactured exports of the country, is 26.62, as against 29.27 for September a year ago. In absolute amount, however, this year's exports of manufactured products exceed in amount those of September, 1901, being $31,771,479, as against $30,806,594. On the other hand, the percentage of agricultural exports for September is 64.79, as against 62.85 a year ago, the gross amount being $77,335,170, as against $66,109,082. For the nine months ending September the percentage of manufactured exports is 33.74 this year, as against 29.05 during the same period of 1901, the gross amount exported being $311,302,441, as against $298,660,551 a year ago. In agricultural exports the percentage for the nine months ending September, 1902, is 58.12, as against 63.46 in 1901. The total agricultural exports for the nine months is $536,273,620, as against $649,352,577. It thus appears that manufactured exports are making gratifying progress, and that the only reason why the percentage of total exports which they represent for the month of September is smaller than it was last year is that agricultural exports have lately been growing so rapidly, and that the effect of the large crops of this year is making itself felt. In the following table the progress made in the different classes of exports and their relation to other classes on a percentage basis is cursorily surveyed:

	Exports nine months ending September—	
	1901.	1902.
Domestic products of—		
Agriculture	$649,352,577	$536,273,620
Manufactures	298,660,551	311,302,441
Mining	30,674,115	26,926,364
Forest	39,038,344	39,408,660
Fisheries	3,558,791	4,492,604
Miscellaneous	3,497,877	4,304,534
Total	1,024,782,255	922,708,223

Turning to the figures for the nine months ending September, 1902, and comparing these returns with those of the nine months ending September, 1901, it appears that there has been an increase in the amount of exports classified under the headings agricultural implements, copper ingots, cotton cloths (colored), and cotton cloths (uncolored), fiber manufactures, gunpowder and explosives, india-rubber manufactures, structural iron and steel, steel wire, builders' hardware, metal-working machinery, pumps and pumping machinery, typewriting machines, miscellaneous machinery, paper and manufactures, and tobacco manufactures. This leaves only a comparatively short list of articles in which there has been a decline, the principal being refined mineral oils, musical instruments, steel rails, electric and electrical apparatus, clocks and watches, cars and carriages, and glass and glassware. Of these categories the only ones in which the decline has been serious are refined mineral oils and steel rails, the decrease in exports of which classes has been so frequently explained as to require no further attention. In looking over the returns for the month of September, 1902, as compared with those for the corresponding month a year earlier, it appears that the growth in the exports of manufactured products has been general, and in many instances rather more marked for that month than for the preceding portion of the year.

The following table traces the progress in manufactured exports, by classes of articles, for the nine months ending September during this year and last:

Articles.	1901.	1902.
Agricultural implements	$15,237,127	$15,527,673
Books, maps, etc	2,502,268	3,157,514
Cycles and parts	2,115,055	2,158,465
Cars, carriages, etc	6,316,778	5,570,134
Clocks and watches	1,740,344	1,568,548
Copper ingots	24,082,770	34,962,400
Cotton cloths:		
Colored	5,449,930	6,687,270
Uncolored	9,605,637	14,655,150
Fiber manufactures	3,509,162	3,856,801
Glass and glassware	1,578,681	1,408,460
Gunpowder and explosives	1,440,136	1,742,184
India-rubber manufactures	2,336,165	2,699,395
Electric and scientific apparatus	5,844,181	4,579,730
Steel rails	7,194,078	1,758,973
Structural iron and steel	2,243,935	2,328,155
Steel wire	3,394,975	3,823,177
Builders' hardware	6,557,438	8,399,857
Metal-working machinery	2,107,075	2,141,458
Pumps and pumping machinery	1,400,961	1,778,137
Locomotive engines	3,153,290	2,769,034
Typewriting machines	2,103,061	2,644,211
Miscellaneous machinery	13,576,838	15,802,869
Iron pipes and fittings	3,852,130	3,700,602
Boots and shoes	4,551,328	4,940,676
Musical instruments	2,447,956	2,380,954
Refined mineral oils	49,043,445	45,287,456
Paints and colors	1,560,481	1,661,164
Paper and manufactures	5,485,929	5,570,153
Tobacco manufactures	3,963,706	4,253,894
Household furniture	3,040,640	3,102,334
Woolen manufactures	1,126,987	1,167,087

In the matter of imports the progress is remarkable. Of imports free of duty the amount for September, 1902, is $36,490,413, while for the same month in 1901 it is $29,058,382. Of dutiable imports the amount for these two months, respectively, was $51,251,965 and $37,768,431. Total imports of merchandise for the month are $87,742,378, as against $66,826,813. For the nine months ending September the figures are $702,155,675 in 1902, as against $646,477,569 in 1901. In the following table a review of our imports is furnished:

Groups.	Imports—Nine months ending September.	
	1901.	1902.
Free of duty.		
Articles of food and animals	$67,788,259	$71,133,455
Articles in a crude condition	168,820,235	186,900,914
Articles wholly or partially manufactured	24,731,385	25,922,038
Articles manufactured for consumption	9,373,133	10,183,084
Articles of voluntary use, luxuries, etc	6,788,192	6,140,660
Total free of duty	277,501,204	300,280,151
Dutiable.		
Articles of food and animals	97,867,530	83,202,555
Articles in a crude condition	52,648,037	68,853,448
Articles wholly or partially manufactured	37,365,423	44,094,811
Articles manufactured for consumption	92,445,921	112,231,265
Articles of voluntary use, luxuries, etc	88,649,454	93,493,445
Total dutiable	368,976,365	401,875,524
Free and dutiable.		
Articles of food and animals	165,655,789	154,336,010
Articles in a crude condition	221,468,272	255,754,362
Articles wholly or partially manufactured	62,096,808	70,016,849
Articles manufactured for consumption	101,819,054	122,414,340
Articles of voluntary use, luxuries, etc	95,437,646	99,634,105
Total imports of merchandise	646,477,569	702,155,675
Per cent of free	42.93	42.77

TREASURY STATEMENT FOR FIRST QUARTER OF 1903.

The first quarterly period of the fiscal year 1903 closed on September 30, 1902, with a highly favorable showing for the Treasury. At the close of the first month of the quarter there was a deficit of nearly $9,000,000. This was reduced by the operations of August to $1,552,064. The statement issued for September shows that the excess of receipts for the month was $11,025,583, and for the three months $9,099,909. The September business was unusually large, the customs receipts having reached a total of $26,225,777, an increase of $7,000,000 over the corresponding month of last year. There was also an increase of more than $2,000,000 in internal revenue receipts compared with those for August, although compared with September, 1901, there was a falling off of $2,600,000. For the month the total receipts were $48,580,381, against $44,434,423 for the same month of last year. The expenditures for the month show an increase over those for September, 1901, of $5,000,000, and aggregated $37,554,798.

As a result of the increased receipts for September the deficit of the two previous months is wiped out and the available cash increased by $11,761,893, that fund now standing at $221,253,394. Of that, $136,124,771 is gold, an increase since August 31 of $21,467,077. The total of the gold fund, which includes the reserve and trust funds, is $590,506,825, an increase of $19,204,192 during the month. This is the largest sum of gold ever held by the Treasury, and it is perhaps the largest amount of gold held in any one place in the world.

The amount of Government paper currency in circulation exceeds that of one month ago by about $4,000,000. The changes are shown in the following table:

	1901.	1902.
Gold certificates	$306,644,939	$304,382,054
Silver certificates	452,357,023	459,571,478
Treasury notes	27,622,750	26,741,790
Total	786,624,712	790,605,322

The amount of public funds deposited with the national banks to secure Government deposits is $126,102,430, an increase since the 1st of September of over $8,000,000. There is also held by the depository banks nearly $8,000,000 to the credit of disbursing officers, which is about the average amount held on that account.

The total receipts for the three months ending with September 30, were $146,491,885, against $142,148,888 for the corresponding period of 1901. Eliminating the receipts from miscellaneous sources, which show an increase in favor of the current year of nearly $3,000,000, the receipts from the two revenue sources were $136,171,953, an increase over last year of $1,477,170. The growth of the import trade is shown by the fact that the customs receipts are upward of $15,000,000 in excess of those for the three months of 1901, which sum is nearly offset by the decline in internal revenue receipts, the falling off from that source having been $13,974,827. This sum is below the average of the loss of revenue which was estimated in Congress when the bill to abolish war taxes was under consideration. The Ways and Means Committee and other fiscal authorities placed the probable reduction at $70,000,000. On the basis of the decline for the three months just closed, the loss of revenue in consequence of the abolition of war taxes will not exceed $65,000,000.

The annexed table shows the receipts from all sources for the three months ending September, 1901, and 1902, respectively:

	1901.	1902.
Customs	$61,886,748	$77,238,751
Internal revenue	72,808,029	58,933,202
Miscellaneous	7,454,111	10,319,932
Total	142,148,888	146,491,885

The expenditures continue to advance. For the three months they were $137,481,976, an increase of $13,500,000 over those for the corresponding period of last year. With the exception of interest on the public debt, there was an increase in every item of expenditure. In the first three items it will be observed that there was an average increase of $4,000,000, and in payment of pensions an increase of more than $1,000,000. The annexed table shows the expenditures in detail for the two periods:

	1901.	1902.
Civil and miscellaneous	$27,017,334	$31,153,911
War	31,695,074	35,564,956
Navy	16,835,838	20,813,200
Indians	2,769,239	3,594,731
Pensions	35,132,157	36,323,910
Interest	10,520,182	10,031,268
Total	123,969,824	137,481,976

The monthly statement of the Comptroller of the Currency shows that the amount of Government bonds held to secure national bank circulation is $326,052,770, and to secure public deposits $136,625,170. During the month of September there was an increase in the circulation of national banks of $5,710,907. Of the $446,000,000 of 2 per cent bonds outstanding the banks have on deposit with the Treasurer to secure circulation and deposits of public funds $408,092,200.

NEW PLATINUM DEPOSITS.

The United States Geological Survey, in view of the report that the world's production of platinum is noticeably decreasing, has been making special efforts in the last year to locate other deposits of the precious mineral in this country with encouraging results. Reports on file in Washington show that the production of platinum in this country in 1901 was 1,408 ounces, valued at $27,546, as compared with 400 ounces of crude platinum, valued at $2,500, in 1900. This was a noticeable increase, although the quantity produced was only a small part of the total domestic consumption for the year. However, the product in 1901 was the largest annual output on record since statistics of platinum produced from domestic ores were first compiled in 1880. The next largest output was in 1890, when 600 ounces, valued at $2,500, were produced.

In connection with the production of platinum from domestic ores in 1901 there were obtained also 253 ounces of iridium, a metal so closely allied with platinum production in early years in the opinion of experts. The domestic supply of platinum in recent years has been obtained as a secondary product, chiefly from gold placer deposits in Trinity and Shasta counties, California. The occurrence of the metal has been reported from California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, and Alaska, while sperrylite, the platinum arsenide mineral, has been reported from Macon County, North Carolina.

It is also noteworthy that platinum and other metals of the platinum group, such as osmium, palladium, and iridium, were discovered in the copper ores of the Rambler mine, near Encampment, in the Medicine Bow Mountains of Albany County, Wyoming. The platinum of the ores of this region varied from 0.06 to 1.4 ounces a ton.

The imports of platinum in 1901 were valued at $1,695,895, as compared with $1,762,020 in 1900. The world's annual production of platinum for the last few years has ranged between 160,000 and 170,000 ounces, of which Russia supplies about 150,000 ounces, the remainder being obtained mainly from South America. The price of platinum reached $21 an ounce in the latter part of 1901, and the demand is still in excess of the supply.

One of the agents of the Geological Survey has detected platinum in the auriferous sand at Corozal, Porto Rico. This is the only definite report of the existence of platinum in the West Indies, except the old discovery in San Domingo, which has never panned out well. As platinum is in great demand for the manufacture of electrical apparatus and electrical engineering generally, as well as for numerous other purposes for which no substitute has been found, the persistent efforts of the Geological Survey to locate other and better paying deposits of it in this country are both timely and praiseworthy. While scientists say there is no good reason to apprehend an exhaustion of the available supply for a great many years, still the Russian owners of the big platinum fields in the Ural Mountains now have such a complete monopoly of the market that the extensive interests of the United States dependent upon the metal are now at the mercy of the small group of men who control these deposits.

STATISTICS OF THE COAL INDUSTRY.

The volume of "Mineral Resources of the United States" for the calendar year 1901, United States Geological Survey, presents some interesting statistics of the labor in the coal mines of the country. The statistics are as follows:

In the report on the bituminous coal industry in 1890 it is shown that 192,204 men, working 226 days, produced 11,302,322 short tons, valued at $110,420,801, an average of 2.56 tons per man per day and of 579 tons per man per year; in 1895, 239,962 men, working 194 days, produced 135,118,193 short tons, valued at $115,779,771, an average of 2.90 tons per man per day and of 563 tons per man per year; in 1900 304,375 men in 234 days produced 212,314,912 short tons, valued at $220,913,513, or 2.98 tons per man per day and 697 tons per man per year; in 1901 340,235 men in 225 days produced 225,826,849 short tons, valued at $236,406,449, or 2.94 tons per man per day and 664 tons per man per year. The average price of bituminous coal per short ton in 1890 was 99 cents, in 1895 it was 86 cents, in 1900 it was $1.04, and in 1901 it rose to $1.05.

In the anthracite mines in 1890 the number of miners was 126,000, who in 200 days produced 46,468,641 short tons, valued at $66,383,772, the average production being 1.85 tons per man per day and 369 tons per man per year; in 1895 the number of men was 142,917, they produced in 196 days 57,999,337 short tons, valued at $82,019,272, an average of 2.07 short tons per man per day and of 406 tons per man per year; in 1900, 144,206 men, working 166 days, produced 57,367,915 short tons, valued at $85,757,851, or 2.40 short tons per man per day and 398 tons per man per year; in 1901, 145,309 men, working 196 days, produced 67,471,667 short tons, valued at $112,504,020, an average production of 2.36 short tons per man per day and of 464 tons per man per year. The average price per short ton of anthracite coal in 1890 was $1.43, in 1895 it was $1.41, in 1900 it was $1.49, and in 1901 it was $1.67.

In the last twelve years the number of workers in the anthracite mines has increased from 126,000 in 1890 to 145,309 in 1901, or over 15 per cent. During the same period the number of men in the bituminous mines has increased from 192,204 to 340,235, or a little over 77 per cent.

The statistics of accidents in the mines in the calendar year 1901 show that in the bituminous mines 954 men were killed and 2,400 were injured in a total of 340,235 men at work; in the anthracite mines 513 men were killed and 1,234 were injured, in a total of 145,309 at work. The statistics for Pennsylvania alone show 301 men killed, 656 men injured.

CUSTOMS DECISIONS.

The following is the substance of some decisions affecting the customs tariff of the United States, and having bearing upon certain tropical products, which have recently been issued by the Treasury Department at Washington for the guidance of United States customs officers.

Preserved pineapples containing only about 7 per cent of invert sugar, and less than 1 per cent of cane sugar, are dutiable as "pineapples preserved in their own juice," under the last clause of paragraph 263 of the tariff, at the rate of 25 per cent ad valorem.

Balata sheets and so-called "Tuno belting" (of which balata is the component material of chief value), are dutiable under paragraph 450 of the tariff, by similitude to manufactures of gutta-percha, at the rate of 35 per cent ad valorem.

STEAMSHIP COMMUNICATION WITH MEXICO AND CUBA.

On October 20, 1902, bids for the contracts for carrying the mails between New York and Havana, Cuba, and Tampico, Mexico, were opened in the Post-Office Department at Washington. The only bidder was the New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company, whose bid was $1 per mile for each of the routes. One route is from New York to Havana, and the contract covering the service is to be for five years, beginning November 1, 1902, with a weekly service, a minimum speed of 14 knots per hour, and a minimum tonnage of 2,500. The other route is from New York to Tuxpan, Mexico, stopping at Havana, Progreso, and Tampico on the outward trip and at Vera Cruz and other points on the return. The same speed and tonnage requirements as are applied to the route to Cuba are made, and the service is to be performed weekly. The contract is to be for ten years, and on both routes American-built ships are to be used.

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS.

The report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, made public on November 3, shows that the cash receipts of the Land Office for the fiscal year 1902 were $6,261,927, a gain over the preceding year of $1,289,766.

There has been a steady and remarkable increase for the past four years, the cash receipts amounting in 1898 to $2,277,955; in 1899 to $3,070,137; in 1900 to $4,379,758; and in 1901 to $4,972,160.

There is now a net surplus of $4,380,369 in the Treasury to the credit of the office. There was a corresponding increase in the disposal of public lands, the total in 1902 being 19,488,535 acres, an increase over the preceding year of 3,925,739 acres.

The number of original homestead entries made during the fiscal year 1902 was 98,829, embracing 14,033,245 acres, a greater number of entries and a larger amount of land than in any preceding year, showing an increase as compared with the fiscal year 1901 of 30,181 entries and 4,555,470 acres.

The total amount recovered during the past year from depredations committed upon public lands aggregated $284,078, as compared with $261,573 for the previous year, an increase of $22,505, nearly $100,000 in excess of the appropriation for the maintenance of the special agency force.

The public domain is shown to consist of 1,809,539,840 acres, of which 893,955,476 acres are unappropriated and unreserved, 151,161,638 acres reserved, and 764,422,726 acres appropriated.

THE SUPPLY OF RUBBER.

According to the New York Commercial, the enormous increase in the world's consumption of rubber, which has taken place within the last few years, is leading to a gradual revolution in the system of gathering and marketing the raw material. The formation of rubber manufacturing companies with millions of dollars capital in this and other countries has materially assisted this movement.

The fact that the sources of supply are limited to definite and fairly well-known portions of the earth's surface makes it imperative that those who invest in the industry have the assurance that the supplies of raw material upon which their dividends depend are carefully conserved.

Within forty years the price of rubber on the New York market has advanced from 40 cents a pound to nearly 80 cents, and even at that price the demand is in excess of the supply.

During 1901 the United States imported 60,000,000 pounds of crude rubber, as compared with a few thousand pounds forty years ago. During 1900 the world's output of rubber was about 116,000,000 pounds, and the total is constantly rising.

At present the harvesting of rubber is almost entirely in the hands of natives of South American and African rubber countries, and the collection and marketing of it is done by local brokers, all of whom do business on a small scale.

Within a short time, however, all the important rubber regions will be controlled, if the land is not actually owned, by the comparatively few large rubber manufacturing companies, and the rubber industry will then be placed on a level with the other great industries in which the product, from the stage of raw material to that of the finished article, is under one efficient and economical management.

URUGUAY.

CUSTOMS CLASSIFICATION OF HYDRAULIC LIME

[Circular of the Direction General of Customs dated July 16, 1902.]

By virtue of this circular, hydraulic lime not being specially mentioned in the tariff shall, for the purpose of clearance, be treated as Roman and Portland cement and accordingly be valued at the rate of 1 peso and 60 centesimos per 100 kilograms, paying 20 per cent of its evaluation plus an additional duty of 5 per cent and a further 3 per cent for license.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

According to a report received by the British Foreign Office from His Majesty's Consul at Montevideo, the principal exports from Uruguay are live stock, wool, jerked beef, hides, extract of beef, slaughterhouse products, agricultural products, and provisions for vessels. The value of live stock exported in 1901 was £100,730 ($489,547.80), together with £5,517,260 ($26,814,283.60) of slaughterhouse products and £121,840 ($589,142.40) of agricultural products.

The imports of live stock comprised 113 horses, 1,022 rams, including 352 from the United Kingdom, and 118 bulls, including 111 from the United Kingdom.

The total production of wool in Uruguay is estimated to be roughly 45,000 tons, divided into the following classes: (1) Extra superior in fineness and quality, about 14,000 tons; (2) good, clean wool, not quite first class, some 12,000 tons; (3) second-class wools of good quality, but not so fine as the above, about 10,000 tons; and (4) fine and coarse crosses amounting to 2,000 tons; 2,500 tons of lambs' wool ("borrego") and 4,500 tons of belly wool. The value of the whole wool clip for the last two seasons ending 1901 and 1902 was approximately £2,500,000 ($12,150,000). The prospects for the next season are encouraging, and owing to the reduction of scab and the comparatively small mortality among the lambs, some considerable increase may be expected.

The principal crops grown in Uruguay are maize, wheat, and a little linseed. Oats, barley, and bird seed are also grown in very small quantities. The wheat crop of the season 1900–1901 was the worst since 1892, owing to the prolonged drought. The area under wheat was 683,000 acres, and the returns give the crop at 99,720 tons, against 187,376 tons in the previous year. Estimates for the new season's crop indicate that there will be about 300,000 tons available for exportation. The maize crop for 1900–1901 was a good one, being returned at 141,648 tons, almost double that of the season before; the area under cultivation was 448,450 acres.

VITICULTURAL STATISTICS.

[From the Stock and Agricultural Review of Montevideo.]

There are at the present time in the Republic of Uruguay 1,029 vineyards, covering a superficial area of 4,149 hectares, and which give employment to 1,935 persons. The following table shows the average number of vines per hectare in the different departments:

Departments.	Number of vines.	Area.	Averages.
		Hectares.	
Artigas	408, 300	106	4, 083
Salto	3, 726, 076	902	4, 130
Paysandú	806, 310	194	4, 156
Rio Negro	18, 500	4	4, 625
Tacuarembó	60, 000	14	4, 285
Rivera	103, 000	24	4, 291
Treinta y Tres	31, 730	11	2, 884
Cerro Largo	....	....	....
Minas	50, 550	11	4, 595
Rocha	207, 700	50	4, 154
Maldonado	1, 074, 240	367	2, 927
Duranzo	175, 800	37	4, 751
Flores	38, 000	12	3, 166
San José	174, 913	56	3, 123
Florida	425, 266	96	4, 429
Soriano	322, 338	90	3, 581
Colonia	2, 095, 512	448	4, 677
Canelones	2, 546, 295	560	4, 546
Montevideo	4, 248, 121	1, 167	3, 460
Total	16, 512, 651	4, 149	3, 979

The statistics given below show the production per hectare in the various departments:

Departments.	Kilos.	Hectares.	Average.	Vines.	Production.	Average.
			Kilos.		*Kilos.*	*Kilos.*
Artigas	188,600	100	1,886	377,100	188,600	500
Salto	1,882,593	902	2,087	3,290,136	1,882,593	572
Paysandú	296,517	194	1,528	753,260	296,517	393
Rio Negro	11,000	4	2,750	10,500	11,000	1,047
Tacuarembó	10,000	14	714	60,000	10,000	166
Rivera	8,000	24	333	81,360	8,000	98
Treinta y Tres	3,200	11	290	13,130	3,200	243
Cerro Largo						
Minas	22,000	11	2,000	29,550	22,000	744
Rocha	65,695	50	1,313	129,500	65,695	507
Maldonado	987,450	367	2,689	931,990	987,450	1,059
Duranzo	68,200	37	1,843	116,000	68,200	587
Flores	14,860	12	1,238	27,100	14,860	548
San José	105,065	56	1,876	149,413	105,065	703
Florida	390,593	96	4,068	403,466	390,593	968
Soriano	176,982	90	1,966	256,838	176,982	689
Colonia	2,668,256	448	5,955	1,988,242	2,668,256	1,342
Canelones	2,079,659	560	3,713	1,894,595	2,079,659	1,097
Montevideo	4,633,779	1,167	3,970	3,012,963	4,633,779	1,537
General average	13,612,449	4,149	3,280	13,525,143	13,612,449	1,006

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

The customs revenue of the Republic from January to August, inclusive, in 1902 are stated to have been $6,624,416 against $6,626,989 in the same period of 1901, showing a decrease of $2,573. For the month of August the following figures are given: Importation, $739,356.32; exportation, $33,542.03; Departments (estimate), $60,000, a total of $832,698.35 as compared with $782,803 for the corresponding month of the previous year. This was the third month in succession in which increases over the corresponding months of 1901 are shown and the hope is nourished that the total result for the year may be brought up to the standard in spite of heavy losses in the earlier months.

The Uruguayan wool clip for 1901–2, according to the "Review of the River Plate" of September 6, 1902, was 86,200 bales, or 43,100,000 kilogs. The arrivals in Montevideo from October 1, 1901, to July 31, 1902, were 72,000 bales, the exports from Montevideo having aggregated 71,876 bales.

Dr. Carlos Nery, Consul-General of Uruguay in London, has been named Minister of that Republic in Washington.

VENEZUELA.

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF PORCELAIN FACTORIES.

The "Venezuelan Herald" of October 12, 1902, publishes the following contract entered into between the Minister of Fomento of the United States of Venezuela, on behalf of the Federal Executive, of the one part, and ELEODORO GONZÁLEZ, of the other, of Caracas, as attorney of Dr. ELÍAS MARTÍNEZ ORAMAS, residing at Marseilles, by virtue of a power executed in Paris on the the 11th of July, 1902.

"ARTICLE 1. The contractor undertakes to establish in the Federal District or at other points in the Republic of Venezuela one or more factories for the manufacture of such objects of crystal, glass, porcelain, and pottery as should be required for the consumption of the country. The factories shall be established and in working order within the two years next following the date on which this contract is approved by the National Congress, save in case of impediments caused by superior force or accident, legally proved before the Federal Executive.

"ART. 2. As special protection to this industry, which is a new one in Venezuela, the Federal Executive makes the following concessions to the contractor: The exclusive right to exercise the said industry in the State, Territory, or Federal District in which a factory may be installed, during the first ten years of the duration of this contract; the right to use gratis, during the continuance of this contract, all prime materials found on unreclaimed lands, the property of the nation; the right to import, free of duty, for once only, for each of the factories which the contractor may establish, the machinery, apparatus, instruments, buildings, materials, tools, and implements destined for the installation and exploitation of his factories, on complying for that purpose, on every importation, with the legal requisites; and the exemption of this enterprise and its annexes and products from the payment of all national imposts and contributions during the continuance of this contract.

"ART. 3. This contract shall endure fifteen years, to count from the date of its approbation by the National Congress, and during its existence the Federal Executive shall not grant any concession which might prejudice the rights acquired by the contractor.

"ART. 4. All doubts and controversies which may arise in the interpretation and execution of this contract shall be settled amicably between the contracting parties, but in case it be impossible to agree they declare that they will submit in everything to the provisions of article 139 of the Federal Constitution now in force, and such doubts shall not in any case be allowed to give rise to international reclamations.

"ART. 5. The contractor shall have the power to transfer in part or in their entirety the rights which he acquires by this contract, with the previous consent of the Federal Executive, but shall in no case transfer the same to a foreign government."

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL SITUATION.

A recent volume of the "Receuil Consulaire Belge" contains an interesting and detailed report upon the financial, agricultural, industrial, and commercial situation of Venezuela, prepared by Mr. F. VAN DER HEYDE, the Belgian Consul-General and Chargé d'Affaires at Caracas, from which the following items are taken.

Regarding agriculture, the report says that the agricultural exploitation of Venezuela depends in great part upon the cultivation of coffee. Cocoa is another source of agricultural wealth, the product obtaining remunerative prices in European markets, in view of its very superior quality. Arabean coffee, *coffea arabica*, is generally cultivated in Venezuela. It was imported in 1784 from Martinique, where it had been introduced in the beginning of the century. The Venezuelan planters in recent years have been experimenting with the Abyssinian coffee and have obtained very good results. However this culture is not yet far enough advanced to provide any definite forecast as to its future.

The general area of the coffee plantations is estimated at about 170,000 hectares. The total production is valued at 850,000 bags of 100 Venezuelan pounds, or 46 kilograms. This production is very small in comparison with that of Brazil, the State of Saint Paul alone producing more than 6,000,000 bags. Hâvre, the great market for Venezuelan coffee, has been closed to it for several months on account of the application of the prohibitive duty of 300 francs per 100 kilograms. The coffee is now sent to Hamburg and New York. This, as well as the consequences of the general crisis, has contributed to a considerable decrease in the price. The average prices quoted at La Guayra since 1895 were 24¾ *pesos* per bag in 1895, 22 in 1896, 19½ in 1897, 11¾ in 1898, 9½ in 1899, and 12¾ in 1900. Coffee is at present sold for 9 and 10 *pesos* or 37 to 40 *bolivares* per bag of 46 kilograms.

The country consumes about 200,000 bags of its production and exports 650,000, and 200,000 bags of coffee, of Colombian coffee, are yearly exported through the port of Maracaibo. The minimum production of the coffee tree is one-fourth of a Spanish pound, and the extreme production does not exceed 1 pound per foot. In Brazil the yield is much greater. The coffee is gathered in the same manner as the Brazilian crop, and the machinery used for its industrial manipulation is of English, American, or Dutch make; but these agricultural installations are as yet very rudimentary and leave much to be desired.

Two grades of cacao are found in Venezuela—*criollo* cacao, which is the native cacao, and *trinitario* cacao, which was imported from Trinidad. The *criollo* cacao grows wild in the valleys situated near the sea, where the temperature is warm and moist. It is of a very high grade, and sells for 72 to 120 bolivares a fanega, or 50 kilograms. The most important plantations are found between La Guayra and Puerto Cabello at an altitude of 500 meters. The *trinitario* is inferior in quality to the *criollo*, but it grows more rapidly. This cacao is extensively planted at present, and although it is bitter in taste compared with the *criollo*, which is much sweeter, it is readily sold. The *trinitario* sells for from 70 to 90 bolivares the fanega. The annual production of cacao in Venezuela is about 8,000 tons, average crop.

Tobacco grows in the warm and temperate regions. It is planted from August to November and gathered toward the month of May. The places of production are Barinas, Barquisimeto, Coro Capadare, Maturin, Guanape, etc. The tobaccos of the last three places are most used. Capadare furnishes the best quality; Maturin tobacco is of inferior quality; but the most abundant quality is the intermediate grade, which comes from Guanape. These tobaccos are divided into three classes, according to the size and beauty of the leaves and their special conditions of color, strength, taste, perfume, etc. The Venezuelan tobacco has a bitter taste. Tobacco imported from Havana, where it is known under the name of Vuelta-Abajo, is now being cultivated at Perija, near Maracaïbo. A German firm introduced this industry, which is said to give satisfactory results. The Perija tobacco is not exported, but the firm mentioned makes cigars from it of three grades, which sell for 10, 20, and 30 centimes.

Rubber grows abundantly in Venezuela, and is found especially in the Orinoco basin. Several foreign companies—German, American, French, and Belgian—have been organized in recent years for the exploitation of this rich product. Last year more than 1,000,000 kilograms of rubber were exported from Venezuela. This rubber is sold in the foreign markets, classified as fine, half fine, and Sernamby, quoted, respectively, at 12 francs, 11.50 francs, and 8 to 9 francs per kilogram.

Cotton and indigo are scarcely cultivated in Venezuela at the present time.

The consumption of bananas in Venezuela is very large, as in all tropical countries; but they are not exported, although a direct line of navigation connecting La Guayra, Puerto Cabello, and Maracaibo with the United States would contribute to the success of the export commerce of this product.

Sugar cane is widely cultivated. According to the last census, of a general total of 49,462 haciendas, 11,020 were devoted to the exploitation of the cane, of which there are two varieties, the *caña criolla*, or native cane, and the *caña de otaïti*, or of the South Seas. This latter variety is stronger, taller, more easily cultivated, and contains a larger per cent of sugar. In central Venezuela, in the valleys of the Tuy, Aragua, Lake of Valencia, etc., the cane is prepared in large mills, which are run by steam. In the Cordilleras the mills are much more primitive.

The products obtained are, with the exception of a small exportation, all consumed in the country. Brown lump sugar, "papelon," is the most important product. The enormous quantity consumed is only equaled by that of the cane "aguardiente" (cane brandy), the most profitable resource of the sugar-cane planters. A part of the raw sugar is refined and gives a fine white crystallized sugar which is consumed by the wealthier classes.

The vast forests which cover Venezuela contain all the fine tropical woods. The small exportation of Venezuelan woods, which scarcely amounts to 4,000 tons per year, is due to the lack of labor and means of communication. In the exports mahogany, ebony, lemon, and orange woods figure for only a small part, while ironwood (vera), guayacan, and zapatero form almost the entire amount. The State of Lara, owing to its salubrious climate, more numerous population, and to the railway line from Barquisimeto to the port of Tucacas which crosses the State, is the most accessible of the forest regions, and contractors of the country will furnish any quality of wood for 60 francs per ton, f. o. b. at Puerto Cabello.

Cattle raising, which was formerly very profitable, has decreased considerably since the war of independence; however, the stock raisers are endeavoring to bring this industry up to its former standard. The pasture lands in 1895 were divided into 148,133 square kilometers of public lands and 257,289 square kilometers of land belonging to private individuals. At the present time the number of large cattle in the Republic is estimated at 2,000,000 head. Caracas and the suburbs consume 6,000 head per month. The exports are shipped principally through the ports of Puerto Cabello and Guanta. Puerto Cabello ships from 50,000 to 60,000 head annually (66,049 head in 1901), which are all destined to Cuba. Shipments are also made via Barrancas from Ciudad Bolivar. The average weight of the animals is 850 Spanish pounds, but it is estimated that from 12 to 15 per cent of this weight is lost on the voyage. At Havana the price obtained is about 0.14 reals, or 7 francs, for an arroba of 25 pounds.

There is only one "saladero" or packing house in Venezuela now. It is called "Candelaria," and is situated in the State of Apure and equipped on the model of the saladeros of Uruguay.

Leather manufacturing is the principal native industry, all the raw material being found in the country. The hides are furnished by the large troops of llamas, sheep, and goats of the States of Lara and Falcon. The tanning barks are obtained from myrobalam, mangle, dividivi, and quebracho from the forests of the Orinoco and the Zulia. About the middle of the century some European workmen—Italians and Spaniards principally—established a shoe factory in Caracas, and, protected by the customs duties, the leather, tanning, saddlery, and shoemaking industries were gradually established in the country. There are two tanneries at Caracas. The larger of these buys about 80 ox hides a day from the Caracas abattoirs, and in addition treats about 200 sheepskins and 60 dozen goatskins bought at Maracaïbo and at

Coro. This factory only uses for tanning purposes the bark of the dividivi coming from the valleys of Aragua, Coro, Margarita, and Maracaïbo, and the bark of the mangle from this last port. Only ordinary or half-fine leather for soles and vamps is produced in this factory. The fine leather, varnished calfskins, etc., come from France, Germany, and the United States. The shoe factory is established at Caracas, and produces 500 pairs of shoes and slippers of every size and shape. The price of these shoes varies from 2.50 to 22 francs per pair. The saddlery established at Caracas also makes on an average 325 saddles, varying in price from 60 to 500 francs. There is another shoe factory at La Guaira which produces 200 pairs of shoes and 40 dozen *alpargatas* (ordinary slipper) daily. It has retail houses at Ciudad Bolivar and at Maracaïbo and sends its products to all parts of the Republic.

The cigarette factories, which are protected by high import duties, are in a very flourishing condition. There are several of these factories; the most important one buys its tobacco in leaves partly from Cuba and partly from Capadare, Maturin, and Guanape (Venezuela). Two American machines are used in the preparation of the tobacco, according to whether it is to be used for the hand or machine-made cigarettes. The normal production of this factory is 5,000 packages of 15 cigarettes per day. All of the cigarette factories, in spite of the competition, make handsome profits.

The protective duty of 1 franc per gross kilogram (packing included), which is levied upon all grades of chocolate imported into Venezuela, prohibits the introduction of any except manufactured chocolate, candies, etc., the consumption of which is quite large. An important house in Turin has in the three years it has been trying to establish a market in Caracas imported 5,000 kilograms annually. But the protective tariff has almost completely stopped the importation of chocolate in cakes, as it is to-day manufactured in the country in sufficient quantities to supply the national consumption. Two factories of some importance are established at Caracas and supply the local demand. The annual production of the India factory is 20,000 kilograms. The raw material, cocao and sugar, are bought in the country, which produces these articles in abundance and of good quality. The fine chocolate made by the India factory is excellent. The second factory, el Indio, is of equal importance, but produces second grades of chocolate.

There are two breweries in Venezuela, the Cerveceria Nacional, and the Maracaïbo brewery. The Cerveceria Nacional, a stock company capitalized at 2,500,000 francs, was established at Caracas the 16th of August, 1894, with a capital of 600,000 francs. The enterprise prospered from the beginning. In 1895 it was obliged to increase its capital to 1,300,000 francs, and in 1901 to 2,500,000 francs, its present capital. This last increase was due to the purchase of two rival establishments, the breweries of Puerto Cabello and Valencia.

The Cerveceria Nacional of Caracas produces actually from 10,000 to 12,000 hectoliters annually, although it could easily produce 30,000 hectoliters. The beer is sold in casks or in bottles in all the central and eastern provinces. The hops come from Germany and Austria and the bottles and corks from Germany. The ice plant annexed to the brewery produces, after cooling the vats, 2,300 kilograms of ice per day. The Cerveceria Nacional is very prosperous. A German company has recently acquired a majority in the management of the concern and will further develop the business.

Two telephone companies are established in Caracas, only one of which, however, is of importance, the "Anglo-American Telephonic and Electrical Appliances Company." This company has a double system, one for the city of Caracas and the other for certain points in the interior—Santa Lucia, Valencia, and the ports of La Guaira and Puerto Cabello. All the apparatus, wire, etc., come from the United States.

The monopoly for the gas and electric lighting of the Federal District is held by the Gas and Electric Light Company—a Venezuelan stock company capitalized at 2,300,000 francs, subscribed in the country. A current for from 3,000 to 4,000 incandescent lamps of 16 candlepower is furnished daily for interior lighting, and from 90 to 100 arc lights of 2,000 candlepower for street lighting. This production could be doubled.

The use of street cars in Venezuela is as yet little developed, only two cities (Caracas and Valencia) being supplied with street-car lines. The cars used are of American make. For more than four years the establishment of electric lines has been under consideration, the contract for which would be given to the General Electric Company of New York.

TRADE OF AMERICA AND GREAT BRITAIN, FIRST NINE MONTHS OF 1902.

The "Accounts Relating to Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom," published in September, 1902, contain a detailed statement of the commercial intercourse between Great Britain and the various countries of America during the first nine months of 1902 as compared with the corresponding period in the two preceding years.

The classification of imports is as follows:

Articles and countries.	Value—nine months ending September 30—		
	1900.	1901.	1902.
Animals, living (for food).			
Cattle:			
Argentine Republic	£667,500	....	....
United States	4,797,017	£5,540,386	£4,667,759
Sheep and lambs:			
Argentine Republic	289,000	....	....
United States	173,441	351,575	274,730
Articles of food and drink.			
Wheat:			
Argentine Republic	5,109,013	2,412,894	1,341,525
Chile	....	....	75,047
United States	5,595,824	8,000,047	7,402,194
Wheat flour:			
United States	6,055,244	6,742,887	5,116,342
Barley:			
United States	1,241,719	641,263	757,324
Oats:			
United States	1,078,535	1,151,533	178,278
Maize:			
Argentine Republic	1,097,268	1,572,321	2,161,895
United States	6,317,497	5,424,082	317,809
Beef, fresh:			
Argentine Republic	452,552	859,146	1,332,101
United States	4,603,524	5,274,219	4,009,966
Mutton, fresh:			
Argentine Republic	1,363,507	1,426,320	1,680,776
Pork, fresh:			
United States	295,817	493,129	447,935
Bacon:			
United States	5,461,963	6,831,822	6,099,485
Beef, salted:			
United States	185,800	179,266	172,554
Coffee:			
Brazil	56,409	70,458	305,140
Central America	604,776	736,595	537,918
Sugar, unrefined:			
Argentine Republic	18,417	193,275	200,877
Brazil	35,156	134,855	171,309
Peru	117,318	19,575	32,511
Tobacco, unmanufactured:			
United States	....	....	4,650,688
Tobacco, manufactured:			
United States	794,301	925,946	940,401
Metals.			
Copper;			
Chile	345,496	199,372	216,307
United States	26,414	23,256	19,424
Regulus and precipitate:			
Chile	256,700	119,124	193,928
Peru	82,761	223,423	82,958
United States	272,901	454,239	347,792
Wrought and unwrought:			
Chile	810,981	950,470	700,503
United States	1,702,772	1,097,377	2,004,773
Iron, pig:			
United States	155,534	103,276	54,274
Steel, unwrought:			
United States	454,409	277,745	29,409
Lead, pig and sheet:			
United States	495,073	472,769	466,175
Oil.			
Petroleum:			
United States	2,057,988	1,882,940	2,219,251
Lubricating oil:			
United States	593,099	612,928	647,241
Raw materials for textile manufactures.			
Cotton, raw:			
Brazil	585,295	140,367	879,396
United States	15,640,070	19,400,498	17,322,921
Wool, sheep, or lambs':			
South America	858,256	1,461,540	1,125,792
Alpaca, vicuña and llama:			
Peru	145,324	154,157	212,564

Articles and countries.	Value—nine months ending September 30—		
	1900.	1901.	1902.
Raw materials for sundry industries.			
Hides, wet:			
Argentine Republic and Uruguay	£18,629	£56,041	£142,204
Brazil	31,200	27,387	53,727
Tallow and stearine:			
Argentine Republic	223,547	196,135	570,549
United States	571,208	394,400	146,502
Manufactured articles.			
Rails, steel:			
United States	72,253	164,274	40,525
Tires and axles:			
United States	736,507	536,861	398,530
Jute manufactures:			
United States	2,219,712	2,475,717	2,676,734
Paper:			
United States	32,902	36,066	236,044
Miscellaneous articles.			
Horses:			
United States	815,113	568,992	228,583
Flax or linseed:			
Argentine Republic	684,513	1,514,777	1,835,445
United States	14,185	13,642	128,446

The classification of exports is as follows:

Articles and countries.	Value—nine months ending September 30—		
	1900.	1901.	1902.
Articles of food and drink.			
Aerated waters:			
United States	$148,075	$144,126	$141,628
Salt, rock and white:			
United States	65,845	67,726	69,058
Spirits:			
United States	164,962	203,516	228,001
Raw materials.			
Coal, coke, etc.:			
Brazil	610,228	554,765	546,659
Wool, sheep and lambs':			
United States	403,160	244,157	380,160
Articles manufactured wholly or in part.			
Cotton manufactures, all classes:			
Argentine Republic	1,227,209	897,589	881,702
Brazil	806,831	601,956	963,026
Central America	323,671	286,623	226,209
Chile	775,563	568,472	443,325
Colombia	108,030	451,067	239,770
Mexico	317,421	185,138	236,005
Peru	212,168	241,105	285,460
United States	1,355,603	974,345	1,367,852
Uruguay	283,322	234,869	337,359
Venezuela	170,471	247,611	124,616
Jute yarn:			
Brazil	207,443	234,375	253,827
United States	10,890	5,833	8,556
Jute manufactures:			
Argentine Republic	170,076	250,881	85,273
Brazil	10,008	14,539	15,295
United States	684,714	863,547	845,329
Linen yarn:			
United States	36,297	26,503	48,573
Linen piece goods:			
Argentine Republic	28,903	32,794	46,871
Brazil	47,683	30,051	40,214
Colombia	9,655	44,120	11,613
Mexico	32,195	20,231	36,888
United States	1,535,772	1,480,239	1,731,125
Woolen tissues:			
Argentine Republic	131,181	93,478	93,662
Brazil	48,160	38,320	57,675
Chile	107,359	91,474	77,984

Articles and countries.	Value—nine months ending September 30—		
	1900.	1901.	1902.
Articles manufactured wholly or in part—Continued.			
Woolen tissues—Continued.			
Peru	$54,152	$63,597	$53,453
United States	338,809	282,125	357,736
Uruguay	37,941	29,111	21,881
Worsted tissues:			
Argentine Republic	273,439	123,516	119,508
Brazil	86,190	69,173	73,186
Chile	162,419	104,860	105,722
Peru	25,896	34,125	18,851
United States	685,284	465,586	652,597
Uruguay	81,357	44,626	38,166
Carpets:			
Argentine Republic	35,553	22,865	27,014
Chile	32,043	23,056	16,779
United States	47,317	39,399	59,815
Metals and articles manufactured therefrom.			
Cutlery:			
Argentine Republic	17,062	15,655	11,621
Brazil	24,651	20,614	20,016
Chile	9,530	10,238	10,066
United States	61,916	57,438	52,608
Hardware, unenumerated:			
Argentine Republic	25,833	20,932	15,524
Brazil	21,043	15,719	19,943
Chile	11,631	15,865	15,866
United States	30,619	31,201	35,289
Iron, pig:			
United States	275,824	205,297	1,024,022
Iron, bar, angle, bolt, and rod:			
Argentine Republic	88,116	28,404	21,993
Brazil	30,038	17,538	22,876
Chile	37,112	24,772	24,532
United States	48,724	80,622	56,605
Uruguay	21,383	7,566	6,315
Railroad iron:			
Argentine Republic	217,803	414,292	325,435
Brazil	66,074	56,117	114,681
Chile	14,265	68,324	17,107
Cuba and Porto Rico	18,476	11,016	1,118
Mexico	75,011	44,504	193,121
Peru	13,800	10,002	15,010
United States	268	418	61,698
Uruguay	41,930	43,062	3,185
Wire of iron or steel:			
Argentine Republic	30,907	38,895	49,219
Brazil	11,575	8,335	7,096
United States	32,332	51,986	63,125
Galvanized sheets:			
Argentine Republic	281,030	276,947	181,606
Brazil	33,651	16,537	31,867
Central America	14,464	13,631	22,093
Chile	124,509	77,532	38,354
Mexico	63,584	47,342	59,848
Uruguay	32,679	39,331	31,129
Tin plates and sheets:			
Argentine Republic	59,097	35,335	47,807
Brazil	58,878	32,038	59,188
United States	625,003	662,968	664,333
Wrought and cast iron:			
Argentine Republic	202,202	239,063	153,018
Brazil	138,310	87,050	130,113
Chile	97,152	81,746	97,832
Peru	22,568	24,650	27,245
United States	32,359	29,784	38,645
Machinery and mill work.			
Locomotives:			
South America	177,541	181,950	98,281
United States	310	1,788	6,945
Agricultural machinery (engines):			
South America	21,240	37,462	19,038
United States	360	22	195
Machinery, various:			
South America	87,922	90,205	91,764
United States	30,434	13,802	7,983
Agricultural implements:			
South America	62,671	55,596	44,070
United States	5,867	537	1,698
Sewing machines:			
South America	32,478	32,038	34,820

Articles and countries.	Value—Nine months ending September 30—		
	1900.	1901.	1902.
Machinery and mill work—Continued.			
Mining machinery:			
South America	$28,002	$28,796	$29,073
United States	223	904	1,165
Textile machinery:			
South America	94,321	64,220	121,718
United States	521,377	357,277	374,075
Miscellaneous.			
Cement:			
Argentine Republic	26,110	23,724	23,934
Brazil	15,735	6,582	9,042
United States	64,496	15,795	25,530
Earthen and china ware:			
Argentine Republic	40,310	33,847	24,502
Brazil	43,446	43,070	45,237
United States	458,656	404,898	366,713
Seed oil:			
Brazil	38,694	38,414	49,492

TRADE OPPORTUNITIES IN LATIN AMERICA.

Contracts will shortly be placed in the United States for the equipment of 17 miles of electric traction, which is to be constructed in the city of Monterey, Mexico. The contracts will aggregate about $1,000,000. Two of the principal existing horse-car roads are to be converted into electric motive power and a new short line will be built, the concession for which has been acquired recently by a United States engineering and contracting firm. The new electric line will be about 30 miles in length. The enterprise will entail an expenditure of about $1,500,000. Everything in the way of power-house equipment, cars, trucks, motors, etc., will be bought in the United States. Large double-deck cars will be utilized. Freight will be carried on specially constructed flat trucks. Sixty and 70 pound rails will be laid. The initial capacity of the power-house plant is to be 1,500 horsepower.

A syndicate of New Yorkers, incorporated as the Central Construction Company, has taken over from the Guatemalan Government the construction of a line of railway from the Gulf of Honduras coast inland, reaching Guatemala City. The Guatemala Central Railroad has already built a line between Puerto Barrios and El Rancho and the new construction will be on the remainder of that line, which would bring it to Guatemala City. The length of the new line will be about 70 miles, but of this 20 miles have already been graded. The New York contractors will complete the work on the graded section, including the bridging work. All of the new road will be inland and through the mountains, the coast line having been finished. The work will be sublet by the contractors through their New York office. The estimated cost is between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000.

A Chicago firm is reported to have secured a concession from President Zelaya, of Nicaragua, for a trans-Continental railroad running from Rama on the Bluefields River to Managua, there connecting with the Government road to Corinto, with the branch line running from La Plaza to the Matagalpa coffee and mining district. This concession, it is stated, carries with it a subsidy of 14,000 acres of land per mile. The road will be narrow gauge to conform with the present Government road and is to be in full operation by January 1, 1905. The highest altitude of this road is only 900 feet, and it has only one bridge of 40 feet. The concession also will include the operation of the Government road in connection with this new line. The total length of this road, including the branch, is 300 miles; the present Government road being 140 miles, would give a total of 440 miles—being all the railroad mileage in Nicaragua. Free importation of all construction material is granted, with exemption of local taxation.

HAROLD J. ROSSI, of the City of Mexico, Mexico, is about to let contracts for the equipment of an electric power transmission plant to be located on a hacienda situated near the town of San Martin, Texmelucan, State of Puebla. It is proposed to utilize the power derived from a large waterfall to generate 500 horsepower of electric energy, which is to be transmitted 10 miles to the before-mentioned town, where the power is to be used to operate cotton mills and other manufacturing plants. Later on a greater amount of power will be generated for transmission to Tlaxcala and the haciendas between San Martin and Puebla.

MANUEL SIQUEROS, a capitalist of Juare, Mexico, and MANUEL GAMEROS, a mining engineer of Chihuahua, have purchased the great Passasiachic Falls, situated near Ocampo, in the State of Chihuahua, and will construct a large hydraulic plant for the purpose of generating electricity to furnish power for an extensive railway system and for a number of mines and mills in that section. The waterfall which it is proposed to utilize has a sheer drop of 1,800 feet over a precipice. It is intended to build an electric railway for handling ore, etc., between the town of Minica, at the terminus of the Chihuahua and Pacific Railway, and the mining camps of Altos, Ocampo, Pinos, and Concheno.

The Government of Uruguay requests tenders for the construction of the following sanitary works for the city of Montevideo: A rock tunnel 1,278 meters in length, 3.65 meters in height, and 3 meters in width; main collector, 1,557 meters plus 1,283.30 meters long; a secondary collector 2,016 meters in length, and the auxiliary collectors, effluents, and inspection chambers, etc. Plans and specifications may be obtained at the consulate of Uruguay, Edinburgh Mansions, Howick place, London, S. W. Bids will be received up to December 15.

The Commissioners of the drainage works of the Province of Buenos Ayres have invited tenders for the construction of the necessary works in connection with some 600 miles of main drainage canals, branch trenches, and necessary works in certain repairs subject to inundation. Further information can be had by addressing the Secretary, Argentine Legation, No. 16 Kensington Palace Gardens, London, W. No date for the placing of the contract is yet announced.

The "Diario Oficial of Chile" publishes a Presidential Decree inviting persons to submit designs for ten postal and six telegraphic stamps for the use of the Chilean Government. A prize of 300 pesos will be awarded for each design accepted, which will thereupon become the absolute property of the Chilean Government. The examination of the designs submitted will take place on the 15th of November next in the offices of the Subsecretary of the Ministry of the Interior at Santiago, Chile.

Tenders were recently submitted to the Chilean Government for the construction of a submarine cable between Talcahuano and Punta Arenas. As the committee appointed to consider the offers did not recommend any of them for acceptance, the Government has determined to get fresh soundings made with the object of issuing another call for tenders.

Tenders are invited by the municipal authorities of Callao, Peru, for the supply of 2,400 tons of straight cast-iron pipes, varying from 2½ inches to 21 inches in diameter, and also for a quantity of special castings, tees, crosses, valves, hydrants, etc. Specifications can be obtained from Graham, Rowe & Company, Mersey Chambers, Liverpool, England. A fee of £5 is insisted upon, which is to be returned on receipt of a bona fide bid.

According to a report of the French Chargé d'Affaires at Asuncion, there is, owing to the climate, a good market for cement and earthenware tiles in Paraguay, the employment of board or parquet floors being in many cases out of the question. This report likewise mentions some of the principal importers of these articles at Asuncion.

The Brazilian Government has extended for three months the period for which tenders can be received for improvement works at the port of Pernambuco.

The South American Journal of August 23, 1902, reports that the Chilean Government is about to establish a complete meteorological station at Santiago.

The Santiago de Cuba municipal authorities are to install a system of electric lighting in that city. Bids are now being invited.

San Luis Potosi, Mexico, is to have a complete system of waterworks, and a dam holding 400,000 cubic meters of water will be constructed at a cost of some $34,000 gold.

The San Rafael Paper Company, Mexico, is to considerably extend its plant. The Pelton Water Wheel Company has secured a contract for a 600-horsepower water wheel and a mile of steel-riveted pipe varying from 28 inches to 32 inches in diameter.

The proprietors of the Celaya Alcohol Distillery, Mexico, according to advices from the southern republic, are about to construct a plant in the City of Mexico.

BOOK NOTES.

Books and pamphlets sent to the Bureau of the American Republics, and containing subject-matter bearing upon the countries of the International Union of American Republics, will be treated under this caption in the Monthly Bulletin.

Dr. GERARDO JIMÉNEZ and Mr. ENRIQUE JIMENEZ, both of San José, Costa Rica, the first a noted surgeon and the second a distinguished and expert agriculturist of the Costa Rican Republic, have written a valuable book of some 250 octavo pages, entitled "Higiene de las Habitaciones y del Agua en Costa Rica" (Hygiene of the Dwellings and Water of Costa Rica). The book is profusely illustrated with appropriate drawings and cuts explanatory of the subject-matter, and is divided into five parts or subdivisions. The first of these subdivisions treats in a masterful manner of the elements necessary, from a hygienic standpoint, to make the sanitary condition of dwellings what it should be. Into this great and important subject to every resident of the Republic enter the questions of soil, water, humidity of the atmosphere, drainage, capillary attraction, construction materials, size, form, and arrangement of buildings constructed for and used as dwellings, and their location. The second part is devoted to a discussion of the atmospheric conditions with respect to health, quantity of fresh air necessary for the proper maintenance of the health of the individual, the air space that should be provided for in dwellings, and the ventilation of all habitations in a scientific and practical manner. The third part treats of sanitary appliances, removal of waste products, such as ashes, rubbish, etc., and the proper utilization of the same for fertilizing purposes. The fourth section or division contains a learned discussion of the water supply, the quantity necessary per capita, the storing of potable water in deposits, and its conduction, distribution, and chemical analysis, etc. The fifth part treats of the danger existing from the propagation of certain diseases by means of contaminated water and contains valuable suggestions as to how the water supply may be kept pure and wholesome on all occasions. Malarial fever, consumption, typhus, diphtheria, intestinal parasites, etc., transmitted by means of foul and unwholesome water are discussed at considerable length, and the way in which these terrible and destructive diseases may be avoided is ably set forth.

The Department of Fomento (Public Works) of the Republic of Peru has published an interesting pamphlet, entitled "A Bulletin of the Mining Engineers of Peru." The principal subject discussed in the 50 pages composing this pamphlet is the decree authorizing the organization into a society of the mining engineers of the Republic for the purpose of studying in a methodical and scientific manner the mining interests of the country, and with the intention of initiating and furthering plans and methods especially adapted to the development of this rich and growing industry. The by-laws of the association are printed in full, and a number of recommendations of the organization in its collective capacity are inserted, as are also numerous editorials of the Peruvian press upon the subject of mining in Peru. The last few pages of the pamphlet contain some of the instructions given to the various mining commissions that are soon to inspect and report upon the important mineral zones of Yauli, Moquegua, Cerro de Pasco, and other great mining centers of the nation. The pamphlet states that there will soon be published at Lima, under the direction of the Society of Mining Engineers, the following bulletins: "The Petroleum Industry in 1901;" "A Geological and Mineral Bibliography of Peru;" "The Silurian Rocks of Peru and Their Outcrops Containing Gold;" "Coal in Peru;" "The Petroleum and Asphalt of Peru," and "Copper in Peru." These bulletins will be published in Spanish. In addition to the publications mentioned, there will be published within the next few months by the president of the Society of Mining Engineers, at Lima, Peru, preliminary reports relating to the mineral zones of Yauli and Cerro del Pasco, and the Moquegua and Tacna explorations. The president of the society will also discuss in his annual report for 1901 the following subjects: Annual Mining Statistics; Final Reports on the Yauli and Cerro del Pasco Districts, and the Maquegua and Tacna explorations; Reports on iron at Piura, gold at Huanuco, tungsten at Lircay, and nickel at La Mar. This report will also be supplemented by an exhaustive essay upon the collections of rocks, fossils, and minerals forwarded to the society by the various mining commissions appointed for the purpose of making reports on important mining regions, and by numerous mine owners and miners throughout the country.

A pamphlet of 33 pages has just been published by the Department of Fomento (Public Works) at Lima, Peru, entitled "La Crisis del Azúcar" (The Sugar Crisis). This pamphlet contains the report of the Commission appointed by the Government to investigate the difficult and intricate question of the sugar industry in Peru, and to determine and make known the cause of the low price of this commodity in the markets of Europe, and to recommend, at the same time, such measures of relief as it may deem advisable for the Government to initiate regarding the matter. The Commission embodies in its report some useful suggestions to the sugar planters of Peru, the principal ones of which are treated under the following headings:

1. Means for decreasing the cost of production. To this end the Commission recommends the repeal or reduction of the import taxes on machinery and other supplies of prime necessity used and consumed on sugar plantations, as well as the repeal of the internal taxes on sugar products.
2. Means for increasing the yield of the sugar cane.
3. Means for increasing the quantity of sugar obtained in the process of refining, for a prevention of waste, and for a more complete utilization of the by-products.
4. A reduction in the cost of transportation.
5. A reciprocity treaty with the United States and commercial treaties with Japan, Chile, and Bolivia for the purpose of obtaining the admission of Peruvian sugar into these countries on more favorable terms.

The annual compilation of data bearing upon the "Mineral Industry, its Statistics, Technology, and Trade in the United States and Other Countries," issued annually by the "Engineering and Mining Journal," has been received by the Columbus Memorial Library, and forms a valuable acquisition to the branch of knowledge of which it treats. In addition to the world's production in 1901 of the various metals and minerals considered, the following items are covered: Antimony in the United States and Mexico; asphaltum in Cuba, Mexico, Venezuela, and the United States; borax in the United States, the Argentine Republic, and Chile; coal and coke in the United State and Mexico; copper in the United States, the Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Chile, Mexico, Peru; gems and precious stones in the United States and South America; gold and silver in the United States Mexico, Costa Rica, Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela; graphite in the United States and Mexico; lead in the United States and Mexico; manganese in the United States, Brazil, Colombia, Chile, and Cuba; monazite in the United States and Brazil; nickel and cobalt in the United States, Chile, and Mexico; petroleum in the United States, Brazil, Colombia, Peru, and Venezuela; quicksilver in the United States and Mexico; soda and sodium nitrate in the United States, and Chile; sulphur and pyrites in the United States, Chile, and Venezuela; tin in the United States and Bolivia. A general summary of the import duties of the principal countries of the world is made and the mineral statistics of foreign countries, so far as they are available, are included in the volume.

The Columbus Memorial Library is in receipt of an interesting volume, by Dr. PAUL PREUSS, the title of which is "Expedition nach Central und Süd Amerika" (Expedition to Central and South America).

Dr. Preuss was sent out by the German Colonial Economical Committee in 1899 to make a thorough study of the agricultural and storage methods used in the plantations of Central and South America. He visited the most important districts of those countries (Dutch and British Guiana, Trinidad, Grenada, Venezuela, Ecuador, Nicaragua, Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, Cuba, and Jamaica), and collected a vast amount of valuable information. He describes his journey briefly in the first volume, but devotes more space to botanical and agricultural observations. The second part of his work contains a minute description of some tropical food plants as well as the preparation of these products. In the final chapter he institutes a comparison between Camerun, West Africa, with certain South American territories, and it is very interesting to note that, with regard to the sanitary conditions and labor, South America is the superior, whereas Camerun has the better climate. The book is very well gotten up and contains, besides some excellent illustrations, a comprehensive index.

Through the courtesy of Consul-General Seeger, the Columbus Memorial Library has received a copy of the first number of the "Brazilian Mining Review," published at Ouro Preto, Minas Geraes, under the direction of Dr. Alcides Medrado. Dr. Medrado is a leading authority on mineralogy in South America, having been appointed mining commissioner for Brazil at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo. This review is published in English, and its object, as stated in the programme, is to make known the causes of the decadence of mining in Brazil, to give a vigorous impulse to the industry, and deal with every subject of general interest to the mining and metallurgical professions. The following are some of the very interesting and instructive articles contained in this number: "The Mineral Wealth of the State of Minas Geraes, Brazil;" "Diamonds in Brazil;" "Brazilian Manganese;" "The Monazite Sands of Bahia;" "Report on the Manganese of Corumba, State of Matto Grosso, Brazil;" "The Diamond Deposits of Salobro, Brazil;" "The Manganese Deposits of Gandarella, Minas Geraes;" "Some Gold Mines in the State of Minas Geraes and The Diamond Fields of Bahia, Brazil."

A special consular report issued by the Bureau of Foreign Commerce of the United States Department of State deals with "Silver and Plated Ware in Foreign Countries," and a section is devoted to the importations of this class of goods by the countries of Latin America with reference to United States dealers. The data bearing on the subject is arranged from reports forwarded to the Department by the various consular officers at the ports treated of, and forms a valuable guide to persons interested in this branch of trade. The silverware trade of Mexico is said to be very large, and the greater part imported is received from the United States. Germany is said to be the most active competitor in this line. The Central American countries import relatively small quantities of silver and plated ware, while the Argentine Republic, Chile, and Brazil form the leading South American markets.

"The Dairy Industry and Dairy Markets in Porto Rico" is the subject of a special report issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, being a reprint from the Eighteenth Annual Report of the Bureau of Animal Industry, 1901. In a prefatory statement Mr. HENRY E. ALVORD, Chief of the Dairy Division, says that although most of the report is based upon observations of the conditions prevailing in Porto Rico, it may be applied equally to other Spanish-American tropical countries where customs of trade and habits of the people are similar to those of Porto Rico. It is for this reason that in some cases much detail is furnished in regard to matters of apparently small importance so far as the country under consideration alone is concerned.

A pamphlet of 33 pages, entitled "Escuela Nacional de Agricultura" (National School of Agriculture), has recently been issued from "La Industria" Printing House at Lima, Peru. The front page of the publication is embellished by an excellent engraving of the President of the Republic. The book proper treats of matters relating to the National Agricultural College at Lima, and contains the decree establishing the school, the by-laws adopted for the government of the institution, and a list of the officers, faculty, and students of the school.

ADDITIONS TO THE COLUMBUS MEMORIAL LIBRARY DURING OCTOBER, 1902.

[The symbol = indicates a gift.]

=Argentine Rural Society: Exportation of meat from the Argentine Republic. Buenos Aires, 1889. 52 pp. 8°.

=Baires, Carlos: La propiedad literaría y artística. Buenos Aires, 1897. 318 pp. 8°.

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=López, José F.: Educación municipal y organización de comunas. Buenos Aires, 1882. 188, (4) pp. 8°.

=López-Penha, Abraham: Reflorescencias. Barranquilla, 1898. 83, (2) pp. 16°.

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=Rabot, Charles: Le conflit chilo-argentin et les phénomènes de capture dans la Cordillère des Andes. Paris, [1901]. pp. 261–278. Map.

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=Varela, Luis V.: Constituciones vigentes en Inglaterra, E. U., etc. Buenos Aires, 1882. 502 pp. 8°.

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Índice de marcas de hacienda de Buenos Aires. (Magdalena.) Buenos Aires, 1876. n. p. 4°.

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——— Memoria de la Dirección de Inmigración. Buenos Aires, 1900. 167 pp. 8°.
——— Memoria del Ministerio. Jan. 1899–Oct. 1900. Buenos Aires, 1900. 670 pp. 8°.
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——— Memoria del Ministerio 1898–99. Buenos Aires, 1899. 208 pp. 8°.
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Reglamentación sobre servicio militar. Buenos Aires, 1902. 31, (2) pp. 16°.
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Report of the Military Governor of Cuba on Civil Affairs. v. 1. pts. 1–4. 4 v. 8°. Washington, 1901.

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Construcción del puerto de Montevideo. Montevideo, 1902. 7 pls. 4°.

PERMANENT LIBRARY FILES.

Persons interested in the commercial and general news of foreign countries will find the following among the official and periodical publications on the permanent files in the Library of the International Bureau of the American Republics:

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Argentinisches Wochenblatt. Buenos Ayres. Weekly.
Boletín de la Cámara Mercantil. Barracas al Sud. Weekly.
Boletín de la Unión Industrial Argentina. Buenos Ayres. Monthly.
Boletín del Instituto Geográfico Argentino. Buenos Ayres.
Boletín Demográfico Argentino. Buenos Ayres. Monthly.
Boletín Oficial de la República Argentina. Buenos Ayres. Daily.
Bollettino Mensile della Camera Italiana di Commercio ed Arti in Buenos Aires. Buenos Ayres. Monthly.
Buenos Aires Handels-Zeitung. Buenos Ayres. Weekly.
La Industria Molinera. Buenos Ayres. Semimonthly.
Monthly Bulletin of Municipal Statistics of the City of Buenos Ayres. Buenos Ayres. Monthly.
La Nación. Buenos Ayres. Daily.
La Plata Post. Buenos Ayres. Weekly.
La Prensa. Buenos Ayres. Daily.
Le Commerce Extérieur Argentin. Buenos Ayres.
Review of the River Plate. Buenos Ayres. Weekly.
Revista Mensual de la Cámara Mercantil. Barracas al Sud. Monthly.
Revista Nacional. Buenos Ayres. Monthly.

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Rio News. Rio de Janeiro. Weekly.

CANADA.

Canadian Manufacturer and Industrial World. Toronto. Semimonthly.

CHILE.

Boletín de la Sociedad Nacional de Agricultura. Santiago. Weekly.
Boletín de la Sociedad Nacional de Minería. Santiago. Monthly.
Chilian Times. Valparaiso. Semiweekly.
Diario Oficial de la República de Chile. Santiago. Daily.
El Mercurio. Valparaiso. Daily.
Revista Comercial é Industrial de Minas. Santiago. Monthly.
Verhandlungen des deutschen Wissenschaftlichen Vereins. Santiago.

COLOMBIA.

Diario Oficial. Bogotá. Daily.
La Estrella de Panamá. Panamá. Weekly.
Revista de la Instrucción Pública de Colombia. Bogotá. Monthly.
Star and Herald. Panama. Weekly.

COSTA RICA.

Boletín Judicial. San José. Daily.
Boletín de la Biblioteca Nacional. San José.
La Gaceta. (Oficial.) San José. Daily.

CUBA.

La Gaceta Económica. Habana. (Issued three times a month.)
Grito de Baire. Habana. Monthly.
La Escuela Cubana. Habana. Weekly.
Revista del Foro Habana. Quarterly.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

El Mensajero. Santo Domingo. Three times a month.
Gaceta Oficial. Santo Domingo. Weekly.

ECUADOR.

Anales de la Universidad Central del Ecuador. Quito. Monthly.
Gaceta Municipal. Guayaquil. Weekly.
Registro Oficial de la República del Ecuador. Quito. Daily.
Revista Comercial. Guayaquil. Monthly.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Accounts relating to trade and navigation of the United Kingdom. London. Monthly.
Accounts relating to trade and commerce of certain foreign countries and British possessions. London. Monthly.
Board of Trade Journal. London. Weekly.
British Trade Journal. London. Monthly.
Commercial Intelligence. London. Weekly.
Diplomatic and Consular Reports. London.
Feilden's Magazine. London. Monthly.
Geographical Journal. London. Monthly.
Journal of the Board of Agriculture. London. Quarterly.
Man: A monthly record of anthropological science. London. Monthly.
Mining (The) Journal, Railway and Commercial Gazette. London. Weekly.
South American Journal. London. Weekly.
Times (The). London. Daily.

FRANCE.

Bulletin de la Chambre de Commerce de Paris. Paris. Weekly.
Bulletin de la Société de Géographie Commerciale de Paris. Paris. Irregular.
Courrier des Bibliothèques. Paris. Monthly.
La Géographie. Bulletin de la Société de Géographie. Paris. Semimonthly.
Le Nouveau Monde. Paris. Weekly.
Moniteur Officiel du Commerce. Paris. Weekly.
Revue du Commerce Extérieur. Paris. Semimonthly.

GERMANY.

Der Tropenpflanzer. Berlin. Monthly.
Deutsche Kolonialzeitung. Berlin. Weekly.
Handels-Kammer zu Hannover. Hannover.
Petermann's Mitteilungen. Gotha. Monthly.
Südamerikanische Rundschau. Berlin. Monthly.

GUATEMALA.

Diario de Centro-América. Guatemala. Daily.
El Guatemalteco. Guatemala. Daily.
La República. Guatemala. Daily.

HAITI.

Bulletin Officiel de l'Agriculture et de l'Industrie. Port au Prince. Monthly.

HONDURAS.

Boletín Legislativo. Tegucigalpa. Daily.
El Pabellón de Honduras. Tegucigalpa. Weekly.
Gaceta Judicial. Tegucigalpa. Semiweekly.
La Gaceta. Tegucigalpa. Daily.

ITALY.

Bollettino del Ministro degli Affari Esteri. Roma. Irregular.

MEXICO.

Boletín de Agricultura, Minería é Industrias. México. Monthly.
Boletín de Estadística. Mérida. Semimonthly.
Boletín del Instituto Científico y Literario. Toluca. Monthly.
Boletín Postal de la Administración General de Correos de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos. México. Monthly.
Boletín Telegráfico. México. Daily.
Diario Oficial. México. Daily.
El Agricultor Mexicano. Ciudad Juárez. Monthly.
El Economista Mexicano. México. Weekly.
El Estado de Colima. Colima. Weekly.
El Hacendado Mexicano. México. Monthly.
Mexican Herald. México. Daily.
Mexican Journal of Commerce. México City. Monthly.
El Progreso de México. México. Weekly.
El Republicano. Aguascalientes. Weekly.
La Gaceta Comercial. México. Daily.
Resumen de la Importación y de la Exportación. México. Monthly.
Revista Científica y Boletín Meteorológico del Estado de México. Toluca. Monthly.
Semana Mercantil. México. Weekly.

NICARAGUA.

Diario Oficial. Managua. Daily. (Not received regularly.)
El Comercio. Managua. Daily.

PARAGUAY.

Diario Oficial. Asunción. Daily.
Paraguay Monthly Review. Asunción.
Revista del Instituto Paraguayo. Asunción. Monthly.
Revista Mensual. Asunción. Monthly.

PERU.

Auxiliar del Comercio. Callao. Biweekly.
Boletín de la Sociedad Geográfica de Lima. Lima. Monthly.
Boletín de Minas. Lima. Monthly.
El Comercio. Cuzco. Biweekly.
El Comercio. Lima. Daily.
El Economista. Lima. Weekly.
El Peruano. Lima. Daily.
Padrón General de Minas. Lima.
Revista de Ciencias. Lima. Monthly.

PORTO RICO.

Boletín Mercantil de Puerto Rico. San Juan. Daily.
La Correspondencia. San Juan. Daily.

SALVADOR.

Boletín de Agricultura. San Salvador. Semimonthly.
Diario del Salvador. San Salvador. Daily.
Diario Oficial. San Salvador. Daily.
Revista de Derecho y Jurisprudencia. San Salvador. Monthly.

UNITED STATES.

American Fertilizer. Philadelphia. Monthly.
American Historical Review. New York, N. Y. Quarterly.
American Review of Reviews. New York. Monthly.
Anglo-American Magazine. New York. Monthly.
Board of Trade Journal. Providence, R. I. Monthly.
Board of Trade Journal. Wilmington, Del. Monthly.
Boletín Comercial. St. Louis. Semimonthly.
Bulletin of Books added to the Public Library of the City of Boston. Boston. Monthly.
Bulletin of the American Geographical Society. New York.
Bulletin of the Geographical Society of Philadelphia. Philadelphia. Monthly.
Bulletin of the New York Public Library. Monthly.
Century Magazine. New York. Monthly.
Country Life in America. New York. Monthly.
Current History. Boston. Monthly.
Economista Internacional. New York. Monthly.
Engineering Magazine. New York, N. Y. Monthly.
Engineering and Mining Journal. New York. Weekly.
Engineering News and American Railroad Journal. New York. Weekly.
Export Implement Age. Philadelphia. Monthly.
Field Columbian Museum Publications. Chicago.
Foreign Buyer. New York. Monthly.
Forum (The). New York. Quarterly.
Illustrated Industrial World. Dallas, New York, and City of Mexico. Monthly.
India Rubber World. New York. Monthly.
Journal of Geography. Lancaster, Pa. Monthly.
Library Journal. New York. Monthly.
Literary Digest. New York. Weekly.
Los Angeles Mining Review. Los Angeles, Cal. Weekly.
Maritime World. San Francisco, Cal. Monthly.
Merchants' Journal. Topeka, Kans. Weekly.
Miner and Manufacturer. El Paso, Tex. Monthly.
Modern Machinery. Chicago. Monthly.
Modern Mexico. St. Louis. Monthly.
Nation (The). New York. Weekly.
National Geographic Magazine. New York. Monthly.
New-Yorker Handels-Zeitung. New York. Weekly.
Novedades (Las). New York. Weekly.
Pacific States Investor. San Francisco, Cal. Monthly.
Scientific American. New York. Weekly.
Scientific American. Export Edition. New York. Monthly.
Sister Republics. Denver, Colo. Monthly.
Tropical Truth. Chicago, Ill. Monthly.
United States Consular Reports. Washington. Daily and monthly.
The World To-day. Chicago, Ill. Monthly.
World's Work. New York. Monthly.

URUGUAY.

Anales del Departamento de Ganadería y Agricultura. Montevideo. Monthly.
El Siglo. Montevideo. Daily.
La Nación. Montevideo. Daily.
Revista de la Unión Industrial Uruguaya. Montevideo. Semimonthly.

VENEZUELA.

El Tiempo. Caracas. Daily.
Gaceta Oficial. Caracas. Daily.
Venezuelan Herald. Caracas. (Not received regularly.)

BOLETÍN MENSUAL

DE LA

OFICINA INTERNACIONAL DE LAS REPÚBLICAS AMERICANAS,

Unión Internacional de Repúblicas Americanas.

VOL. XIII. NOVIEMBRE, 1902. No. 5.

DISCURSO DEL SEÑOR PRESIDENTE DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA EN EL BANQUETE CON QUE SE CELEBRÓ EN NEW YORK LA DEDICACIÓN DEL NUEVO EDIFICIO DE LA CÁMARA DE COMERCIO EL 11 DE NOVIEMBRE DE 1902.

No es mi deseo, Señores, dirigiros un simple cumplimiento al expresar que en ningún otro lugar de nuestro país podría haberse reunido un conjunto de personas tan altamente característico, como el que tengo en mi presencia, de las cualidades y atributos típicos que nos han dado, á nosotros los hombres de los Estados Unidos, la posición dominante que ocupamos en el mundo industrial. No hay necesidad de que yo explique á una reunión de esta clase la necesidad de combinar en estrecho lazo la eficiencia y la honradez. Como ciudadano de New York, y como americano, tengo orgullo en sentir que el nombre solo de esta institución lleva consigo la mejor garantía de aquellos dos elementos. El ejemplo de vuestra práctica constante vale más ciertamente que toda predicación en aquel sentido. New York es una ciudad de nacional importancia, porque la posición que ella guarda en el conjunto de la nación se puede decir que es única. Su Cámara de Comercio tiene que ser, por lo tanto, un elemento de gran peso en el bienestar comercial é industrial de la totalidad de nuestro pueblo. New York es el gran puerto de ingreso en nuestra tierra, y aquel á que converge en su mayor parte el comercio exterior del país, y lo que pueda afectarlo en bien ó en mal abandona, por lo tanto, desde el primer momento, el carácter puramente local ó municipal, para volverse asunto nacional. Á este hecho tiene que atender el Gobierno en todo lo que haga sobre materias que afecten las relaciones comerciales y rentísticas de New York, y con él también ha de contarse para apreciar debidamente la importancia del papel que desempeña en todas estas cosas la Cámara de Comercio de New York.

La existencia de esta institución simboliza los triunfos de la paz, así en el exterior del país, como dentro de él. Hemos pasado aquel momento en el período de nuestro desenvolvimiento nacional, en que la depreciación de otros pueblos podía estimarse como un tributo al nuestro. El crecimiento y la prosperidad de los otros pueblos se miran por nosotros con sincera y amistosa buena volundad, sin odios y sin celos de ninguna clase. Me parece poder decir con perfecta seguridad, que por nuestra actitud con respecto á Cuba y á China se ha patentizado nuestro deseo de que las Potencias débiles manejen sus cosas por sí mismas, con absoluta independencia, en la seguridad de que en tanto que demuestren su disposición de tratar equitativa y honradamente con el resto del mundo, se hará por nuestra parte cuanto esté á nuestro alcance para auxiliarlas. Con las grandes Potencias del mundo no queremos más rivalidad que la que resulte honrosa para ellas y para nosotros. No les deseamos más que bien. Abrigamos la creencia de que todo en el espíritu moderno tiende cada vez con más fuerza, no á encender la guerra, sino á mantener y asegurar la paz: no á fomentar hostilidad, y hacer de ella el elemento dominante de la situación internacional, sino, por el contrario, cultivar el sentimiento amistoso y arraigarlo con gran firmeza. Es grato para nosotros, en verdad, hallarnos en buenas relaciones con todos los otros pueblos de la tierra, y no se escasearán por nuestra parte los esfuerzos para que esta situación se perpetue. Y recordad, Señores, que nuestra eficacia, como factor enérgico en la conservación de la paz, dependerá con mucho de la demostración que hagamos, de que nuestra actitud no es debida á debilidad, ó impotencia para defendernos, sino á genuina repugnancia de hacer daño, y á sincerísimo deseo de mantenernos en relaciones de respetuosa amistad con nuestros vecinos. La voz del débil, ó del que tiene que suplicar rendido, cuenta por poco cuando clama por paz; pero la voz del hombre justo, cuando está bien armado, es siempre poderosa. Es de necesidad para nosotros mantenernos preparados, sobre todo en lo que respecta á nuestra marina de guerra, no porque amemos la guerra ni deseemos tenerla, sino porque nos conviene permanecer colocados entre aquellos cuya solicitud en favor de la paz tiene que ser atendida con respetuosa consideración.

Si preservar la paz con las demás naciones del globo es importante para nosotros, lo es todavía más, si cabe, preservarla en el interior del país. Vosotros, miembros de la Cámara de Comercio, á cuyos esfuerzos se debe en tanto grado el bienestar de nuestras industrias, podéis, y estoy seguro que querréis, ejercer influencia para asegurar el establecimiento de la paz industrial, cosa que en la sociedad no podrá nunca obtenerse sino cuando en las relaciones entre el trabajador y el que lo emplea, cese de dominar de cada parte la insistencia en sus propios derechos, y se la sustituya por la consideración debida al derecho ajeno, y al legítimo interés de aquel tercero que se llama el público. No es cosa fácil en verdad escogitar un método, por el cual bien sea con el auxilio de los legisladores, ó bien sin él, pueda llevarse á cabo este propósito, reduciéndose al mínimum en el mundo industrial el choque de los intereses encontrados, que es tan productivo en el día de irritación y sufrimientos individuales y que en momentos dados puede causar serios desastres á gran porción del cuerpo político. Nunca puede estimarse demasiado la importancia de este problema, y á tratar de resolverlo cual corresponde deberán encaminarse los esfuerzos de todos los hombres, en especial si pertenecen á la clase de aquellos á quienes me dirijo en estos momentos. No debe haber una indebida sumisión á lo que es injusto; pero es preciso que prevalezca en todo tiempo, no sólo el deseo de hacer justicia, sino una disposición favorable á esforzarse en entender el punto de vista de aquel otro, con quien, para bien, ó para mal, la fortuna propia está ligada indisolublemente.

No hay medio de inventar una panacea universal con que puedan curarse estos padecimientos del mundo industrial. El problema es grave; pero debemos tener confianza en que es capaz de resolverse, si al estudiarlo recordamos algunas de nuestras antiguas virtudes, y nos esforzamos en hacerlo más simple, descartando aquellos de sus elementos tan bien conocidos como poco deseables, que han hecho pasar al género humano, en el transcurso de los siglos por tanta degradación y sufrimiento. La arrogancia, la suspicacia, la envidia brutal al que disfruta de comodidades, la indiferencia no menos brutal del que vive bien respecto de los que sufren privaciones, la fría crueldad del que se niega á considerar en algo los derechos de los demás, la negativa no menos insensata de los que rehusan considerar los límites de la acción benéfica, el bajo llamamiento al espíritu de egoísta lucro, bien sea bajo la forma de un despojo al favorecido por la fortuna, bien sea bajo la de opresión al desvalido—son cosas todas que una nación como la nuestra debe echar á un lado resueltamente, si es que quiere permanecer en el puesto que ocupa, en primera línea, entre los pueblos del mundo.

Es claro, por otra parte, que el bien ha de venir, aún de dentro de los mismos males que se sienten ahora, si nos ponemos frente á ellos, armados con nuestras antiguas virtudes—si los contemplamos sin temor en el pecho, sin calor en la cabeza, con benignidad en el corazón—si sin dar señales de una debilidad que sólo justifica el deseo de hacer mal, demostramos con la palabra y con los hechos, que en un Gobierno como el nuestro cada uno de nosotros es y debe ser realmente el guardador de su hermano.

En un momento histórico, tal como el presente, en que el carácter de nuestra vida social é industrial, se vuelve cada vez más complexo, haciendo necesaria la intrusión del Estado en esferas de actividad con las que antes nada tenía que hacer—y en que se manifiesta igualmente, con mayor fuerza cada día, la tendencia á que se haga en favor del Gobierno el traspaso ilegítimo y poco prudente de un trabajo que sólo debe hacerse por los particulares, individualmente, ó asociados unos con otros—es placentero dirigirse á un cuerpo, cuyos miembros están en tanto grado poseídos por el espíritu tradicional americano de confianza en sus propias fuerzas, que mirarían con desdén toda solicitud de que el Gobierno, ya sea el de su Estado, ya el de la nación, les concediese favor alguno—que sólo aspiran á que no haya trabas en el campo en que su acción deberá ejercitarse—que ponen su confianza para alcanzar el éxito á que aspiran, no en el auxilio que les venga ó pueda venir de fuera, sino en su propia habilidad y energía.

El primer requisito de todo buen ciudadano en nuestra República consiste en que pueda y quiera tomar parte activa en el trabajo de todos—en que no sea en la nave un simple pasajero—en que tome sobre sí la porción que le cabe en la tarea á que cada generación, entre nosotros tiene precisamente que dar cima. Más todavía, al emprender el trabajo que le corresponde y llevarlo á cabo, es su deber demostrar no sólo su perfecta aptitud para valerse á sí mismo, sino también el propio y debido respeto á los derechos de los demás.

No es ociosa jactancia proclamar que la Cámara de Comercio simboliza en grado eminente las grandes cualidades que aseguran al mercader y al hombre de negocios el éxito en lo que emprenden, éxito asegurado con honradez, glorioso para el que lo obtiene, y beneficioso para la comunidad. Hay muchas y muy diferentes clases de éxito. Hay el éxito que trae consigo laceración en el espíritu; hay el éxito que no se alcanza sino merced á la avidez del lobo y la astucia de la zorra; hay el éxito en cuya presencia el hombre honrado se siente inquieto ó indignado. Pero hay también otro éxito, que es el que viene como premio del talento, de la sagacidad, de la resolución del espíritu, de la destreza, combinado todo ello con inflexible rectitud de conducta en lo privado y en lo público. El éxito de las primeras clases puede en un sentido, en verdad un sentido pobre, beneficiar al individuo; pero es siempre, y con razón, un verdadero mal para la sociedad. Pero el que corresponde á la última clase trae consigo, en adición al provecho del que lo obtiene, un beneficio positivo para la comunidad. La Cámara de Comercio se ha encontrado en todo tiempo, al través de su larga historia, al lado de este último éxito, el mejor y más grande de todos ellos. Es por lo tanto propio que yo me presente en ella, como Primer Magistrado de la nación, para darle la bienvenida á su nueva casa; porque, en verdad, Señores, vosotros pertenecéis á toda la nación, y no meramente á esta ciudad ó al Estado de que es ella la metrópoli comercial; porque estáis á grande altura y representáis un papel muy elevado entre los factores de la prosperidad maravillosa que actualmente se disfruta en el país. La continuación de este estado de cosas depende en gran parte de vuestro juicio y buen sentido, de la manera en que combinéis la energía en la acción con el espíritu conservador que os aleja de los desbordes de la especulación y el agiotaje. Éstos nacen á menudo de la misma situación de prosperidad, pero están inevitablemente destinados á ponerle término.

Sois hombres de gran fuerza en el mundo de los hechos americanos. Sois hombres cuyos nombres están muy altos en la estimación de nuestro pueblo. De vosotros se habla como se hablaba en otros tiempos, muy alejados del presente, cuando se decía que en las ciudades fenicias los comerciantes eran príncipes. Grande es vuestro poder, y grande es por lo tanto vuestra responsabilidad. Bien y fielmente habéis hecho frente á esta última en todo el pasado. Á lo que hagáis en lo futuro hay por tanto que mirar con la mayor confianza. Así es que yo, esta noche, con la mayor seguridad, y en nombre de la nación, os ofrezco el mejor deseo de que la utilidad de vuestros trabajos, y el honor que de ellos resulte con justicia para vosotros, continúen aumentándose constantemente.

CONGRESO ADUANERO.

Por determinación del Consejo Directivo de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas, tomada en cumplimiento de la obligación que le impuso el párrafo segundo de la primera resolución adoptada por la segunda Conferencia Pan-Americana de México el 22 de enero del corriente año de 1902, relativamente á la celebración de un Congreso Aduanero, se ha fijado el día 15 de enero de 1903 para que tenga lugar en la ciudad de Nueva York, en el local que al efecto se escogerá, la primera reunión de aquella importante Asamblea.

El texto íntegro de la resolución de la Conferencia respecto á este Congreso se publicó en el número del BOLETÍN correspondiente al mes de abril de este año, páginas 986 de su sección en castellano, y 871 y 1075 de sus secciones en inglés y portugués respectivamente. Allí se verán explicados en detalle, cual corresponde, los objetos y propósitos de la reunión, y la naturaleza y extensión del trabajo á que habrá de dar cima.

El programa que en general se ha formulado para llevar á cabo esta obra es el siguiente.

El Honorable Señor Secretario de Hacienda abrirá las sesiones, pronunciando el discurso de inauguración.

Después de las formalidades acostumbradas en estos casos para formar la Mesa y organizar la parte relativa al servicio de oficina, se nombrarán las Comisiones que el Congreso estime oportunas, y se procederá al estudio de los asuntos en el modo y forma que corresponda.

Á la fecha en que esto se escribe han significado su intención de estar representadas en este Congreso las naciones siguientes: Bolivia, Ecuador, los Estados Unidos de América, Guatemala, Honduras, México, el Salvador, y Venezuela.

El Gobierno de los Estados Unidos de América ha nombrado por sus Delegados á los Señores Don O. L. SPAULDING, Subsecretario de Hacienda; Don ISRAEL FISCHER, Aforador General de los Estados Unidos; Don GEORGE W. WHITEHEAD, Tasador de mercaderías en New York; Don E. T. CHAMBERLAIN, Comisionado de Navegación; y Don JOSEPH J. CONCH, Subadministrador especial de la Aduana de New York.

Los Delegados nombrados por las demás naciones son hasta ahora los siguientes:

Por Ecuador, el Señor Don LUIS FELIPE CARBO.

Por Guatemala, el Señor Don ANTONIO LAZO ARRIAGA.

Por Honduras, el Señor Don NICANOR BOLET PERAZA.

Por México, los Señores Don PEDRO M. DEL PASO y Don JAVIER ARRANGOIZ.

Por El Salvador, el Señor Don ERNESTO SCHERNIKOW.

Por Venezuela, el Señor Don AUGUSTO PULIDO.

El siguiente proyecto de organización de las Comisiones, del que se remitió copia á los diferentes Gobiernos, y que, si merece ser aprobado, servirá de base á los trabajos, fué preparado por el Honorable Señor CHAMBERLAIN, Delegado de los Estados Unidos de América.

ORGANIZACIÓN DE LAS COMISIONES.

1. Se propone que el trabajo del Congreso se distribuya en cuatro divisiones; á saber:

División I.—Buques.

División II.—Mercaderías.

División III.—Nomenclatura.

División IV.—Congresos futuros y organización permanente.

2. Se propone que cada División esté á cargo de una Comisión que se nombrará el primer día de reunido el Congreso. Se suplica, pues, á cada República, que indique al Consejo Directivo de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas, antes de que se reúna el Congreso, quien deberá representarla en las Comisiones.

3. Se recomienda á la representación de cada República en una Comisión, que esté preparada para suministrar á esta copias de las leyes, y reglamentos de aduana de su propio país y también de los modelos ó

formularios de los documentos que estén en uso. Es de desearse que los representantes de cada República en una Comisión preparen, con anticipación á la reunión del Congreso, una exposición de las prácticas vigentes en su país, en lo tocante á los asuntos asignados á la Comisión.

4. Las proposiciones que presenten los Delegados serán remitidas sin discusión á informe de la Comisión respectiva, á menos que el Congreso ordene lo contrario.

5. Las Comisiones tendrán á su cargo el estudio preliminar de las siguientes materias:

DIVISIÓN I.—BUQUES.

(*a*) Lo requerido en el manifiesto de un buque que llega de un puerto extranjero ó que zarpa para él.

(*b*) Lo requerido después de la llegada de un buque procedente de un puerto extranjero, ó para el despacho de un buque que sale al exterior.

(*c*) Lo requerido, después de haber entrado un buque, respecto á su descarga, y los reglamentos especiales que deban observarse para poder hacer esta descarga durante la noche.

(*d*) Limitación de tiempo para descargar.

(*e*) Las condiciones bajo las cuales puede un buque extranjero seguir de un puerto á otro en cada país, descargar y cargar mercaderías y embarcar ó desembarcar pasajeros.

(*f*) Descripción de los impuestos á que estén sujetos los buques mercantes por autoridad de ley nacional.

(*g*) Método de arquear los buques para saber su porte neto y en bruto.

(*h*) Ventajas y desventajas de escoger respectivamente el porte en bruto ó el neto, como base para cobrar los impuestos.

DIVISIÓN II.—MERCADERÍAS.

(*a*) Las condiciones bajo las cuales las mercaderías de un país extranjero pueden llegar á la jurisdicción del Administrador de la Aduana y los métodos que éste emplea al hacerse cargo de ellas.

(*b*) Lo requerido de los consignatarios de las mercaderías introducidas en la Aduana, en lo tocante á conocimientos, facturas y demás formas de declaración en uso para la importación ó el tránsito.

(*c*) Los procedimientos subsiguientes á la declaración, en cuanto á aforo, clasificación y liquidación final de los derechos.

(*d*) Retiro de las mercaderías y modo de disponer de las declaradas para ser almacenadas, incluyendo la aplicación práctica del sistema general de depósito y almacenaje.

(*e*) Procedimiento para disponer de mercaderías no reclamadas ó abandonadas.

(*f*) Métodos para llevar la cuenta de la totalidad de las mercaderías importadas, bien en fardos ó paquetes, ó á granel.

(*g*) Las condiciones y disposiciones relativas á la devolución de los derechos pagados al exportarse la mercadería, bien sea que esta se halle en el estado mismo en que fué importada, bien sea para ser usada como material en manufacturas subsiguientes.

DIVISIÓN III.—NOMENCLATURA.

(*a*) La base de una nomenclatura común que haya de ser adoptada en los documentos oficiales, á saber: manifiestos, facturas, etc., requeridos en el comercio entre las Repúblicas Americanas.

(*b*) Ventajas ó desventajas de la adopción común en esa nomenclatura del sistema métrico de pesos y medidas.

(*c*) Ventajas ó desventajas de la adopción común de los equivalentes ingleses de los términos comerciales generales, excepto los que están comprendidos en la nomenclatura del sistema métrico.

(*d*) Medios adecuados que puedan recomendarse para establecer una nomenclatura común.

DIVISIÓN IV.—CONGRESOS FUTUROS Y ORGANIZACIÓN PERMANENTE.

1°. Organización de una Comisión aduanera permanente.

2°. Conveniencia de fijar períodos definitivos para la reunión de los futuros Congresos aduaneros.

COMISIÓN PARA EL ESTUDIO DE LA PRODUCCIÓN, DISTRIBUCIÓN Y CONSUMO DEL CAFÉ.

La importante Comisión á que se refiere este artículo, y de que el Boletín, en su número anterior, se ocupó con la extensión y preferencia debidas, terminó sus sesiones el 31 del pasado octubre, adoptando por unanimidad de votos una resolución por la cual se ruega al Gobierno del Brasil que tenga á bien convocar, tan pronto como sea posible, una segunda reunión del mismo género, señalando para ello la fecha y el lugar que sean de su agrado. Á ella deberán concurrir como delegados de los diferentes Gobiernos personajes entendidos en el ramo del café, con autorización para concluir los tratados á que den lugar las recomendaciones hechas por la Comisión, ó que de aquí para entonces resulten conducentes á la mejor y más efectiva protección de esta industria.

Se suplica igualmente al Gobierno del Brasil, por medio de esta resolución, que se sirva iniciar con los de los demás países productores del café las negociaciones que sean del caso para poner en práctica los acuerdos, ya tomados por la Comisión que sean susceptibles de aplicación inmediata.

Ha tenido la Comisión catorce sesiones, celebradas respectivamente en el orden siguiente: La inaugural el 1° de octubre, y las demás el 3, el 6, el 8, el 10, el 16, el 17, el 20, el 22, el 27, el 28, el 29, el 30, y el 31 del mismo mes.

En la sesión del 27, que fué la décima, se dió cuenta con el informe de la Comisión de Distribución, que dice como sigue:

"La Comisión de Distribución se ha impuesto con toda atención de los trabajos presentados por las diferentes delegaciones, y no ha encontrado en ellos, ni le ha sido sometida de otra manera, ninguna proposición concreta sobre la cual tenga que formular dictamen particular. Ha procedido, de consiguiente, á reunir las ideas generales que sobre la materia se han emitido en dichos trabajos, de igual manera que otras que á sus miembros han ocurrido, y las que de otras fuentes ha encontrado, y tiene la honra de someter á la conferencia el resultado de sus modestas labores.

"El asunto de la distribución del café, tomado en todos sus aspectos, sería materia extensa á que pudiera darse un grande desarrollo; pero estando tan íntimamente ligado con varios de los puntos ya estudiados por otras de las Comisiónes que han presentado luminosos trabajos, esta Comisión cree que no será necesario entrar sino en la consideración de algunos de los ramos que el asunto comprende, y al efecto ha dedicado su atención de preferencia á los siguientes.

PROCEDENCIA.

"Las conveniencias de todo negocio, que requieren la más completa ingenuidad en la manera de efectuar las transacciones, aconsejan que haya toda la claridad y seguridad posible con respecto á la procedencia de los artículos de comercio, de tal manera que se aleje la sospecha de engaño siempre nociva al buen crédito de los productos de mejor clase. Alterar este dato con objetos de lucro es un delito que debe comprenderse entre los que deben castigarse con la severidad de los de engaño ó suplantación, por la injusticia que se infiere á la propiedad de quien, por razones naturales ó por adelantos de la industria, lleva al mercado un producto superior. La justicia y la verdad, sobre todo, indican que sobre este particular debe recomendarse que no haya contemplaciones y que se denuncien los fraudes que, como es bien sabido, se cometen en perjuicio de los cafés de procedencias mejor acreditadas.

CLASIFICACIÓN.

"A la conveniencia de que se marque de modo inequívoco en el envase ó empaque la procedencia del café sigue la de que se marquen de igual manera las diferentes clases de una misma procedencia, á efecto de que en los mercados del grano sean conocidas por sus nombres propios y por sus diferentes grados. La evidencia demuestra la conveniencia de proceder así para evitar los males que resultan de la confusión, y para mantener el crédito ya adquirido ó para que lo adquieran los cafés de una procedencia y de una clase determinada.

VENTAS.

"Entre las sugestiones preparadas por una Comisión en San José, y presentadas á la Conferencia por la Delegación de Costa Rica, se encuentra la siguiente; 'Las ventas que se efectúan de mano á mano, como en los Estados Unidos, tienen grandes desventajas que no será difícil poner en evidencia. No existe control ó inspección oficial alguna en las operaciones, y el productor está en la necesidad de atenerse únicamente á la buena fé de su agente, que si bien en la mayor parte de los casos es honrado, ocurre y no con poca frecuencia, que se convierte en simple explotador de su comitente á quien engaña, haciendo un doble perjuicio, pues no sólo le despoja de un bien que le pertenece, sino que lleva al ánimo de los demás productores una natural desconfianza con respecto á la bondad del mercado, lo que ejerce nociva influencia en el monto de la exportación subsiguiente. Sin gran esfuerzo podrá llegarse á mayores conclusiones que ponen de manifiesto la bondad del sistema de ventas en asta pública.' La Comisión, no estando unánime sobre el particular, se limita á someter el punto á la Conferencia.

SUPRESIÓN DE ALCABALAS Ó IMPUESTOS LOCALES.

"De otro orden, por cuanto una reforma en los sistemas actualmente establecidos en algunos países no depende de los productores, exportadores ó negociantes en café, la Comisión es de parecer que debe recomendarse la abolición de los derechos llamados de alcabala ó de pasaje entre unos y otros lugares en un mismo país ó nación, como los que se cobran entre Estado y Estado ó entre una y otra jurisdicción en un mismo Estado ó Provincia. Esta recomendación se extiende, además de los países productores, á aquellos donde el café tenga consumo y donde exista el impuesto mencionado, y para hacerla efectiva se emplearán los mismos medios que para la supresión de los derechos de importación.

PROPAGANDA.

"Parte muy importante si no esencial de la extensión del consumo, y por lo tanto ligada con la distribución del café, es la que se refiere á la propaganda, y en este concepto la Comisión recomienda que por los medios más adecuados al efecto, se impulse toda gestión en el sentido de aumentar el número de consumidores en los países donde el café es ya conocido, y que se le abran nuevos mercados donde no lo sea. Á este respecto, en un informe de la Legación de Costa Rica en Wáshington, publicado en setiembre de 1900, aparece evidente la posibilidad de introducir el uso del café en Rusia. El Director del Museo de

Agricultura de San Petersburgo ofreció gratuitamente el espacio necesario para que pudiera hacerse una exhibición permanente de los productos de Costa Rica en aquel establecimiento, lo cual demuestra que se encontraría apoyo si allí se emprendiera una propaganda formal y se dieran los pasos necesarios para introducir y popularizar el consumo del café.

TRANSPORTES.

"Necesariamente el asunto de las vías de comunicación es de la mayor importancia. No será preciso decir que él sigue al hecho de poseer un producto, porque la adquisición del oro mismo á nada equivaldría, si el rico metal hubiera de permanecer estacionado en un lugar. El café valdrá tanto más al productor, cuantas mayores sean las facilidades de que éste disponga para el transporte; y aunque esta es una verdad que no necesita siquiera de que sea enunciada, la Comisión cree que debe recomendarse con eficacia toda medida que expedite y abarate los fletes por tierra y por mar, de tal manera que á estas condiciones se una como necesaria consecuencia la mayor economía, brevedad y seguridad en los transportes.

ENVASE Ó EMPAQUE.

"Condición importante á este efecto es la calidad del envase ó empaque, desde luego que ha de contener el grano durante los viajes por tierra y por agua, y que como cubierta ó capa ha de preservarlo de la humedad y de otras influencias atmosféricas que pudieran dañarlo. Hay diferentes opiniones acerca de cuál sea la mejor calidad de envase, pero la Comisión crée innecesario entrar en el estudio de este detalle que en cada país se provée según la experiencia adquirida y los medios más económicos de obtenerlo.

"Fundándose en las consideraciones someras que preceden, la Comisión tiene la honra de proponer á la Conferencia los siguientes proyectos de resolución:

"'La Conferencia Internacional Americana del Café recomienda á los Gobiernos de los países productores de este grano que hagan las gestiones necesarias juntamente con las otras que la Conferencia les recomiende:

"'1º. Para obtener que se castigue con toda severidad el abuso de cambiar los envases ó las marcas que indican la procedencia de los cafés que se importen á los países de consumo, ó toda otra manera de engaño con el objeto de elevar sin razón justa el precio de un artículo de inferior calidad con perjuicio del de una clase superior.

"'2º. Para obtener de igual manera el apoyo necesario para una propaganda efectiva en sentido de extender el uso del café y de abrirle nuevos mercados.

"'3º. Para obtener la abolición del impuesto de alcabala ó de otro ú otros gravámenes locales que impidan ó detengan la libre circulación del café.

" '4°. Para obtener por el medio indicado, ó por otros que se juzguen convenientes ó adecuados, que las ventas de café se hagan, cuando así se desée, en subasta pública, en aquellos mercados donde no sea esta la práctica establecida.'

"De órden interior, la Comisión propone los siguientes proyectos de resolución:

" 'La Conferencia Internacional Americana del Café recomienda á los Gobiernos en ella representados:

" '1°. Que fomenten y desarrollen todas las facilidades posibles de transporte en sus países respectivos, y en las vías de comunicación con los otros Estados, de manera que se propenda al crecimiento del comercio internacional, como medio de aumentar la demanda del café.

" '2°. Que establezcan reglamentos que den por resultado el empleo del mejor envase ó empaque con el fin de procurar que el café se conserve sin alteración.

" '3°. Que por medio de los mismos reglamentos se determine la manera de clasificar y marcar cada bulto de café, bajo la indicación principal del nombre del país de donde proceda.'

"J. B. Calvo.
"Anto. E. Delfino.

"Nueva York, *27 de octubre de 1902.*"

En la sesión del 30, que fué la penúltima, se aprobaron las recomendaciones siguientes:

"1.ª Que se prohiba en absoluto, y por los medios más eficaces, en los países productores la exportación del café de clases inferiores, y en los consumidores la importación del mismo artículo, ó de cualquiera otro grano ó substancia, que sin ser café, lleve su nombre ó tenga por objeto su adulteración.

"2.ª Que se den pasos para obtener de los Gobiernos de los países consumidores una rebaja razonable de los derechos de aduana, y de todos los demás impuestos y contribuciones que afecten la importación, distribución y consumo del café.

"3.° Que se organice una Unión Internacional, que comprenda el mayor número posible de los países interesados, y tenga por primordial objeto hacer constante propaganda por los periódicos y de todo otro modo, para que se desarrolle en el mundo hasta el máximum el uso del café.

"4.° Que se elimine de la venta y exportación una cierta cantidad de café, á fin de reducir la oferta á los límites de consumo.

CONGRESO INTERNACIONAL DE AMERICANISTAS.

Acaba de celebrarse en New York la sesión décima tercera del Congreso Internacional de Americanistas. Fué ésta la primera vez en que las reuniones de aquel distinguido cuerpo se han efectuado en los Estados Unidos de América, lo que aumentó naturalmente en este último país el interés, siempre muy vivo, que inspiran sus trabajos.

Las sesiones, que fueron cinco en número, empezaron el 20 de octubre y terminaron el 25. Todas se celebraron en el edificio del Museo Americano de Historia Natural de la ciudad de New York.

El Presidente honorario de este Congreso es el Señor Duque de LOUBAT, del Instituto de Francia; pero las reuniones de que se trata en este artículo fueron presididas por el Señor MORRIS K. JESUP, que es el Presidente del Museo; y concurrieron como delegados, el Profesor LEÓN LEJEAL, Catedrático de Antigüedades Americanas en el Colegio de Francia; el Profesor EDWARD SELER, de la Universidad de Berlín; el Profesor KARL VON DEN STEINEN, Subdirector del Museo Etnográfico de Berlín; el Profesor HJALMAR STOLPE, de Suecia; el Profesor JUAN B. AMBROSETTI, de la República Argentina; el Dr. D. ALFREDO CHAVERO, de México; Mr. A. P. MANDSLAY, de Inglaterra; el Dr. PITTIER DE FÁBREGA, Director del Instituto Geográfico de Costa Rica, y el Dr. DE LA ROSA, del Perú. La representación de los Estados Unidos estuvo encargada, entre otras personas, á los Señores W. H. HOLMES, Catedrático de Geología Arqueológica de la Universidad de Chicago; W J MCGEE, Profesor de Etnología, encargado de la Oficina de Etnología Americana; el Dr. MARSHALL H. SAVILLE, del Departamento Antropológico del Museo Americano de Historia Natural de New York; la Señorita ALICE CUNNINGHAM FLETCHER, distinguida etnologista, del Museo de Argueología y Etnología Americanas, denominado de Peabody, en Cambridge, Massachusetts; y la Señora ZELIA NUTTALL, etnologista y viajera, conocida por sus valiosos trabajos sobre las lenguas y antigüedades de México.

REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA.

LEY REGLAMENTANDO LA INTRODUCCIÓN DE TODA CLASE DE VEGETALES Y SEMILLAS.

El "Boletín Oficial" de Buenos Aires, con fecha 27 de agosto de 1902, publica el siguiente decreto reglamentando la introducción en el país de toda clase de vegetales y semillas:

ARTÍCULO 1°. Toda semilla, vegetal vivo, ó parte del mismo, están sometidos á su entrada al Territorio Argentino á la jurisdicción de la Sección de Agronomía del Ministerio de Agricultura, la cual está encargada de velar escrupulosamente á fin de impedir la introducción de plagas vegetales y animales. La importación de vegetales y semillas sólo podrá hacerse, por ahora, por el puerto de Buenos Aires.

"ART. 2°. Toda persona que desee introducir al país plantas vivas, partes de las mismas ó semillas, deberá presentar una solicitud á la Sección de Agronomía, exponiendo:

"(*a*) Nombre del introductor y su domicilio.

"(*b*) Nombre del vegetal ó semilla.

"(*c*) Origen del mismo, comprobado por la declaración del vendedor y un certificado de autoridad competente.

"(*d*) Medio por el cual será introducido (vapor, ferrocarril, etc.) y la fecha de llegada.

"(*e*) Objeto que se le asigna (plantación, venta, siembra, consumo).

"(*f*) Siempre que sea posible, indicación de la localidad donde se plantará ó sembrará.

"ART. 3°. Toda planta ó parte de la misma, que proceda de países donde exista alguna afección perjudicial á los intereses agrícolas del país, ó en donde la introducción de vegetales no estuviera reglamentada, será considerada sospechosa y, como tal, sometida á los tratamientos y desinfecciones que la Sección de Agronomía repute necesarios.

"ART. 4°. Toda planta ó parte de la misma, que fuera reconocida atacada por una afección perjudicial y fácilmente difusible, será rechazada ó destruida por el fuego, siempre que no pudiera efectuarse una desinfección eficaz.

"La destrucción no dará lugar á indemnizaciones. Si se optara por el reembarco, deberá hacerse inmediatamente por el interesado.

"ART. 5°. Los vegetales, ó partes de los mismos, que no sean sospechosos, ó que no estén atacados de enfermedades perjudiciales ó vengan provistos de certificados de sanidad, expedidos por la autoridad competente y visados por el Cónsul Argentino más próximo del lugar de origen, serán admitidos previa inspección de práctica.

"ART. 6°. Se declaran, por ahora, de procedencia sospechosa á los fines del Art. 3°, los países donde reinan la filoxera y la sarna de San José. Para otras afecciones se dictarán medidas profilácticas cuando se crean necesarias.

"ART. 7°. Los vegetales, así como las partes de los mismos que de acuerdo con el artículo 3° se declaren sospechosos, se dividirán para su tratamiento en las categorías siguientes:

"(*a*) Plantas vivas y estacas.

"(*b*) Bulbos, tubérculos y raíces.

"(*c*) Frutos y legumbres.

"(*d*) Semillas.

"ART. 8º. Para el tratamiento, las plantas vivas se subdividirán en dos grupos:

"1º Plantas con tierra.

"2º Plantas sin tierra.

"Las plantas con tierra serán desinfectadas en sus partes aéreas; las enterradas y la tierra se tratarán por medio de insecticidas.

"Las plantas sin tierra y las estacas sufrirán la desinfección completa de todas sus partes por procedimientos de inmersión ó de exposición, durante un tiempo suficiente, á la acción de vapores antisépticos.

"ART. 9º. Los bulbos y turiones deberán ser despojados de todas sus membranas y apéndices muertos, así como de la tierra, y sufrirán un lavado antiséptico antes de ser admitidos.

"Los tubérculos y raíces, serán admitidos siempre que se encuentren limpios de tierra y reconocidos sanos; en caso contrario, serán sometidos á un lavado, ó á la acción de vapores antisépticos.

"ART. 10. Los frutos y legumbres que se destinen al consumo, provenientes de países donde no existan las affecciones enunciadas anteriormente, serán admitidos libremente. Si estos productos provienen de países sospechosos, se les aplicarán las medidas profilácticas indicadas para los demás vegetales.

"ART. 11. Las semillas en grandes ó pequeñas cantidades que se introduzcan en el país, serán también sometidas á la inspección de la Sección de Agronomía, que permitirá la libre introducción, procederá á la desinfección ó las rechazará en absoluto, según lo que resulte del examen que se efectuará en cada caso para determinar la naturaleza de las impurezas que contengan.

"ART. 12. En cada solicitud de introducción de plantas ó semillas, se dejará constancia de las resoluciones que se comuniquen á los interesados.

"En caso de que se comprobara alguna afección perjudicial, se conservará un ejemplar debidamente preparado como comprobante de las informaciones de la oficina; ejemplar que quedará depositado durante tres meses en el local de la Sección de Agronomía.

"ART. 13. Todo solicitante que no estuviere conforme con las resoluciones de la Sección de Agronomía, tendrá trés días de plazo para pedir reconsideración, pasados los cuales no habrá lugar á ningún reclamo.

"En caso de admitirse la reconsideración, el Ministerio de Agricultura nombrará una Comisión compuesta de tres personas, que procederán á una nueva inspección, siendo inapelables las resoluciones de este tribunal.

"ART. 14. Efectuada la inspección y las desinfecciones á que hubiere lugar, se entregará al solicitante un certificado para que pueda retirar sus plantas ó partes de las mismas.

"Art. 15. Toda plantación hecha con plantas introducidas clandestinamente, será destruida por orden de la autoridad competente, sin perjuicio de las acciones á que hubiese lugar contra los delincuentes. La misma medida se aplicará para las frutas y legumbres.

"Art. 16. Comuníquese, publíquese y dése al Registro Nacional."

NUEVO SISTEMA DE PREPARACIÓN DE LOS CUEROS—SISTEMA ROBERTS.

Según "La Tribuna" de Buenos Aires (número 27 de setiembre de 1902) se ha resuelto en aquella capital un gran problema para la conservación y preparación de cueros y pieles frescas y secas que traerá una transformación completa en la industria que emplea estas materias primas.

Se trata de la aplicación de un gas que produce un efecto sorprendente sobre los cueros y pieles que pasan por este procedimiento de fácil y económica aplicación, haciéndoles inmunes contra la putrefaccion, la polilla y otros inconvenientes. El único concesionario de este nuevo invento, que se denomina "Sistema Roberts," es la sociedad comercial La Conservadora, de la cual es Director general el señor Carlos Lix Klett é ingeniero técnico, el Sr. Augusto P. Potel.

La sociedad La Conservadora ha enviado al Director técnico de la sociedad La Tanería, de Buenos Aires, para curtir y preparar en suela, seis cueros de vacunos de matadero frescos y un cuero de matadero seco, los primeros después de 33 días de conservación por el sistema Roberts, y el segundo después de nueve meses.

El señor Bosio Polar, Director técnico, en su informe y certificado atestigua que las ventajas obtenidas por los cueros conservados por el sistema Roberts, son las siguientes:

1ª. Al recibir los cueros, encontré que con este sistema de conservación habían adquirido una apariencia mucho mejor que la de los cueros secos ó salados; es indudable que esta apariencia impresiona agradablemente al comprador, el cual no vacilará en juzgar la mercadería de primer orden.

2ª. Más fácil reverdizaje y regularidad en todas sus partes, porque habiéndose secado muy despacio, esta operación resulta más perfecta y con mucho menos desperdicios de sustancias albuminoides.

3ª. Conservando el cuero por este procedimiento más gelatina, la combinacion con las sustancias tánicas se hace en mayor proporción y resulta un cuero mas firme, compacto, resistente é impermeable, asemejándolo así á los cueros ingleses, que deben á sus células fibrosas llenas de la combinación gelatino-tánica su grande renombre.

4ª. Este procedimiento ofrece la gran ventaja al curtidor, sobre todo en verano, de poderse conservar durante varios días después de reverdecidos sin que la fermentación produzca su obra destructora.

5ª. Es tal la potencia antiséptica que adquiere el cuero conservado por el sistema Roberts, que á pesar de todas las operaciones de reverdizaje mantienen su fuerza preservativa, pudiéndose tener con seguridad en cualquier pelambre débil, sea cual fuere la estación, sin peligro alguno de que se piquen ó solapen, como sucede fácilmente con los demás cueros.

6ª. Concluida la operación del reverdizaje se observa que tanto los cueros secos como los medio secos ofrecen el mismo aspecto que los recien llegados del matadero, al punto de confundirse con éstos por su frescura é inodoridad en todas sus partes (á pesar de su tiempo, 9 meses el primero y 33 días los segundos).

Los cueros secados al aire libre nunca tienen este aspecto, pues la fermentación siempre se desarrolla al reverdecerlos y en verano hay que acelerar el trabajo, so pena de que se piquen ó solapen en el mismo pelambre y su aspecto es muy caido.

Los cueros salados conservan buen aspecto, pero nunca pueden rivalizar con los conservados por el sistema Roberts; además, como por efecto de la misma sal, la hinchazon de los cueros al contacto de los jugos acídulo-tánicos es mucho menor, quedan siempre más delgados y con menos rendimiento, como se verá por el siguiente dato: Cueros usuales secos dan un rendimiento de 61.30 por ciento; cueros salados, 63 por ciento.

Los del sistema Roberts han dado: Cueros secos, 66.54 por ciento; cueros medio secos, 67.66.

Resulta para los curtidos por el sistema Roberts una notable diferencia. Este invento viene, pues, á llenar una necesidad bien sentida en la industria del cuero y pieles, ya sea para curtirlas en el país ó en el exterior, donde será empleado.

INDUSTRIA VINÍCOLA EN MENDOZA.

De un informe dirigido á su Gobierno por el Cónsul General de S. M. B. en Buenos Aires, relativo á la industria vinícola de Mendoza en el año de 1901 á 1902, se toman los párrafos siguientes:

"Para un hombre de capital que no quiera aventurarlo todo de una vez en una empresa, la industria vinícola presenta buenas perspectivas. El negocio es de tal naturaleza que pronto puede aprenderse, y los brazos que requiere son abundantes y baratos. El trabajo se hace generalmente por contrata, á un tanto fijo por hectárea. El sistema de irrigación pública que toma del Rio Mendoza toda el agua que pueda necesitarse, la suministra con abundancia, mediante el pago de una cantidad fija por hectárea. Nada crece ó prospera en aquella parte del país sin el auxilio de la irrigación.

"El clima de Mendoza es excelente, pero hay que tener cuidado con el agua que se bebe, por razón de que en los más de los casos está sobrecargada de sales minerales que la hacen malsana.

"La temperatura media es 15.99 centígrados. La máxima en verano es 35.02° y en invierno 3.01°. El pluviómetro acusa una caída media de 160.2 milímetros. La presión atmosférica ordinaria es 693.75 milímetros, y la humedad del aire 72.

"El consumo de vino en la República en 1901 representó un total de 55,000,000 de galones, de los cuales 25,400,000 fueron producidos en el país. De los 29,600,000 restantes, 11,000,000 fueron importados, y los demás fabricados químicamente, imitando á los vinos españoles é italianos.

"El distrito de Mendoza suministra muy cerca de la mitad del vino producido en el país. Se dice que en el día hay como 90,000 acres de tierra dedicados al cultivo de la vid. Hay en Mendoza una escuela, sostenida por el Gobierno nacional, dedicada especialmente á la enseñanza de cuanto se relaciona con la industria vinícola, tanto en la parte puramente agrícola como en la industrial.

"La phylloxera es prácticamente desconocida."

COMERCIO DE CARNES CONGELADAS.

La Junta Británica de Agricultura (British Board of Agriculture) ha publicado los siguientes datos estadísticos, obtenidos de fuente oficial, relativos al comercio de carnes congeladas en la República Argentina.

Este comercio que empezó allí en 1883, con una exportación de 17,000 carneros en dicho estado ha ido creciendo constantemente de día en día hasta llegar en 1901 á la de 3,100,000 carneros, 133,000 reses vacunas y 500 cerdos.

Hay al presente dedicadas á este negocio tres grandes Compañías, que representan juntas un capital de cerca de $3,880,000, y dan empleo á unos 2,000 operarios. Sus establecimientos están preparados para disponer de 15,000 carneros y 720 reses de ganado mayor cada veinte y cuatro horas.

El peso de las carnes, y productos accesorios, que salieron de ellos en 1901, fué como sigue:

	Toneladas.
Carnes conservadas en latas	228
Carnes congeladas	112,000
Substancias grasas	859
Cueros	15,000
Sangre, huesos, etc	6,000
Total	147,487

El gasto requerido para obtener estos resultados fué como sigue:

Operarios de todas clases	$800,563.50
Valor del ganado comprado	11,644,991.90
Combustible	218,700.00
Gastos diversos	556,325.90
Total	13,220,581.30

Las Compañías congeladoras compran el ganado directamente de los hacendados, y hacen la matanza, limpieza y congelación en sus propios establecimientos, verificando los embarques de la carne, bien en sus propios vapores, ó en vapores que han fletado para este objeto. Carnes pertenecientes á individuos particulares nunca son congeladas por estas Compañías, ni admitidas en sus almacenes para aguardar embarque. Se dice que por esta causa, no habiendo prácticamente competencia alguna entre las tres Compañías, se han mantenido bajos los precios del ganado vivo, después de haberse cerrado los puertos británicos á los animales argentinos. Por otra parte se asegura también que no de otra manéra hubiera podido estarse cierto de la buena calidad de las carnes suministradas y de su propio acondicionamiento.

Este comercio ha llegado á regularizarse de tal manera que no se experimenta interrupción en el orden de la llegada de los cargamentos á Inglaterra, sin haber necesidad de satisfacer almacenajes excesivos ni de poner en el mercado carnes que no hayan sido preparadas recientemente.

La mayor parte de la carne argentina va á Liverpool; el resto se distribuye entre Londres, Cardiff, Newcastle, Hull, y Southampton.

En 1901 había 33 vapores empleados en este tráfico regular entre Inglaterra y la Argentina. En ellos había capacidad para transportar hasta 1,443,000 carneros congelados, de á 56 libras de peso cada uno.

Este tráfico no ha afectado en manera alguna la antigua industria del tasajo, pues que los países que consumen este artículo son otros distintos.

Las tres Compañías que se han mencionado en este artículo, son: la "Compañía Sansinena de Carnes Congeladas," que tiene sus establecimientos en las afueras de Buenos Aires; la "River Plate Fresh Meat Company," que es una Compañía inglesa, cuyos establecimientos están en Campaña sobre el río Paraná; y la "Las Palmas Produce Company," que es también inglesa, y tiene sus establecimientos en Zárate, sobre el mismo río.

BOLIVIA.

LIBRE EXPORTATIÓN DE MINERALES Y PASTAS DE PLATA.

El Señor Presidente de la República tuvo á bien expedir el siguiente Decreto:

Artículo 1°. Se declara libre de derechos la exportación de minerales y pastas de plata que se explotan en el territorio de la República.

Art. 2°. Todo exportador de pastas y minerales de plata está obligado á sacar de la aduana nacional una guía en que se exprese el peso de los minerales y pastas, su ley y destino. Por cada marco de plata que contengan los metales ó pastas exportados, se abonarán 10 centavos como derecho de estadística.

Art. 3°. La falta de la guía de exportación establecida por el artículo anterior, dará lugar al comiso, siendo la mitad en beneficio del denunciante.

Art. 4°. Las empresas mineras, sean personas particulares ó asociaciones de cualquiera naturaleza, que explotan minas de plata, pagarán el 6 por ciento de sus utilidades netas, conforme á los balances semestrales que deben presentar. Queda vigente el impuesto del 2 por ciento para las empresas que explotan otra clase de minerales, según ley de 12 de noviembre de 1894.

Art. 5°. Se considerará como ganancia neta, para los efectos de este impuesto, el saldo que quede disponible desquitados los gastos necesarios de explotación, beneficio, administración y trasporte.

Art. 6°. La patente minera que se cobra actualmente por toda concesión, conforme al artículo 16 de la ley de minería de 1880 y á la de 11 de noviembre de 1897 queda fijada en 6 bolivianos para las vetas, filones y para los boca-minas á que se refiere el inciso 2 del citado artículo 16; 3 bolivianos para los terrenos y sustancias que se expresan en el artículo 12 de dicha ley; y 50 centavos para los especificados en el artículo 13. Este impuesto se considerará nacional.

Art. 7°. Esta ley empezará á regir desde el 1° de enero de 1903. El Ejecutivo queda autorizado para reglamentar su ejecución.

Comuníquese, etc.

José Manuel Pando.
Ignacio Calderón,
Ministro de Hacienda.

IMPRENTA DEL ESTADO.

[De la Memoria del Ministerio de Gobierno y Justicia.

En los doce meses trascurridos desde el 1° de julio de 1901 al 1° de julio de 1902, se han ejecutado los siguientes trabajos: veintitrés folletos, con un total de 23,953 ejemplares; 118 hojas sueltas con un total de 1,391,790, en esta forma:

	Ejemplares.
Para la Prefectura	98, 200
Para los Telégrafos	923, 000
Para la Aduana Nacional	250, 000
Para la Policía	1, 400
Para el Tesoro Departamental	10, 600
Para los Ministerios	108, 590
Total de hojas sueltas	1, 391, 790

Á estas considerables cifras hay que agregar la impresión de 137 números del periódico oficial "El Estado," con 1,350 ejemplares cada uno, lo que arroja la cantidad de 182,950 ejemplares.

Todas estas ediciones, sin contar otras pequeñas para el servicio interno de algunas oficinas, han costado, desde el 1° de julio de 1901 hasta el 30 de junio último, la cantidad de 12,000 bolivianos, incluyendo el pago á los operarios. Las cuentas de la imprenta, presentadas á este ministerio respecto de los gastos efectuados durante el año, arrojan la cantidad de 12,618.85 bolivianos.

RIQUEZAS NATURALES DEL SUDESTE DE LA REPÚBLICA.

El representante en Bolivia de la Compañía denominada "L'Africaine" de Bruselas, ha proporcionado á la prensa de Buenos Aires los siguientes datos relativos á las riquezas naturales de la parte sudeste de Bolivia que, en día no muy lejano, estará penetrada por un ferrocarril que, partiendo de un punto del río Paraguay, llegará al interior de la República:

"*Riqueza minera.*—He atravesado," dice, "la Bolivia oriental desde el río Paraguay hasta los 65° de longitud occidental, entre los grados 16 y 18 de latitud sur, con el propósito de formar mi opinión en lo que atañe á la riqueza minera de aquella región. Hállase ésta formada casi en su totalidad por un levantamiento del terreno de época muy remota, con relleno de la superficie del suelo, que en algunos lugares en la actualidad se halla oculto bajo una capa espesa de tierra vegetal, y que en otras está expuesto á la vista, caprichosamente distribuido, con masas cristalizadas, depósitos sedimentarios, cuarzo, mica, esquitos, serpentina y deorito, grafita, arcillas volcánicas, etc. La región forma una parte de la meseta regada por varios afluentes del Amazonas y del Paraguay. Á causa de varias ondulaciones del terreno, que se extienden mucho, el río Jucavaca hállase entrecortado en todos sentidos por corrientes de agua clara, que se deslizan sobre crestas de roca.

La riqueza mineral de la región de que se trata fué reconocida de manera exacta por los jesuitas, que la colonizaron á raíz de la conquista. De ahí extrajeron oro y plata. Hoy día es poco conocida á causa de su aislamiento y por la dificultad de las comunicaciones. Las raras veces en las que capitalistas extranjeros parecían dispuestos á emprender algo, sus encargados de hacer las exploraciones los engañaron, porque las Comisiones estaban formadas de personas no avezadas á la lucha con aquella naturaleza, y apenas examinaron las eflorescencias de los yacimientos metalíferos, renunciando á toda tarea ante cualquiera privación y los obstáculos que son inherentes á toda exploración en semejantes comarcas, porque no estaban á la altura de tales dificultades, que ellos consideraban insuperables.

Hay en las cercanías de Bahía Negra: cal, mármol, fierro y manganeso.

En la Serranía de Chochis, cerca de Santiago: plata y fierro.

En la Serranía de Sunsas, en la dirección de Santo Tomás y Santo Corazón: depósitos aluviales auríferos.

En las inmediaciones de San Javier: importantes minas de estaño, de plátino, oro y azogue.

En los alrededores de Santa Rosa: azogue y oro.

En el norte de Concepción: oro.

En el norte de San Ignacio: platino y piedras preciosas.

En las inmediaciones de San José: azogue y cal.

En las de Buenavista: plata, petróleo y carbón de piedra.

Al oeste y sudoeste de Santa Cruz: petróleo, carbón de piedra, cal, estuco y pizarra.

Riquezas vegetales.—Hablando únicamente de las plantas de fácil uso, sin más gasto que el del transporte y sin entrar en ninguna enumeración de las innumerables especies de maderas tintóreas, yerbas medicinales, ó de aquellas que producen preciados aceites esenciales, sólo mencionaré tres de las cuatro variedades de árboles cuyas maderas son preciosas para la construcción y la ebanistería. Tales son el "quebracho" (quebracho lorentzu). Este árbol alcanza á veces una altura de 18 metros, con un diámetro de 80 centímetros. El peso específico de su madera es de 1,250 y contiene un 26 por ciento de tanino. Empléasela mucho para estacas, travesaños de ferrocarril, postes de reparos, etc. Su madera se emplea para la curtiembre.

Hay otros árboles parecidos al anterior (quebrachina y aspidos permina).

"Corupán" (piptademia cebil). Este árbol tiene á veces una altura de 20 metros por 1 de diámetro. El peso específico de la madera es de 1,141. Dicha madera es incorruptible en el agua, y cuando se la puede obtener en grandes trozos, es muy solicitada para estacones, obras hydráulicas, puentes, etc. También se la emplea para travesaños y otras construcciones. La corteza es muy gruesa y contiene cerca de un 25 por ciento de tanino. Este árbol secreta abundante goma arábiga.

"Lapacho" (tubebuza flavecens). Este hermoso árbol crece hasta la altura de 20 metros con un diámetro de 80, el peso específico de la madera es de 1,100. Se la usa mucho para tablones, para obras hidráulicas, travesaños de ferrocarril, etc. Hay cuatro variedades—la gris, la amarilla, la roja, y la negra, que se distinguen por el color de las flores. La corteza contiene tanino y la madera es usada para dar tinte.

"Mumday" (astronium juglandi folium). Este es un árbol cilíndrico, que crece á una altura de 20 metros por 1 de diámetro. Su peso específico es de 1,200. Se hace mucho pedido de dicha madera para trabajos hidráulicos, travesaños, postes de telégrafo, y palos de esgrima, ejes, etc. Hay tres variedades—blanca, amarilla y negra. Su madera sirve para teñir.

Las plantas textiles son muy abundantes y variadas. La vainilla, la coca y la zarzaparrilla se encuentran por donde quiera en estado silvestre.

La planta del aceite de castor [la palma Christi medicinal] es por demás abundante.

La carretera de Santiago á San José cruza un bosque de naranjos silvestres, cuyo límite no es conocido. Esta región produce en abundancia todos los frutos semi-tropicales. El cultivo del arroz, el café, el maíz, la mandioca, tabaco, algodón, indigo, azafrán, etc., da excelentes resultados. Hállase la tierra cubierta en inmensa extensión por la selva virgen, pero también hay muchos planos abiertos y ligeramente ondulados, y en los cuales prospera el ganado. Vense, allí, mantos de agua, en cierto modo estancada, á causa de su débil corriente, y de la interposición de la vegetación acuática.

Comunicaciones.—Los medios de comunicación, aunque fáciles son de una terrible lentitud y de muchos costo. Sólo hay carreteras y caminos de herradura, pero ellos se encharcan á menudo. El costo del transporte ha retardado del desarrollo agrícola, industrial y minero del país.

BRASIL.

POBLACIÓN POR ESTADOS.

Según publicación oficial últimamente hecha (Oficina Estadística del Estado de São Paulo), la población de los veinte Estados que componen la Unión brasilera es como sigue:

Minas Geraes	4,277,000	Sergipe	450,000
Bahía	3,335,000	Piauhy	425,000
São Paulo	2,520,000	Rio Grande do Norte	407,000
Pernambuco	2,089,000	Santa Catharina	405,000
Rio Grande do Sul	1,350,000	Paraná	380,000
Rio de Janeiro	1,300,000	Goyaz	340,000
Ceará	1,000,000	Amazonas	240,000
Alagoas	781,000	Espíritu Santo	201,000
Maranhão	660,000	Matto Grosso	157,000
Pará	652,000		
Parahiba	596,000	Total	21,565,099

CAMBIOS EN EL ARANCEL DE ADUANAS.

I.—*Circular Nº 24, de 25 de marzo de 1902, relativa á la franquicia de derechos de importación concedida á los objetos pertenecientes á los agentes diplomáticos, etc.*

["Diario Oficial" de 26 de marzo de 1902.]

Por la presente circular del Ministerio de Hacienda se ha dispuesto que las franquicias de que tratan las secciones 5 y 6 del artículo 2 de las Disposiciones preliminares del Arancel podrán concederse por los objetos en ellos expresados, mediante simple requisición del Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores ó de los propios interesados.

II.—*Decreto Nº 858, de 12 de agosto de 1902, manteniendo en vigor la exención del impuesto de consumo aplicable al tasajo.*

["Diario Oficial" de 15 de agosto de 1902.]

Art. 1°. Se mantiene en vigor la exención concedida por la ley con respecto al impuesto de consumo del tasajo, quedando sin efecto las disposiciones relativas á la garantía del cobro de dicho impuesto.

Art. 2°. Queda derogada toda disposición en contrario.

COLOMBIA.

DECRETO SOBRE CERTIFICACIÓN DE SOBORDOS Y FACTURAS CONSULARES.

El Vicepresidente de la República, encargado del Poder Ejecutivo, en uso de las facultades que le confiere la Constitución, decreta:

"ARTÍCULO 1º. Las facturas comerciales para los efectos de la certificación consular, se dividirán en cuatro clases, á saber:

"1ª. Las facturas en que solamente estén anotados artículos de fierro, acero, cobre, zinc ó madera, destinados á maquinarias de empresas industriales, ferrocarriles, vapores, luz eléctrica, telégrafos, teléfonos, imprentas, fábricas de vidrio ó loza, de esteáricas, de tejidos y de las que se consideren como de utilidad pública por medio de declaración oficial;

"2ª. Las facturas cuyo valor no sea mayor de doscientos pesos;

"3ª. Las facturas cuyo valor pase de doscientos pesos y no exceda de quinientos; y

"4ª. Las facturas cuyo valor sea mayor de quinientos pesos.

"ART. 2º. Las facturas para obtener la certificación consular serán gravadas en la siguiente forma, y siempre que en ellas no estén anotados objetos con piedras preciosas, ó de oro, platino ó plata, en cuyo caso tendrán el recargo especial que más adelante se indica:

"Facturas de 1ª clase, con $3; facturas de 2ª clase, con $6; facturas de 3ª clase, con $8; facturas de 4ª clase, con $10 por cada mil pesos, ó fracción de mil.

"Las facturas en que estén anotados objetos con piedras preciosas, ó de oro, platino ó plata, tendrán el siguiente recargo:

"Por los artículos que contengan piedras preciosas, el cuarenta por ciento;

"Por los artículos de oro, el diez por ciento;

"Por los artículos de platino ó plata, el tres por ciento.

"*Parágrafo.*—Los Cónsules sólo podrán certificar facturas en que estén anotados bultos pertenecientes á una misma marca, una sola firma remitente, para una sola persona ó compañía y para un solo lugar.

ART. 3º. Por las encomiendas postales se cobrará el dos por ciento de la correspondiente factura ó el recargo impuesto á los objetos de oro, plata, platino y piedras preciosas, pagadero en oro ó en su equivalente en papel-moneda, como compensación del gravamen consular sobre las mercancías que contengan.

"*Parágrafo.*—La Dirección General de Correos y Telégrafos reglamentará el cobro de ese gravamen y dará el aviso del caso á quien corresponda.

"ART. 4º. Los derechos de sobordos se cobrarán en los Consulados á razón de cinco pesos por los primeros cien bultos y un peso por cada cien bultos restantes ó fracción de ciento.

ART. 5°. El desembarco de mercaderías extranjeras en cualquier puerto de la República, sea franco ó habilitado, marítimo ó fluvial, con destino al comercio en territorio de la República, obliga al capitán ó sobrecargo del respectivo buque á presentar un sobordo con la certificación consular.

"ART. 6°. Cuando en un puerto extranjero se tomen mercancías con destino á este país, pero que deban ser trasbordadas en otro puerto extranjero, las facturas correspondientes serán presentadas para su legalización al Cónsul del puerto donde primitivamente fué embarcada la mercancía, quien dará inmediato aviso al del lugar en cuyo puerto se verifique el trasbordo por medio de un oficio en que conste el número, marca y peso total de los bultos, el valor de la mercancía y el puerto de Colombia al cual se encamina, el nombre de los destinatarios, embarcadores y consignatarios, y los demás datos que sea conveniente manifestar.

"El Cónsul del puerto de trasbordo permitirá que las facturas certificadas de este modo sean insertadas en el sobordo que debe presentársele, siempre que estén de acuerdo con los datos que haya recibido.

"ART. 7°. La mercancía extranjera que sea desembarcada en alguno de los puertos del Istmo de Panamá para seguir á otros puertos nacionales, obliga el sobordo con la correspondiente certificación, extendida por el Administrador de Hacienda nacional, por la cual certificación se pagarán tres pesos, en moneda de plata á la ley de 0.835, por los primeros cincuenta bultos, y un peso, en la misma moneda, por cada cien bultos restantes ó fracción de ciento.

"ART. 8°. El valor de toda certificación consular debe hacerse constar por el respectivo Cónsul, Agente consular ó Administrador de Hacienda en el correspendiente sobordo ó factura.

"ART. 9°. Los Cónsules á quienes no se haya asignado sueldo fijo tienen derecho á percibir para sí, como emolumentos, el cincuenta por ciento, de lo que recauden mensualmente por la certificación de sobordos y facturas, y siempre que dichos emolumentos no sean en cantidad mayor de cien pesos.

"En el caso de que el valor total de las certificaciones pase en un mes de doscientos pesos, los Cónsules tendrán también derecho para sí, además de los señalados en la primera parte de este artículo, al dos por ciento de lo más que recauden de la dicha cantidad de doscientos pesos en el mismo mes.

"ART. 10°. Los Cónsules generales tendrán la obligación de exigir de los Cónsules, Vicecónsules, etc., la comprobación de sus cuentas, y pasar una relación mensual al Ministerio de Hacienda sobre las entradas y gastos de los Consulados que estén bajo su dependencia, y asimismo rendirán al Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores un Informe sobre la manera como los empleados consulares desempeñan sus obligaciones.

"1°. Las cuentas que á los Cónsules generales pasen los Cónsules, Vicecónsules ó Agentes consulares, se rendirán por mensualidades ó quincenas, según la cuantía de las entradas y á juicio de los Cónsules generales.

"2°. La Corte de Cuentas exigirá igualmente la rendición de las de los Consulados en la forma legal, y las comparará con los datos é Informes que envíen los Cónsules generales.

"Art. 11. Habrá dos clases de derechos de tonelaje—el de registro y el de descarga.

"El de registro se cobrará á razón de diez centavos oro por cada tonelada que señale la patente del buque, y sólo se cobrará en las Islas de San Andrés y San Luís de Providencia.

"El de descarga se cobrará á razón de un peso cincuenta centavos oro por cada tonelada de mercaderías que desembarque en los puertos nacionales, marítimos ó fluviales, francos ó habilitados, y que sean destinadas al comercio dentro del territorio de la República.

"Art. 12. El producto total del derecho de tonelada que se recaude en los puertos francos de Colón y Panamá, se distribuirá de la siguiente manera: El cuarenta por ciento ingresará al Tesoro nacional; el veinte por ciento al del Departamento, y el cuarenta por ciento restante, por partes iguales, á los fondos municipales de dichas ciudades.

"Art. 13. Exceptúanse solamente del pago de derechos de tonelada, salvo que por leyes especiales ó contratos se diga claramente lo contrario:

"1°. Los buques de guerra de naciones amigas y los asimilados á ellos, cuando á unos y otros les sea permitido entrar y fondear en los puertos de la República, siempre que no traigan carga particular;

"2°. Los buques que vengan en lastre;

"3°. Los que traigan inmigrados en número mayor de cincuenta;

"4°. Los que traigan solamente carbón, sal, hielo, ladrillo, baldosas y tejas, y las mercaderías embarcadas en un puerto habilitado, y

"5°. Los buques nacionales.

"Art. 14. Cuando en una Aduana no apareciere la factura consular en el acto del reconocimiento de la correspondiente mercadería, la Junta respectiva la avaluará en oro y sobre esa base se cobrará al introductor una multa igual al cuádruplo de los derechos consulares que se hubieren dejado de causar, y sin que por esto se deje de imponer la pena de que habla el artículo 326 del Código de Aduanas.

"*Parágrafo.*—Asimismo se procederá cuando se note diferencia entre el precio anotado en las facturas y el que en realidad deban tener las mercaderías que en ellas se señalan.

"Art. 15. Cualquiera empresa industrial, establecimiento, comunidad ó persona, á quien desde la fecha de este acto legislativo se conceda franquicia aduanera sobre los artículos que introduzca, en virtud de contrato posterior, pagará al retirar las mercaderías de la respectiva Aduana los correspondientes derechos de importación; los cuales serán devueltos tan pronto como el Ministerio de Hacienda ordene la respectiva exención.

"Art. 16. Las devoluciones de derechos de Aduana indebidamente pagados, que sean decretadas ú ordenadas por el Jurado de Aduanas, se efectuarán inmediatamente por la respectiva Aduana, y si en ésta no hubiere fondos suficientes para cubrirlas se girará por la misma Aduana á cargo de la Tesorería general de la República, la que las cubrirá inmediatamente á reserva de legalizar el gasto, aunque no haya partida votada suficiente en la Presupuesto de Gastos para esa clase de pagos.

"*Parágrafo.*—Asimismo se procederá con respecto á las devoluciones decretadas por el Ministerio de Hacienda y que se relacionen con cualesquiera derechos de Aduana.

"Art. 17. El presente Decreto, que modifica el artículo 56 del Código de Aduanas y algunas disposiciones fiscales, principiará á regir tanto en las Aduanas como en los Consulados de la República, desde el 1° de agosto del presente año.

"Comuníquese y publíquese.

"Dado en Bogotá, á 28 de mayo de 1902."

EL PLATINO.

[Del "Boletín Industrial" de Bogotá.]

En la estadística de la producción del platino en el mundo Rusia ocupa el primer lugar con una producción que se acerca, en mucho, al 90 por ciento del metal destinado á la venta universal; Colombia, aunque rica en extremo en yacimientos platiníferos, no produce nada que valga la pena de tenerse en cuenta.

Gracias á notabilísimos esfuerzos de investigación y estudio es ha descubierto platino en muchos minerales de los Estados Unidos, y de ellos se le extrae en pequeñas proporciones. Esta producción, pequeña en sí, es grande en cuanto representa una suma de trabajo intelectual considerable, desplegado y puesto en acción en busca del metal más noble entre todos.

El primer puesto entre los países productores del platino, á la larga, tiene que corresponder á Colombia, pues es muy posible que en ninguna otra parte se encuentren yacimientos tan ricos y tan vastos como los de las vertientes y aluviones de la inmensa zona comprendida entre el Atrato y el San Juan.

No solamente existe el platino en el Chocó, sino también en Santa Rosa de Osos, en Frontino y en otros muchos lugares de Colombia.

El precio del platino se parangona mucho con el del oro, pues varía entre $18 y $19 la onza troy, siendo el del oro $20.67; vale, pues, muy bien la pena buscarlo con el mismo ahinco con que se busca el metal amarillo.

COSTA RICA.

CAMBIOS EN EL ARANCEL DE ADUANAS.

Acuerdo de 26 de junio de 1902.

[De "La Gaceta," No. 144.]

Por el presente acuerdo se establece el aforo de 6 céntimos de colón ($0.06) por kilogramo sobre las redes destinadas á la industria de la pesca, ya vengan solas ó con los plomos y boyas correspondientes, sujeto al 50 por ciento de recargo.

Decreto de 29 de setiembre de 1902.

[De "La Gaceta," No. 77.]

Ascención Esquivel, Presidente Constitutional de la República de Costa Rica,

Vista la reclamación presentada á la Secretaría de Hacienda por los Señores Macaya y Cía., sobre aforo de los limpiapisos de pabilo; y

Considerando que la ley emitida por el Congreso el día 3 de julio de este año tuvo como principal mira favorecer la industria nacional; que los limpiapisos de hilacha ó pabilo no se fabrican en el país; y que, por lo tanto, no deben sufrir el impuesto proteccionista que señaló para las escobas la referida ley;

Considerando, además, que los escobones de caña que usa la agricultura para patios de beneficiar café, tampoco se hacen en la República, y que al dejarlos comprendidos en la categoría de escobas se grava la principal industria nacional; Por tanto,

En uso de las facultades que le confieren las leyes de 16 de julio de 1888 y 14 de junio de 1901, Decreta:

Artículo único. Los limpiapisos de pabilo ó hilacha y los escobones de caña para patios de beneficiar café se aforarán á razon de 15 céntimos el kilogramo.

Dado en la Casa Presidencial, San José, á los veintinueve días del mes de septiembre de mil novecientos dos.

MINAS DE CARBÓN DE PIEDRA.

Los depósitos de carbón de piedra en Costa Rica son abundantes y fáciles de explotar, y según se asegura por personas entendidas en el asunto tienen el mismo origen y presentan los mismos caracteres geológicos que los de las regiones de la antracita en el Estado de Pennsylvania.

Según noticias publicadas por la Revista denominada "The Pacific States Investor," número del corriente mes de noviembre, la Compañía Costarricense de Petróleo y Carbón de Piedra ha recibido numerosas invitaciones de capitalistas de los Estados Unidos á fin de facilitar la explotación en grande escala de las minas que aquella posee en la porción de la República que linda con el Atlántico. Las de la misma clase que se hallan en la provincia de Talamanca están á punto de abrirse y explotarse también en grande escala, habiéndose concedido á un ingeniero, que representa un sindicato de San Francisco de California, la autorización necesaria para hacer por el término de veinte años los estudios que han de preceder á la conclusión de un arrendamiento que se tiene en proyecto.

Refiriéndose á la industria del carbón de piedra en Costa Rica, dice el "Mexican Herald" que el Gobierno ha concedido á la Compañía antes nombrada, por el término de cincuenta años, las inmensas propiedades mineras de que se trata, en las que se encuentran más de 50,000 acres de las mejores tierras que hay en el mundo en cuanto á la riqueza de los depósitos de las substancias indicadas. "Todas ellas están situadas en una región tropical, y son muy adecuadas para el cultivo del café, el cacao, los bananos y el caucho. En ellas se encuentran también fácilmente los dos valiosos minerales antes nombrados. La Compañía ha empezado sus trabajos de explotación, y como está prácticamente en posesión de un monopolio, abriga la esperanza de realizar grandes dividendos."

CUBA.

MENSAJE DEL PRESIDENTE AL CONGRESO DE LA REPÚBLICA, AL EMPEZAR EL SEGUNDO PERÍODO DE SUS SESIONES.

Al Congreso de la República:

Cumplo con agrado, al abrirse la Segunda Legislatura de la Nación, el precepto contenido en el artículo 68 de la Ley Fundamental.

De los asuntos que en mi anterior Mensaje me permití recomendar á la consideración del Congreso, algunos son ya leyes promulgadas; otros, como los que se refieren á la organización de la provincia y de los municipios, han comenzado á discutirse bien en la Cámara ó en el Senado, y es de esperarse, por la importancia que tienen, que durante la presente Legislatura queden terminadas ambas leyes, la provincial y municipal.

Es asimismo de urgente necesidad que se dicte la ley sobre organización de los tribunales, á fin de que las facultades de éstos y el modo de ejercerlas, queden propiamente regulados, más especialmente en cuanto se relaciona con el Tribunal Supremo, que tiene á su cargo la alta misión de conocer sobre la constitucionalidad de las leyes, decretos y reglamentos.

Durante el período que lleva de existencia la República, el orden más completo ha reinado en todo el territorio, sin que pueda señalarse ninguna alteración del orden público y sin que se hayan dado casos de bandolerismo organizado en punto alguno de la Isla.

Esto habla muy alto en honor del pueblo cubano, particularmente en las poblaciones rurales; porque á pesar de la escasez ó de la falta de trabajo, á consecuencia de la crisis económica que hemos venido atravesando, se ha mantenido resignado á la dureza de las circunstancias, dando pruebas evidentes de su naturaleza pacífica, de su moralidad, de su amor al orden y honrado patriotismo.

El estado sanitario continúa mejorando de tal modo, que resiste ventajosamente la comparación con muchas ciudades de Europa y América.

La cifra de mortalidad anual en junio último fué de 23.56 por mil, en julio de 24.98, en agosto de 22.81, en septiembre de 17.86, y según los datos adquiridos en el Departamento de Sanidad, que no han sido aún publicados, puedo asegurar que la cifra de octubre último ha sido de 17.96, la más baja ocurrida en dicho mes en esta Capital desde hace trienta y dos años, es decir desde 1870.

Con respecto á la fiebre amarilla, se han cumplido ya trece meses desde el último caso ocurrido en la Habana, viéndose afortunadamente libre todo el territorio de la Isla, no sólo de aquella cruel enfermedad, sino de otras de carácter cuarentenario, incluso la viruela, pudiendo afirmarse por lo tanto, que el estado sanitario de la República es mejor aún que durante la intervención del Gobierno Militar.

En sanidad se ha continuado el mismo sistema seguido por el Gobierno Interventor, habiéndose aumentado ligeramente el personal en los últimos meses, pero sin aumentar el costo del servicio. Se ejerce cuidadosamente la mayor vigilancia por las autoridades sanitarias para evitar la reaparición de la fiebre amarilla ó de cualquiera otra enfermedad epidémica, y se trata de impedir, empleando todos los medios posibles, la aparición de casos de muermo y de tétanos infantil, así como de disminuir la cifra de mortalidad por tuberculosis y enteritis.

La ley de sanidad ha de considerarse como de urgencia inmediata, pues tanto para la misma Habana cuanto para el resto de la Isla carecemos aún de guía fija, á no ser las órdenes militares, opuestas, en no pocos casos, á los preceptos constitucionales.

Los servicios de correos y telégrafos de la República necesitan edificio más amplio y lugar más adecuado á los fines para que se destinan.

Muy satisfactorias son las relaciones que sostenemos con las demás naciones, pues la República de Cuba ha sido reconocida sucesivamente por los Estados Unidos de América, los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, Inglaterra, Francia, España, Bélgica, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Haití, Suiza, Santo Domingo, Venezuela, Italia, Nicaragua, Ecuador, El Salvador, Dinamarca, Portugal, Rusia, Alemania, Países Bajos, Bolivia, Brasil, Austria Hungría, Grecia, Argentina, Chile, Perú, Honduras, Paraguay, Uruguay y Suecia y Noruega.

Especialmente cordiales y amistosas son nuestras relaciones con los Estados Unidos, siendo una prueba de la buena voluntad que une al Gobierno de la Gran República con el nuestro las negociaciones, ya iniciadas, para un tratado de comercio bajo la base de mutuas concesiones arancelarias. El objeto primordial de este tratado es obtener ventajas positivas en el mercado de los Estados Unidos para nuestros productos, particularmente para los azúcares y el tabaco, sobre todo los primeros que forman nuestra principal industria y constituyen aquí, en una gran proporción, el fundamento de la riqueza pública. De las simpatías, nunca desmentidas, del pueblo americano hacia nosotros, que sentímos por él admiración y gratitud; del interés manifiesto que tiene por la prosperidad de Cuba; de los deseos generosos en este mismo sentido y del espíritu de justicia del ilustre Magistrado que preside los destinos de la Gran República, es de esperarse confiadamente que se ha de llegar á un acuerdo razonable sobre los términos en que ha de redactarse el convenio proyectado, porque nada hará tan firmes y duraderos los vínculos de afecto y gratitud que ligan hoy al pueblo de Cuba con el pueblo de los Estados Unidos, como el bienestar que se derive del fomento de nuestras industrias por virtud del incremento y desarrollo del comercio mutuo entre ambos países.

Halagador en extremo es el estado actual de nuestro Tesoro. La recaudación de las rentas públicas se efectúa con regularidad, y las obligaciones ordinarias y extraordinarias del Estado se han cumplido con exactitud. Después de cubiertas todas nuestras obligaciones hasta fin del mes próximo pasado, la existencia en la Tesorería General es de $1,561,942.06.

Las atenciones ordinarias de 20 de mayo á 30 de junio fueron satisfechas con los fondos que para ese fin había destinado el Gobernador Militar de la Isla.

Las de julio, agosto, septiembre y octubre han sido satisfechas con arreglo á las autorizaciones que me fueron concedidas por las leyes de 12 de julio y 5 de septiembre.

Las extraordinarias lo han sido con cargo al crédito de 300,000 pesos á que se refiere la ley de 3 de junio, quedando aún de éstos un saldo de 157,067.44.

El promedio mensual de todos los gastos en los cuatro meses últimos es de $1,295,428.48, ó sean $147,063.62 menos que en iguales meses del año pasado, según se pone de manifiesto en el siguiente cuadro comparativo; debiendo advertirse que en la primera de las mencionadas cantidades están comprendidos los gastos extraordinarios y los servicios de nueva creación.

	Pagos.	
	1901 á 1902.	1902 á 1903.
Julio	$1,148,821.25	$1,236,852.39
Agosto	1,766,279.49	1,260,957.93
Setiembre	1,320,374.07	1,228.912.29
Octubre	1,534,493.60	1,454,991.25
Total	5,769,968.41	5,181,713.86

Promedio mensual—	
1901 á 1902	$1,442,492.10
1902 á 1903	1,295,428.48
Diferencia	147,063.62

Recibimos el Tesoro de la República con una existencia efectiva de $539,984.99, pues la diferencia entre esta suma y la de $689,191.02, que aparecía en la carta del General Wood al hacer entrega del Gobierno, fué explicada en el mensaje que tuve la honra de dirigir á la Cámara de Representantes en 27 de junio último. Hoy, á los cinco meses diez días de inaugurada la República, tenemos en caja la expresada existencia de $1,561,942.06.

Los ingresos han sido los siguientes:

De 20 al 31 de mayo	$416,953.39
Junio	1,373,641.84
Julio	1,552,638.13
Agosto	1,239,048.34
Setiembre	1,596,401.89
Octubre	1,610,196.48
	7,788,880.07

Se acompaña un Estado del movimiento de fondos de la Tesorería General desde el 20 de mayo hasta el 31 de octubre del corriente año.

La Instrucción Pública ha seguido su marcha regular y ordenada, sin entorpecimiento alguno en los servicios que comprende.

La Universidad y los Institutos de Segunda Enseñanza inauguraron el primero de octubre el nuevo curso académico.

Á juzgar por lo que hasta ahora se observa, hay motivos para creer que irán adquiriendo cada día mayor desarrollo los estudios en ambos establecimientos.

Á fin de promover este resultado se reunen en la actualidad informes y datos con objeto de introducir en el Plan de estudios vigente algunas modificaciones que contribuyan á mejorar el sistema y hacerlo más práctico.

Funcionan con igual regularidad la Academia de Pintura y Escultura y la Escuela de Artes y Oficios. Me place también manifestar que desde hoy (3 de noviembre) ha quedado abierta al público la Biblioteca Nacional, recién instalada en uno de los Departamentos de la Secretaría de Instrucción Pública.

En junio y agosto últimos se efectuaron exámenes para maestros de primero y segundo grado. Hoy se dispone de personal de uno y otro sexo habilitado para el magisterio en número suficiente para atender á las necesidades de la enseñanza.

De julio á agosto estuvieron abiertas, durante cuatro semanas, las Escuelas Normales de verano en las capitales y otras ciudades importantes de las provincias.

Por su mejor organización y disciplina y por el método más práctico de las conferencias, el éxito obtenido en el año actual ha sido muy superior al del pasado. Y es de advertir que dichas escuelas cuentan hoy con un sobrante derivado de sus propios recursos, que ha de servir para irlas dotando del material docente necesario al objeto que se persigue.

No omitiré decir que el día 8 de setiembre se inauguró la Escuela Normal de Kindergarten, á la cual asisten, además de las alumnas formalmente inscriptas, otras varias en calidad de oyentes, que de este modo se preparan á prestar más tarde sus servicios á la instrucción primaria de la República.

En el ramo de Obras Públicas se han continuado todos los trabajos en vías de ejecución al cesar el Gobierno de la Intervención Americana.

En la provincia de Pinar del Río queda terminada la construcción de dos trozos de carretera y de un muelle, la de un puente y la reconstrucción de varias obras.

En la de la Habana se han concluido dos trozos de carretera y un puente.

En la de Matanzas se dió fin á la construcción de dos trozos de carretera, se continúan los trabajos del muelle en construcción en la capital de la provincia y del dragado de la bahía de Cárdenas.

En la de Santa Clara se han terminado cuatro trozos de carretera.

En la de Puerto Príncipe se han construido dos puentes y reconstruido otros dos.

En la de Santiago de Cuba se terminó la construcción de tres trozos de carretera, la de cuatro puentes y la del muelle de Gibara.

En el ramo de faros se han hecho también obras de alguna importancia, quedando terminadas la construcción de siete faros y la reparación de otros.

Se han terminado cuatro edificios del Estado que se encontraban en construcción, y reparado treinta y dos más, siendo la mayor parte de dichos edificios casas escuelas.

Se llevan á cabo importantes reparaciones en varios establecimientos de la República, entre ellos la Universidad y el Asilo de Enagenados.

Por el departamento de ingenieros de la ciudad de la Habana, dependiente de la Secretaría de Obras Públicas desde el 20 de mayo, se atiende á todos los trabajos de limpieza y saneamiento, reparación y conservación de calles, parques y paseos, y á la construcción de nuevos parques y avenidas, entre ellas las del litoral, conocida vulgarmente por el Malecón.

Cuando se traspasó este servicio á la Secretaría de Obras Públicas, el promedio de sus gastos mensuales ascendía á $133,000, ó sea $1,596,000 anuales. Segregados del mencionado Departamento de ingenieros de la ciudad los del arquitecto municipal, que pasó al Ayuntamiento, el de construcción y reconstrucción de edificios del Estado y el de obras del puerto, que actualmente funciona como el repetido Departamento de ingenieros de la ciudad, dentro del organismo de la Secretaría de Obras Públicas, los gastos de dichos Departamentos de ingenieros ascendían á $89,000 mensuales, ó sea $1,058,000 al año. De esta suma correspondía al personal de plantilla la crecida cifra de $300,312. Tan pronto como la Secretaría de Obras Públicas se hizo cargo del servicio de que se trata se procedió á llevar á cabo todas las economías razonablemente compatibles con las funciones que el Departamento desempeña, especialmente en el capítulo de personal, cuya plantilla anterior de $300,312 ha quedado reducida a $122,444.

El total por año destinado á cubrir las atenciones del referido Departamento de ingenieros de la ciudad no asciende actualmente á más de $862,000. Sin embargo, todos los servicios que le corresponden se vienen desempeñando hasta la fecha con toda regularidad.

Existen en vías de ejecución diferentes obras en cada una de las seis provincias.

La economía realizada en sueldos de plantilla en las varias dependencias de obras públicas está representada por la cifra de $248,000 anuales.

Nada práctico ha podido hacerse directamente en el Departamento de Agricultura por la falta de fondos destinados á ese objeto. Este departamento requiere anualmente una asignación crecida para atender al desarrollo y mejoramiento de las industrias que comprende, siendo uno de los medios más eficaces á ese fin la creación de estaciones agronómicas en donde se perfeccione el cultivo de aquellas plantas que son la base de nuestra riqueza industrial y se introduzca el de otras que puedan llegar á ser muy productivas en nuestro suelo, como lo son actualmente en otros países.

El estado halagüeño de nuestro tesoro, después de cinco meses y medio de gobierno propio, nos hace esperar con absoluta fe que, administrando con honradez las rentas públicas y haciendo uso de ellas con prudencia y discreción, llegaremos á tener en lo sucesivo fondos suficientes, no sólo para imprimir á nuestra agricultura un gran impulso, cual corresponde á un país esencialmente agrícola, sino también para emprender en todas las provincias obras de verdadera utilidad, que demanda el alto nivel de civilización que hemos alcanzado.

Tengo la seguridad de que el Congrso se inspira en estos mismos propósitos, y confio en que el Ejecutivo encontrará siempre en ambos cuerpos colegisladores apoyo cierto para el fomento material y moral de nuestra amada tierra.

T. Estrada Palma.

Habana, *3 de Noviembre de 1902.*

CUBA.

MENSAJE DEL PRESIDENTE ENVIANDO AL CONGRESO EL PRESUPUESTO PARA 1903.

HABANA, *1º de noviembre de 1902.*

Al Congreso:

Cumplo con verdadera satisfacción el deber que me corresponde, conforme al inciso 5º del artículo 68 de la Constitución, presentando al Congreso el Proyecto de Presupuestos Generales de la Nación para el año fiscal de 1903.

Por primera vez hacemos los cubanos uso del más importante de los derechos que puede disfrutar un pueblo; el de regular libremente sus ingresos y sus gastos, y ello tiene que ser para todos motivo de verdadera complacencia, por cuanto fué una de nuestras más ardientes aspiraciones, que hoy después de cruentos sacrificios, vemos felizmente realizada. El Gobierno se congratula de contribuir por su parte á que se normalice la vida económica del Estado, proponiendo al Poder Legislativo las asignaciones para el sostenimiento de los servicios públicos y los ingresos que se estiman necesarios para cubrirlos.

Mientras existió la soberanía española los presupuestos de Cuba eran aprobados, primeramente, sin el concurso de los representantes del país y después con la intervención de los pocos que se enviaban al Parlamento Español, los cuales, por su reducido número y otras causas nunca pudieron influir eficazmente en favor de los intereses genuinamente cubanos. En los 31 cuadros que acompañan se detallan las ingresos y gastos que fueron presupuestos para Cuba á partir del año 1850 hasta el de 1898, y por ellos podrá verse el importe total de las obligaciones que pesan sobre el Tesoro local y la aplicación que se da á los recursos que se exigían al pueblo cubano, justificando las protestas del mismo contra aquel sistema contrario á sus legítimas aspiraciones y más apremiantes necesidades.

Durante el régimen de la intervención no se formularon presupuestos y por esta causa en los mensajes que dirigí á la Cámara de su digna Presidencia, en 11 de junio y 22 de agosto últimos, solicité las correspondientes autorizaciones para satisfacer los gastos del Estado hasta que fueran aprobados estos presupuestos generales, indicando en aquellos mensajes las causas que impedían haber realizado, con la urgencia deseada, tan importante trabajo. Se carecía de punto de partida, en virtud de la organización especial que á los servicios públicos había dado el Gobierno Interventor, los cuales funcionaban sin presupuestos, atendiéndose á las necesidades del Estado mediante la concesión de fondos solicitados por los pagadores de los distintos Departamentos, primero en pedidos mensuales, y después, bimensuales. Al cesar dicho Gobierno en 20 de mayo, pasaron á formar parte de las Secretarías del Despacho servicios que antes tenían una organización independiente ó que estaban subordinados directamente al Cuartel General del Departamento de Cuba, no existiendo por ese motivo, antecedente alguno en las Secretarías. Ha sido preciso, por tanto, como trabajo previo, hacer la reorganización y distribución de aquellas dependencias de conformidad con el nuevo orden de cosas establecido al inaugurarse la República.

En el proyecto que tengo la honra de someter al Congreso se ha procurado establecer las mayores economías, de acuerdo con las manifestaciones que hice en mi carta programa de 7 de septiembre de 1901, en la que expresaba la necesidad de organizar la República tan modesta como fuera posible, para evitarnos dificultades y embarazos por falta de previsión, por cuyo motivo debíamos combinar cuidadosamente la organización de los servicios públicos y su dotación, ajustándolos á la capacidad rentística de la Isla y descansando sobre datos ciertos, nunca en lisonjeras esperanzas.

Consecuente con ese propósito se han limitado los gastos á las necesidades que pesan sobre el Estado, de conformidad con las leyes y disposiciones que regulan los servicios públicos, y de acuerdo con una de las cláusulas del Apéndice de nuestra Constitución, en lo que respecta á los de sanidad terrestre y marítima.

El resumen general del Proyecto es como sigue:

INGRESOS.			
Aduanas		$14,781,000.00	
Impuesto de bebidas		1,200,000.00	
Derechos consulares		250,000.00	
Rentas interiores		500,000.00	
Comunicaciones		420,000.00	
Propiedades y derechos del Estado		119,800.00	
Productos diversos		243,200.00	
			$17,514,000.00
GASTOS.			
Poder Legislativo		413,319.68	
Poder Ejecutivo:			
Presidencia	$85,700.00		
Secretaría de Estado y Justicia	310,396.00		
Secretaría de Gobernación	4,529,998.00		
Secretaría de Hacienda	1,801,117.88		
Secretaría de Instrucción pública	3,721,790.84		
Secretaría de Obras públicas	2,923,011.82		
Agricultura, industria y comercio	165,319.50		
		13,537,334.04	
Poder judicial		949,314.00	
			14,899,967.72
Superávit			2,614,032.28

Deduciendo de $14,899,977.82 que importan los gastos en el Proyecto que se acompaña, los de servicios de nueva creación, Congreso, Presidencia, Cuerpo Consular y aumento de la Guardia Rural, ascendentes á $1,457,947.68, los de los contratos celebrados por el Gobierno Militar que tiene que cumplir el actual Gobierno, ascendentes á $1,085,271.38, resultaría que los gastos para los servicios antes establecidos sólo ascenderían á $12,356,748.66, ó sea $7,157,855.21 menos que la ascendencia de los egresos en el pasado ejercicio de 1901 á 1902, sin que se hayan hecho reducciones en los servicios de Sanidad, Beneficencia y otros de no menor importancia. Estas cantidades comparadas con las de los tres años últimos ofrecen el resultado siguiente:

	1899 á 1900.[a]	1900 á 1901.[a]	1901 á 1902.[b]	Se presupuestan: 1903.
Ingresos	$17,385,905.30	$17,154,929.28	$18,791,473.21	$17,514,000.00
Gastos	15,691,453.06	17,644,994.81	19,514,603.87	12,899,967.72
Superávit	1,694,452.24			2,614,032.28
Déficit		490,065.53	723,130.65	

Entrando en el examen de los gastos, es de observarse que todos los del Poder Legislativo, los de la Presidencia y Vicepresidencia y los del Cuerpo Diplomático y Consular son de nueva creación y constitucionalmente ineludibles, teniendo los últimos el carácter de permanentes, conforme á la Ley fundamental; por cuyo motivo constituyen parte del Presupuesto fijo y deberán regir mientras no sean reformados por leyes especiales.

También tienen el carácter de permanentes los gastos de la Administración de Justicia; pero como todavía el Congreso no ha redactado la Ley orgánica del Poder Judicial, donde deberán consignarse definitivamente aquellos gastos, á él toca adoptar la medida que juzgue procedente para que resulte cumplido el precepto constitucional en cuanto á la legalidad de dichos gastos. Mientras tanto se consignan en el Proyecto las cantidades necesarias para mantener la actual organización como única legalidad existente. Por ese motivo no ha sido incluida en este Proyecto la dotación de los Juzgados Municipales, puesto que el fijar su ascendencia es atribución exclusiva del Congreso.

En el Departamento de Gobernación figuran las obligaciones de carácter transitorio que ha tomado el Estado sobre sí, tales como las de los Gobiernos provinciales y las de Sanidad y Beneficencia. Las primeras, por no estar aún organizados los Consejos provinciales y las últimas, porque su propia naturaleza exige la acción tutelar del Estado, siempre que las organizaciones locales no tengan recursos para atenderlas.

Es posible que las atenciones de los Gobiernos de provincia sólo figuren en el actual presupuesto durante algunos meses, si se tiene en cuenta la proximidad de la promulgación de la Ley orgánica Provincial; las de Beneficencia, ascendentes á cerca de un millón de pesos, seguramente serán disminuidas, tan pronto como se encuentren los Ayuntamientos en condiciones de que el Gobierno pueda hacerles entrega de las instituciones benéficas de carácter municipal.

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[a] Datos de la Memoria del Secretario de la Guerra de los Estados Unidos de Norte América.
[b] Datos del Tesoro General de la Isla.

El costo de los servicios de Sanidad, lejos de disminuir está llamado á acrecentarse, puesto que al extenderse la organización de los servicios á todo el país y aun fuera de él, tiene que ser mayor la suma requerida para su sostenimiento. Entre esos gastos aparece el proyecto de creación de un Laboratorio Químico-Bacteriológico de carácter general, en el que se harán las preparaciones científicas que hoy resultan muy costosas para el Estado y se practicarán los análisis químicos que en la actualidad se hacen mediante crecidos gastos; por lo que puede afirmarse que ese Laboratorio no sólo producirá efectivas economías, sino que dará rendimientos positivos.

Entre las nuevas atenciones de Gobernación se incluyen los gastos de la Guardia Rural conforme á la Ley de 18 de octubre, que ascienden á 1,783,582 pesos; la policía secreta, antes sufragada en parte por el Municipio de la Habana, y hoy á cargo del Estado por efecto de las disposiciones vigentes; así como la subvención señalada al Cuerpo de Bomberos por la orden 103, serie de 1902, la cual se reduce á $6,000 en vez de los $12,000 asignados en dicha orden, por cuanto el Municipio de la Habana debe atender con mayor cantidad que el Estado al sostenimiento de tan benéfica institución, ya que ha sido descargado de otros gastos de carácter local, y le es posible, por lo mismo, atender con mayor holgura á las atenciones municipales.

En cuanto al ramo de Hacienda se han hecho en todos los servicios adscriptos á la Secretaría las mayores economías. Terminada la ocupación americana se llevó á cabo la reorganización de todos los servicios, procurando la uniformidad en la administración económica y financiera de la Isla. Por la orden número 113 de 7 de mayo último, se dispuso pasaran á aquel Departamento las oficinas de Tesorería y de la Auditoría General (hoy Intervención General del Estado), y por la número 142 de 10 del mismo mes, los servicios de Aduanas, Guardacostas y Estadística mercantil.

También se dispuso—orden número 133—quedaran adscriptos á aquel Departamento los servicios de Inmigración y Cuarentena, y por resolución del Cuartel General de 19 del propio mes, se le dió posesión del Arsenal, Campamento de Colombia, Ferrocarril de Triscornia y otras varias propiedades del Estado que administraba directamente dicho Cuartel General.

En el Proyecto del Departamento de Hacienda se presupuestan las sumas que se consideran indispensables para los gastos de Transportes; Comisión del Banco Nacional, según el contrato de 18 de Febrero del presente año; el aumento del servicio de Guardacostas; el importe del arrendamiento de los terrenos de Triscornia, según escritura de 13 de noviembre de 1900; los gastos conforme á contratos de las Plantas de hielo y de luz eléctrica del Hospital No. 1, y de la Planta eléctrica establecida en el Cuartel de la Fuerza, los $91,027.56 que deben pagarse anualmente al Olero, conforme á las escrituras de 2 de octubre de 1901 y 11 de enero de 1902; la suma que se calcula necesaria para reintegros y devoluciones por el concepto de Rentas terrestres y marítimas, y la que se cree indispensable para satisfacer los censos reconocidos sobre propiedades del Estado.

Por Decreto de 7 de junio del presente año se pasó el servicio de Sanidad Marítima, que se había agregado por la Orden No. 133 á la Secretaría de Hacienda, á la de Gobernación, pues existiendo en este Departamento la Dirección general de Sanidad creada por el Gobierno Interventor, á la misma competía, por su especialidad, los asuntos de aquel ramo.

Por Decreto de 9 de junio último se suprimieron las Administraciones de Rentas é Impuestos de las Zonas Fiscales de Guanajay, Cárdenas, Cienfuegos y Manzanillo. Esta reforma representa para el Tesoro una economía de $39,800 al año. Dispuesta por la Orden No. 23 de la serie de este año la supresión de varios municipios de la Isla, quedó reducida la acción de algunas de esas zonas, y por consiguiente, disminuido el trabajo á ellas recomendado.

La de Cienfuegos sólo recaudó el año de 1901 el 4.321 por ciento del total de las rentas interiores de la Isla; la de Cárdenas 4.146 por ciento; la de Manzanillo el 1.379 por ciento y la de Guanajay el 1.349 por ciento.

La recaudación de esas zonas suprimidas, en comparación con el resto, fué la siguiente en el año de 1901:

	Recaudación.	Costo.
Guanajay	$9,060.56	9,060.00
Cárdenas	27,846.10	9,360.00
Cienfuegos	29,020.03	12,320.00
Manzanillo	11,688.11	9,060.00
Total	77,614.80	39,800.00

Resulta, pues, que el presupuesto de esas dependencias absorbía más del 50 por ciento de su recaudación.

El servicio de pagos no ha sufrido perjuicios con la supresión de dichas zonas, porque aquéllos continúan realizándose como antes por las Administraciones de las capitales de provincia, con excepción de la zona de Holguín.

Al crearse las zonas de Cienfuegos y Manzanillo, se les agregaron términos municipales pertenecientes á la provincia de Puerto Príncipe, alterándose la división provincial, quedando ésta restablecida, con la supresión de aquellas oficinas, como era justo y procedente, de conformidad con lo dispuesto en la Constitución.

Se ha dejado subsistente la zona de Holguín, por la gran distancia que la separa de la capital de la provincia, y su conservación facilita los servicios, sin quebranto del régimen provincial.

Por la Orden del Gobernador Militar No. 78, de 14 de junio de 1899, se dispuso la supresión de todas las Capitanías de Puerto de la Isla, encargando de las mismas á los Administradores de Aduanas, con independencia absoluta de la Habana, que se dejó subsistente con independencia absoluta de todo otro organismo administrativo.

Á poner término á esa excepción que ningún bien reportaba al servicio, antes al contrario, constituía un obstáculo para el mismo, por decreto de 29 del pasado mayo se suprimió también el cargo de Capitán del Puerto de esta Capital, pasando sus funciones al Administrador de la Aduana.

En el personal de las Oficinas Centrales ha sido preciso realizar algún aumento para atender á los nuevos servicios encomendados á las mismas.

En el Departamento de Instrucción Pública, ha sido necesario mantener el régimen actual, tanto en la enseñanza superior, como en la intermedia y primaria, porque la organización de la Universidad, la de los Institutos de Segunda Enseñanza, Academia de Pintura, Escuela de Artes y Oficios y Escuelas de Instrucción Primaria obedece á Planes de estudios establecidos por la legislación vigente y el Ejecutivo carece de facultades para hacer alteraciones en organismos creados por una ley y en las dotaciones asignadas por la misma á todos ellos.

El artículo 31 de la Constitución ordena que la enseñanza primaria sea obligatoria y que tanto ella como la de Artes y Oficios ha de ser gratuita, estando ambas á cargo del Estado mientras no puedan sostenerlas, respectivamente, por carecer de recursos suficientes, el Municipio y la Provincia. En consecuencia se mantienen las 3,474 escuelas, á las que asisten 163,348 alumnos de uno y otro sexo, consumiendo dicha enseñanza primaria la parte más importante del presupuesto del ramo. Claro está que si se suprimieran escuelas sería fácil reducir los gastos de la enseñanza primaria, pero esto sería una economía contraproducente para la cultura social del pueblo cubano, la cual exige que el Gobierno contribuya á fomentar la instrucción por todos los medios que estén á su alcance, como base de nuestra vida nacional.

En Obras Públicas el Gobierno ha tenido que aceptar los compromisos contraídos por el Gobierno Militar americano, que dejó en estudio y contratadas varias obras á cuya terminación hay que atender como también á la realización de las que demandan las necesidades de la Isla, entre ellas la construcción de algunos puentes y carreteras, las mejoras de los puertos y el servicio de los faros para facilitar el tráfico interior y exterior de la República y por consiguiente el movimiento mercantil.

En el presupuesto de este ramo se suprimen las partidas destinadas á ciertas atenciones de carácter municipal que han pasado á ser obligaciones de los respectivos Ayuntamientos, á los cuales el Estado auxilia con alguna subvención pecuniaria, habiéndoles cedido además todas las propiedades y utensilios con que se venían realizando los trabajos que corrían y aun corren parcialmente por cuenta del Tesoro Público.

Para los ramos de Agricultura, Industria y Comercio sólo se consignan los créditos necesarios para el sostenimiento de la Secretaría y la creación del Servicio Meteorológico y de cosechas, con más el pequeño crédito de 75,000 pesos para organizar una Estación Agronómica.

El Gobierno lamenta la pobreza de la dotación de este Departamento y espera que cuando se apruebe el empréstito que ahora discuten las Cámaras, se acuerde la organización de los servicios del mismo de modo que alcance la importancia que le corresponde y debe tener en un país esencialmente agrícola como el nuestro.

Cuanto pueda contribuir al mejoramiento y prosperidad de la riqueza agrícola será para el Ejecutivo objeto de preferente atención, y favorecerá dentro de sus facultades las iniciativas y propósitos de todos á fin de que su reconstrucción se realice con la mayor brevedad, llevándose á cabo las mejoras que exigen los actuales cultivos y dedicándose á la explotación de otros que ofrecen ventajas apreciables en distintos países y que pueden rendirlas en el nuestro á virtud de las condiciones excepcionales del suelo, en gran parte inexplotado aún.

La situación económica del país no es ciertamente satisfactoria, pero no hay motivos para abrigar dudas respecto á un próximo mejoramiento así que se concierte el tratado de reciprocidad con los Estados Unidos, y pueda darse salida en ventajosas condiciones á nuestros dos principales productos—el azúcar y el tabaco.

Según los datos estadísticos recopilados por la Secretaría de Hacienda, el movimiento comercial entre la República de Cuba y los países extranjeros durante el primer semestre de 1902, arroja un resultado inferior al obtenido en igual período de 1901. La disminución de las importaciones, equivalente á $1,700,000, representa un 5 por ciento de las del primer semestre de 1901. En las exportaciones la disminución es mayor de $12,200,000, ó sea el 28 por ciento de la de igual período de 1901.

Tan notable disminución obedece al bajo precio de los azúcares embarcados para el extranjero y á la menor venta de este fruto en espera de que las concesiones arancelarias para Cuba, que se gestionaban en los Estados Unidos, proporcionasen precios más favorables.

En el primer semestre de 1901 se exportaron 465,000 toneladas de azúcar quedando en almacenes 132,000.

En igual período de 1902 la exportación sólo ha llegado á 332,000 toneladas y la existencia en almacenes, el 30 de junio, era de 450,000 toneladas, cuyos datos permiten calcular la exportación total del año en unas 760,000 toneladas, deducido el consumo de la Isla; pero á pesar de esta mayor exportación probable en 1902, si las ventas se efectúan al precio medio de 3 reales arroba, su valor resultaría en

$2,000,000 menos que el año pasado. El movimiento general del comercio de Cuba en los tres años últimos es como sigue:

[Valor en miles de pesos.]

	Importación.	Exportación.	Balance a favor de la—	
			Importación.	Exportación.
1899.				
Primer semestre	35,911.8	31,600.6	4,311.2	....
Segundo semestre	39,391.7	18,332.1	20,059.6	....
Total	75,503.5	50,932.7	24,370.8	....
1900.				
Primer semestre	37,478.2	30,066.6	7,411.6	....
Segundo semestre	32,601.1	21,385.8	11,215.3	....
Total	70,079.3	51,452.4	18,626.9	....
1901.				
Primer semestre	33,663.8	42,942.5	....	9,278.7
Segundo semestre	34,089.3	23,559.6	10,529.7	....
Total	67,753.1	66,502.1	1,251	....
1902.				
Primer semestre	31,977.1	30,687	1,290.1	....
Total desde 1º de enero de 1899	245,113	199,574.2	45,538.8	....

Para la comparación de valores debe tenerse en cuenta el bajo precio de los azúcares que se exportaron, y la existencia por vender, la cual, felizmente, ha disminuido en los dos meses últimos al extremo de que, probablemente, será totalmente realizada en lo que resta del presente año.

La situación que atraviesa la industria azucarera no es exclusiva de Cuba, puesto que todos los países productores de azúcar de caña experimentan como ella los rigores de la competencia de la remolacha, que merced á procedimientos de elaboración muy adelantados y á la protección que se le presta con primas directas é indirectas, logra colocación en todos los mercados del mundo en condiciones ventajosas. Para nosotros ha sido esta competencia más sensible por las aflictivas circunstancias por que ha atravesado Cuba y por no haberse alcanzado aún la rebaja de los derechos arancelarios que se cobran á nuestros productos en los Estados Unidos; pero debemos tener fe en que tan pronto como se celebre el Tratado de reciprocidad con aquella Nación, cuyo Primer Magistrado viene realizando una activa campaña en pro de esa justa causa; con la supresión de las primas acordadas en la conferencia de Bruselas y la medida que adopte el Congreso para favorecer la Agricultura, la Industria y el Comercio, la reconstrucción de nuestra riqueza será completa dentro de pocos años.

Las condiciones de nuestro suelo y la energía de sus habitantes, demostradas en todas las circunstancias, son factores que coadyuvarán también al logro de esos patrióticos deseos.

Ya el Congreso ha demostrado la importancia que reconoce al fomento de la industria pecuaria dictando la Ley de 15 de septiembre, que concede franquicias arancelarias para la importación de algunas clases de ganado, como estímulo poderoso para que aquel ramo de nuestra riqueza llegue á su completo desarrollo.

Teniendo en cuenta las circunstancias expresadas en los párrafos anteriores los ingresos se han calculado con algunas reducciones, comparados con las recaudaciones de los tres últimos ejercicios económicos y el resultado del primer trimestre del actual.

Se dejan vigentes los mismos conceptos de tributación á que las rentas del Estado quedaron reducidas desde que por Decreto de 25 de marzo de 1899 se estableció la reforma del sistema tributario en esta Isla, pasando á los Ayuntamientos todas las contribuciones de carácter directo y algunas indirectas, reservándose sólo el Estado las rentas indirectas de Aduanas, Correos, Telégrafos y los Impuestos de Derechos Reales, las contribuciones de Bancos y Sociedades, la renta de sus bienes y propiedades y los derechos reconocidos sobre las mismas.

Al Congreso toca resolver, en su día, si los compromisos del Estado deben cubrirse, como sucede en la actualidad, sólo con los productos de los impuestos indirectos de cuantía indeterminada y sujetos á variaciones naturales por circunstancias imprevistas ó causas exteriores, ó si debe realizarse una transformación completa en el actual sistema rentístico del Estado Cubano, en virtud de las atribuciones que le confiere el inciso 8º del artículo 59 de la Constitución, para que á la vez las Provincias y los Ayuntamientos puedan hacer uso del derecho que les conceden los artículos 93 y 105 de la misma.

Se propone el restablecimiento del Impuesto de importación y fabricación de bebidas, creado por la Ley de Presupuestos del año de 1892 á 1893, el cual daba un rendimiento de $1,250,000 aproximadamente.

El impuesto sobre alcoholes constituye una de las bases de los Presupuestos de las principales Naciones europeas y el de los Estados Unidos; en Inglaterra rinde el 36 por ciento del total del Presupuesto de ingresos; en Francia el 19 por ciento; en Alemania el 18 por ciento y el 29 por ciento en los Estados Unidos. Ahora bien, aunque no es posible que en Cuba rinda en igual proporción por ser importada una gran parte de las bebidas espirituosas que se consumen entre nosotros, están sometidas al pago de derechos arancelarios y también porque tenemos que atender al fomento de nuestra industria local, puede asegurarse, sin embargo, que el rendimiento ha de ser de bastante importancia. En tal concepto debe someterse á la propuesta tributación los vinos y bebidas espirituosas y fermentadas, regulando al propio tiempo la contribución á las fábricas establecidas en el país, con excepción de las que existían en los ingenios, debiendo tributar todos al Estado en la cuantía que se propone y haciendo desaparecer de las Tarifas del Subsidio Industrial los epígrafes por los cuales dichas fábricas contribuyen á los Ayuntamientos, á fin de unificar la exacción de dichas contribuciones.

En virtud de la creación de los Consulados se exigirán los derechos correspondientes que según se calcula pueden producir aproximadamente 250,000 pesos al año.

El superávit que resulta de la comparación de los ingresos con los egresos, se encuentra justificado por la necesidad de atender á los nuevos gastos que originará el aumento del Cuerpo de Artillería, la dotación de los Juzgados Municipales y los intereses y amortización del empréstito pendiente de aprobación en las Cámaras, debiendo atribuirse á los últimos el carácter de permanentes, de acuerdo con lo prevenido en el inciso 2° del artículo 59 de la Constitución.

Terminaré consignando que el actual Proyecto ofrece el Presupuesto más reducido que ha tenido Cuba á partir de mediados del siglo pasado, con la circunstancia favorable de aplicarse ahora, también por primera ves, todos sus capítulos á necesidades y obligaciones que redundan en provecho suyo. Y puedo agregar que cuando el Congreso dicte las disposiciones que regulen y organicen cuanto se relacione con la Administración General, la Provincial y la Municipal y sea posible á las Provincias y á los Municipios sufragar sus atenciones especiales, el Presupuesto general del Estado se reducirá notablemente, puesto que más del 25 por ciento de su totalidad se destina hoy al pago de obligaciones provinciales y municipales.

Será entonces posible destinar anualmente importantes sumas á la reconstrucción del país y al fomento de sus intereses generales, y el desarrollo de los mismos consolidará la obra de nuestra independencia sobre los firmes cimientos del trabajo, la instrucción y la riqueza pública y privada.

Al proyecto se acompañan las bases de aquellas disposiciones que se consideran necesarias para la aplicación el ordenado funcionamiento del Presupuesto, entendiendo que en este caso el Ejecutivo sólo sugiere una serie de ideas ó principios de carácter general que el Congreso puede aceptar en parte ó en totalidad, como estime más conveniente para el servicio público y los intereses generales de nuestra República.

Respetuosamente,

T. Estrada Palma.

Presupuesto para el año fiscal de 1903.

INGRESOS.

Aduanas	$14,781,000.00
Impuestos de bebidas	1,200,000.00
Derechos arancelarios	250,000.00
Rentas interiores	500,000.00
Comunicaciones	420,000.00
Propiedades y derechos del Estado	119,000.00
Productos diversos	243,200.00
Total	17,514,000.00

Presupuesto para el año fiscal de 1903—Continúa.

GASTOS.

Poder Legislativo:		
Senado	$125,739.68	
Cámara	266,820.00	
Diario de Sesiones	20,760.00	$413,319.68
Poder Ejecutivo, Presidencia		85,700.00
Secretaría de Estado y Justicia:		
Secretaría	6,000.00	
Dirección del Estado	85,826.00	
Cuerpo diplomático	167,100.00	
Dirección de Justicia	51,470.00	310,396.00
Secretaría de Gobernación:		
Secretaría	132,724.00	
Archivo general	13,500.00	
Policía secreta	52,620.00	
Guardia Rural	1,783,582.00	
Artillería	123,133.00	
Presidio de la Habana	147,628.00	
Casa de Recogidas	8,880.00	
Cárceles	352,898.00	
Beneficencia	873,659.00	
Sanidad	292,048.00	
Comunicaciones	623,628.00	
Gobiernos civiles	125,898.00	4,529,998.00
Hacienda:		
Secretaría [a]	618,469.00	
Zonas fiscales	116,540.00	
Aduanas	766,010.00	
Propiedades del Estado	197,287.56	
Inmigración	56,811.32	
Devoluciones	36,000.00	
Imprevistos	10,000.00	1,801,117.88
Instrucción Pública:		
Secretaría	124,274.00	
Universidad	290,530.00	
Institutos y escuelas	285,673.00	
Instrucción primaria	3,021,313.84	3,721,790.84
Obras Públicas:		
Secretaría	163,720.00	
Carreteras y puentes	661,272.82	
Puertos	805,239.00	
Faros	147,416.00	
Saneamiento	863,680.00	
Gastos generales (obras menores)	256,684.00	
Comisión de Ferrocarriles	25,000.00	2,923,011.82

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[a] Están comprendidos en esta partida los gastos de la Tesorería General, Intervención General del Estado, Sección Central de Aduanas y Pagaduría Central.

Presupuesto para el año fiscal de 1903—Continúa.

GASTOS—continúa.

Agricultura, Industria y Comercio:		
Secretaría	$43, 020. 00	
Servicio Meteorológico	7, 808. 50	
Juntas Provinciales, Agricultura, Industria y Comercio	11, 064. 00	
Inspecciones de Montes y Minas	10, 650. 00	
Secciones Provinciales de Montes	10, 904. 00	
Secciones Provinciales de Minas	6, 873. 00	
Estación Agronómica	75, 000. 00	
		$165, 319. 50
Poder Judicial:		
Tribunal Supremo	109, 050. 00	
Audiencias	348, 802. 00	
Juzgados	395, 112. 00	
Gastos generales	96, 350. 00	
		949, 314. 00
Total general		14, 899, 967. 72

SECRETARÍA DE HACIENDA.

Estado del movimiento de fondos en la Tesorería General, durante los meses de mayo, junio, julio, agosto y setiembre de 1902.

Conceptos.	Mayo (20 al 31).	Junio.	Julio.	Agosto.	Setiembre.	Resumen.
	Pesos.	*Pesos.*	*Pesos.*	*Pesos.*	*Pesos.*	*Pesos.*
Aduanas	364, 059. 53	1, 232, 729. 01	1, 208, 648. 47	1, 075, 367. 31	1, 307, 102. 32	5, 187, 906. 64
Rentas postales	3, 892. 13	23, 966. 37	30, 316. 82	30, 064. 19	28, 460. 21	116, 699. 72
Giros postales	28, 000. 00	42, 000. 00	53, 000. 00	33, 400. 00	43, 123. 49	199, 523. 49
Rentas interiores	20, 023. 21	55, 908. 85	72, 865. 63	54, 341. 57	80, 534. 06	283, 673. 32
Rentas varias	978. 52	11, 709. 57	17, 375. 90	13, 078. 71	30, 756. 95	73, 899. 65
Reintegros	....	7, 328. 04	170, 431. 31	28, 859. 39	106, 424. 86	313, 043. 60
Juzgados correccionales	....	....	....	3, 937. 17	....	3, 937. 17
Total de ingresos	416, 953. 39	1, 373, 641. 84	1, 552, 638. 13	1, 239, 048. 34	1, 596, 401. 89	6, 178, 683. 59
Existencia el día último del mes anterior	635, 170. 29	588, 307. 26	745, 371. 08	1, 061, 156. 82	1, 039, 247. 23	635, 179. 29
Total	1, 052, 123. 68	1, 961, 949. 10	2, 298, 009. 21	2, 300, 205. 16	2, 635, 649. 12	6, 813, 853. 88
Pagos durante el mes	463, 816. 42	1, 216, 578. 02	1, 236, 852. 39	1, 260, 957. 93	1, 228, 912. 29	5, 407, 117. 05
Existencia en caja, día último de cada mes	588, 307. 26	745, 371. 08	1, 061, 156. 82	1, 039, 247. 23	1, 406, 736. 83	1, 406, 736. 83

INFORME SANITARIO Y DEMOGRÁFICO DE LA HABANA EN SETIEMBRE DE 1902.

[Del "Nuevo País," Habana, Octobre 25 de 1902.]

El Informe sanitario y demográfico de esta ciudad, correspondiente al mes de setiembre, publicado por el Departamento de Sanidad, revela que la higiene continúa conquistando posiciones ventajosas en su lucha con las enfermedades y la muerte.

La cifra total de la mortalidad en setiembre ha sido de 404, que son 103 defunciones menos que en agosto. Esa cifra equivale á un promedio de 13.46 por día y á un tipo anual de 17.86 por mil habitantes.

Ha habido un descenso notable en las afecciones del sistema nervioso, enfermedades generales, aparatos respiratorio y digestivo y causas exteriores.

La fiebre tifoidea sólo ocasionó 6 víctimas, contra 13 en agosto. La mortalidad por fiebres palúdicas disminuyó en 29 por ciento, y los esfuerzos de la Liga contra la tuberculosis, dice el Informe que han producido resultados favorables.

La mortalidad general entre niños menores de 5 años se ha reducido en 24 por ciento, y sólo en la ocasionada por meningitis infantil ha descendido de 45 á 27, habiendo contribuido á este éxito ventajoso la acción eficaz de los dispensarios establecidos en el Obispado y en el Arsenal.

Dos casos de fiebre amarilla hubo en setiembre; los dos fueron importados de México y los enfermos se curaron en el Hospital "Las Ánimas."

En el resto de la Isla no se ha registrado ninguna invasión de esa enfermedad, ni de viruelas, ni de otra alguna de las que están sujetas á cuarentena, y esto puede servir de victoriosa respuesta á las maliciosas informaciones de ciertos corresponsales de periódicos americanos que, con evidente falsedad, han pretendido hacer creer á sus compatriotas del continente que el estado sanitario ha desmejorado desde que, por el establecimiento de la República, pasó á manos cubanas la dirección de ese importantísimo ramo de la Administración pública. La comparación de las estadísticas actuales con las anteriores al mes de junio, arroja un balance favorable á la capacidad cubana, calumniada en vano por aquellos despreocupados corresponsales.

Con referencia á la fiebre amarilla, complácese el Doctor FINLAY en hacer constar que, al finalizar setiembre, se ha completado un año desde la fecha del registro del último caso de fiebre amarilla originado en el término de la Habana: hecho sin precedente en las tres décadas anteriores. Si á esta observación se agrega que tampoco ha habido defunciones por esa enfermedad en ninguna otra población de la República, donde no se da caza á los mosquitos, podemos unir nuestras congratulaciones á las del apreciable Jefe de Sanidad por los efectos innegables, aunque no estemos de entero acuerdo con él en la determinación de las causas.

No corto espacio dedícase en el Informe al tétanos infantil y al muermo, "manchas que afean aún nuestras estadísticas de mortalidad." Para hacerlas desaparecer, se invoca el auxilio de las autoridades, de los profesores médicos y del público mismo, y anuncia el Doctor FINLAY que pronto se llevará á la práctica la distribución—gratuita para los pobres y á módico precio para los demás—de paquetes convenientemente cerrados, que contienen el material requerido para la cura aséptica del ombligo de los recién nacidos, acompañados de instrucciones impresas, detalladas y precisas, y de 1 litro de una solución al 1 por mil de bicloruro de mercurio; proyecto aprobado por la Escuela de Medicina de la Universidad.

Con respecto al muermo, á más de las medidas paliativas que se recomiendan, indícase en el Informe que se solicitará del Gobierno y del Ayuntamiento la realización de medios de carácter mucho más radical, como el de señalar un plazo para no permitir par más tiempo que se tengan en el interior de las casas caballos, carruajes y arneses, á menos que no sean en caballerizas y cocheras separadas con salida independiente á la calle.

Emitiremos opinión acerca de este proyecto cuando sean conocidas las reformas que se intente introducir en las Ordenanzas municipales.

De las 404 muertes ocurridas en setiembre, corresponden 300 á cubanos, 78 á españoles, 3 á americanos, 10 á chinos y el resto á otras nacionalidades. El tributo pagado por la raza de color á la muerte es de 55.

Murieron—por estado social—138 niños, 157 solteros, 72 casados y 37 viudos. El mayor número de defunciones debióse á la tuberculosis, fiebre tifoidea, paludismo y sarampión.

Contrajeron matrimonio 242 personas: de éstas, 157 cubanos blancos, 20 de color, 61 españoles, 1 americano, 2 ingleses y 1 francés.

Inscribiéronse 489 nacimientos: de ellos 329 blancos legítimos y 88 ilegítimos; 22 legítimos y 50 ilegítimos de color. La proporción de nacimientos de blancos es de 24.77 por mil y de color 11.83.

En el cementerio de Colón ó católico fueron sepultados 341 cadáveres; en el bautista 39; en el de los chinos 9; en Regla 11; en Arroyo Naranjo 2, y en el Calvario 2.

Entraron 705 inmigrantes, de los que 573 son varones y 132 hembras; 496 españoles y 94 españolas; 25 americanos y 14 americanas; 34 turcos, 14 mexicanos, 6 franceses, 3 colombianos, de ambos sexos; 10 italianos, 3 ingleses y los demás de otras nacionalidades.

De la comparación de nacimientos y defunciones resulta en septiembre un saldo de 85 á favor de la población.

En el hospital de dementes fallecieron 8 asilados, y quedaban el 30 de setiembre 1,047, de los que 596 son varones y 451 mujeres, 596 blancos, 28 chinos y 423 de color.

CHILE

CONCESIÓN DE UN FERROCARRIL AÉREO.

Con fecha 30 de agosto de 1902 el Congreso Nacional ha dado su aprobación al siguiente proyecto de ley:

"ARTÍCULO 1°. Concédese á Don ABELARDO PIZARRO, ó á quien sus derechos represente, permiso para construir y explotar, en la sección ubicada en territorio chileno, un ferrocarril aéreo que partirá del

Juncal y deberá terminar en el lugar denominado Paramillo de las Cuevas, en territorio argentino.

"ART. 2°. Concédese igualmente al Señor PIZARRO una subvención anual de cuarenta mil pesos ($40,000), oro de dieciocho peniques, por el término de quince años, en compensación de las siguientes obligaciones que contrae por su parte:

"1ª. Trasportará sin gravamen para el Fisco toda la correspondencia que entre ó salga del país por la vía de Uspallata y á los empléados públicos que viajen en comisión del servicio; y con una rebaja de 25 por ciento á los demás empleados.

"Mientras el ferrocarril trasandino no llegue al Juncal, el concesionario estará además obligado á trasportar la correspondencia desde el punto de término de dicho ferrocarril, sección chilena, hasta el Paramillo de las Cuevas.

"2ª. Las instalaciones ó postes del ferrocarril aéreo podrán ser aprovechados por el Gobierno en caso que deseara construir líneas telegráficas á través de la cordillera, mediante el pago de una tercera parte del valor en que la Dirección de Telégrafos avalúe la economía que resulte para el Estado del empleo de las instalaciones ó postes de la Empresa.

"Podrá también el Gobierno hacer uso de los terrenos que necesitare para el servicio de sus líneas.

"ART. 3°. La subvención comenzará á regir desde la fecha en que se inicie el tráfico en toda la extensión de la línea, desde el Juncal hasta Paramillo de las Cuevas.

"ART. 4°. Las tarifas de carga y pasajeros serán fijadas en oro de dieziocho peniques y aprobadas por el Presidente de la República.

"El valor de los pasajes de primera y segunda clase no podrán exceder de diez y cinco pesos por persona, respectivamente.

"El flete de carga no excederá de ocho pesos por tonelada, para mercadería valiosa, y de cuatro pesos para mercadería ó carga de poco valor.

"ART. 5°. La construcción de la línea deberá iniciarse dentro de los dieziocho meses siguientes á la fecha de esta ley, y estar terminada y entregada al servicio veintiséis meses después de la misma fecha.

"ART. 6°. El concesionario, ó quien sus derechos represente, perderá el derecho á esta concesión si no terminare los trabajos en el plazo indicado en el artículo que antecede.

"ART. 7°. En caso de interrumpirse el tráfico por más de quince días, la subvención se suspenderá por todo el tiempo que durare la interrupción.

"ART. 8°. El concesionario, ó quien sus derechos represente, constituirá domicilio en Chile, y todas las cuestiones á que dé lugar la ejecución ó cumplimiento del contrato, quedarán sometidas exclusivamente á los tribunales chilenos.

"Y por cuanto, oído el Consejo de Estado, he tenido á bien aprobarlo y sancionarlo; por tanto, promúlguese y llévese á efecto como ley de la República."

"Jermán Riesco.
"Ramón Barros Luco."

PRIMA Á LA PRODUCCIÓN DEL ÁCIDO SULFÚRICO.

El "Boletín de la Sociedad Nacional de Minería" de Santiago de Chile, dice en su número correspondiente al 31 de julio próximo pasado, que el Congreso Nacional ha dado ya su aprobación al siguiente proyecto, que se promulgará como ley dentro de pocos días:

"Artículo 1°. Se concede una prima de tres centavos por cada kilogramo de ácido sulfúrico de sesenta grados Beaumé que se produzca en al país, siempre que la cantidad que elabore cada fábrica no sea inferior á mil quinientas toneladas anuales.

"Art. 2°. Para gozar de esta prima, los interesados deberán iniciar los trabajos de instalación de su fábrica dentro del plazo de un año, contado desde el día en que se promulgue dicha ley.

"Art. 3°. Se autoriza al Presidente de la República para que invierta hasta la suma de cincuenta mil pesos anuales durante cinco años en pagar las primas que concede el Art. 1°.

"Art. 4°. Si la suma de cincuenta mil pesos fuere insuficiente para subvencionar el total que produzcan las diversas fábricas de ácido sulfúrico que se establecieren en el país, se hará el prorateo en relación con el producto de cada fábrica."

REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA.

DERECHOS DE IMPORTACIÓN.

Horacio Vásquez, General de División del Ejército y Presidente del Gobierno Provisional de la República.

Considerando: Que los derechos de importación con que están gravados en algunos países los productos de nuestra agricultura equivalen en ciertos casos á derechos prohibitivos, y que es de buena doctrina económica facilitar á dichos productos el acceso á esos países por medio de tratados de reciprocidad comercial, ya que no es posible el predominio absoluto del libre cambio;

Oído el parecer del Consejo de Secretarios de Estado, decreto:

Artículo 1°. Habrá cuatro clases de tarifas para el cobro de los derechos de importación en la República: la mínima, la moderada, la recargada y la máxima. Constituirán la mínima los derechos que están señalados en el arancel de importación vigente, ó los que se señalen en los que se establezcan en lo sucesivo; la moderada, esos mismos derechos con un treinta por ciento de aumento; la recargada, los expresados derechos con un setenta por ciento de aumento; y la máxima, esos mismos derechos más un ciento por ciento de aumento.

Art. 2°. Para los efectos de este decreto se fija en la República á la azúcar, café, cacao y tabaco el valor siguiente por cada cincuenta kilogramos de peso:

Á la azúcar de 94 á 98 grados de pureza, dos pesos oro americano.

Á la de 94 abajo y á la miel de caña, uno con cincuenta oro americano.

Al cacao, diez pesos oro americano.

Al café, doce pesos oro americano.

Al tabaco, diez pesos oro americano.

Art. 3°. Se aplicará la tarifa mínima, ó sean los derechos que señale el arancel, á todos los efectos de cualquier país en el que no esté gravada la introducción de uno cualquiera de los antedichos productos dominicanos con más de un veinte por ciento del valor que se señala en el artículo anterior, ó en donde sea libre la introducción de dichos productos.

Se aplicará la tarifa moderada, á todos aquellos que procedan de países en que se cobre á cualquiera de los expresados productos dominicanos de un veinte y uno á un treinta por ciento del valor arriba expresado.

Se aplicará la tarifa recargada á los que procedan de países en que se cobre á cualquiera de los indicados productos dominicanos de un treinta y uno á un cuarenta por ciento del valor arriba expresado.

Se aplicará la tarifa máxima, á los que procedan de países en que se cobre á cualquiera de los indicados productos dominicanos más de un cuarenta por ciento del valor expresado arriba, ó en donde esté prohibida su introducción.

Sección 1ª. Las colonias de una nación, así como las diversas entidades que constituyan una confederación ó Estado, se considerarán, para los efectos de este decreto, como se considere al Estado ó nación á que pertenezcan, aunque ellas por si no cobren derechos de importación á los productos dominicanos expresados en el artículo 2°, ó los cobren en menor proporción que el Estado ó nación que formen ó á que pertenezcan.

Sec. 2ª. Se considerarán como de cada país los productos que vengan de ese país á la República, á menos que se sepa con certeza que semejantes productos no son el resultado de la agricultura ó de la industria de ese país, ó que las marcas especiales que tengan los objetos ú otras indicaciones claras y precisas determinen el país de origen sin dudas de ninguna clase.

Art. 4°. El recargo de los derechos que deban pagar los objetos de los países en donde estén gravados con más de un veinte por ciento los productos dominicanos á que se refiere este decreto, se aplicará así:

Un diez por ciento de lo que le corresponda de aumento á los objetos entre la tarifa mínima y la que le sea aplicable según los casos, cuatro meses después de la promulgación de este decreto.

Un treinta por ciento, siete meses después de la dicha promulgación.

Un setenta por ciento diez meses después.

El total al año de promulgado este decreto.

ART. 5°. Con las naciones con quienes se celebren tratados de reciprocidad regirán las estipulaciones de esos tratados en vez de las prescripciones de este decreto.

ART. 6°. Queda á cargo del Ministerio de Hacienda dictar las disposiciones necesarias para la puntual ejecución de este decreto.

Dado en el Palacio Nacional de Santo Domingo, Capital de la República, á los 12 días del mes de Septiembre de 1902, año 59° de la Independencia y 40° de la Restauración.

HORACIO VÁSQUEZ.

Refrendado:

E. TEJERA,
Ministro de Hacienda y Comercio.

PRODUCTOS EXPORTADOS EN 1900 Y 1901.

[De la "Gaceta Oficial."]

Artículos.	1900.			1901.		
	Designación.	Derechos.	Valor exportado.	Designación.	Derechos.	Valor exportado.
Azúcar ... libras	107,971,206	$235,890.95	...	101,193,622	$136,228.17	$2,699,141.55
Cacao ... id	11,221,157	97,628.19	...	11,985,275	27,009.19	1,211,274.34
Cera ... id	328,650	5,013.61	...	298,097	1,346.58	67,426.37
Café ... id	3,926,295	31,325.08	...	3,365,014	10,713.16	227,741.51
Tabaco ... id	17,412,382	118,954.20	...	12,252,800	721.46	617,117.00
Cueros de res ...	371,822	2,987.31	...	404,984	269.48	40,706.22
Miel de abejas ... galones	89,470	4,767.92	...	77,020	1,313.65	20,938.00
Bera ... toneladas	2,188	1,768.69	...	1,424	426.25	14,552.00
Cañón de caoba ... piés	800,711	5,407.22	...	257,426	396.82	18,042.71
Horquetas ... id	10,880	118.03	...	6,875	29.24	931.30
Astas de res ...	6,735	21.32	...	3,590	5.69	261.00
Cedro ... piés	213,679	206.08	...	74,243	37.64	2,190.00
Campeche ... toneladas	2,562½	947.89	...	2,512	...	20,097.95
Espinillo ... piés	85,974	605.92	...	56,116	60.28	2,394.04
Cueros de cabra ... docenas	5,069	3,148.66	...	7,597	975.08	32,250.71
Mora ... toneladas	131	191.82	...	192	113.68	2,365.00
Dividivi ... id	562	1,072.90	...	1,181	957.31	30,629.22
Guayacán ... id	590¾	1,245.12	...	693	103.75	18,757.60
Concha de carey ... libras	164	65.14	...	128½	...	499.50
Melado ... galones	36,895	452.15	...	80,408	91.27	1,158.00
Resina guayacán ... libras	3,538	22.61	...	8,293	...	2,460.20
Animales vivos ...	89	211.38	...	355	7.64	6,988.80
Almidón ... barriles	74	46.74	...	...	...	...
Brazilete ... toneladas	2	1.27	...	...	...	...
Plumas de garza ... onzas	10	2.30	...	...	...	...
Yayas ...	500	50.39	...	...	...	...
Suela curtida ... libras	...	...	...	300	...	80.00
Cáscara de naranjas, barriles ...	...	...	...	68	...	580.60
Paja de caña ...	...	...	...	170	...	980.00
Granadillo ... toneladas	...	...	...	5	...	20.00
Cocos secos ...	...	...	...	11,000	...	200.00
Lana vegetal ... sacos	...	...	...	60	...	150.00
Ron ... galones	...	...	...	4	...	4.00
Efectos varios ...	...	...	...	...	...	4,676.52
Racimos de guineos ...	229,900	...	...	482,275	...	145,422.50
Total ...	...	512,152.89	6,005,864.22	...	181,166.34	5,190,036.64

ECUADOR.

MENSAJE DEL PRESIDENTE RECOMENDANDO EL PROYECTO PARA LA CONSTRUCCION DE UN NUEVO FERROCARRIL.

Honorables Legisladores:

Informado de que en la Cámara de Diputados se ha presentado el respectivo Proyecto de Ley, referente á la construcción de un ferrocarril que una los cantones Sucre, Chone y Rocafuerte, me es grato recomendar á mi vez, de modo especial, á vuestra ilustrada atención, dicho proyecto que contribuirá indudablemente al bienestar y adelanto de la provincia de Manabí, cuya riqueza natural debe contar con las facilidades indispensables para el incremento de su producción agrícola y de su movimiento comercial. La obra del ferrocarril, tal como se propone, siendo un nuevo y poderoso estímulo para el trabajo, contribuirá además al restablecimiento completo de una tranquila y próspera administración local.

LEONIDAS PLAZA G.

Casa de Gobierno, en Quito, á 3 de setiembre de 1902.

ESTADOS UNIDOS.

COMERCIO CON LA AMÉRICA LATINA.

IMPORTACIONES Y EXPORTACIONES.

En la página 1394 aparece la última relación del comercio entre los Estados Unidos y la América latina, tomada de la compilación hecha por la Oficina de Estadística del Departamento de Hacienda de los Estados Unidos. Estos datos se refieren al valor del comercio arriba mencionado. La estadística corresponde al mes de setiembre de 1902, comparada con la del mes correspondiente del año anterior, y también comprende los datos referentes á los nueve meses que terminaron en setiembre de 1902, comparados con igual período de 1901. Debe explicarse que la estadística de las importaciones y exportaciones de las diversas aduanas referente á un mes cualquiera, no se recibe en el Departamento de Hacienda hasta el 20 del próximo mes, necesitándose algún tiempo para su compilación é impresión, de suerte que los datos estadísticos correspondientes al mes de setiembre, por ejemplo, no se publican sino en noviembre.

GUATEMALA.

DERECHO DE EXPORTACIÓN DEL CAFÉ.

Decreto de 4 de agosto de 1902 publicado en "El Guatemalteco" de 11 de agosto de 1902, nº 99.

Por el presente decreto se prorroga por un año más, que expirará el 30 de junio de 1903, la providencia contenida en el Decreto Gubernativo número 617, de 12 de agosto de 1901, á menos que sobrevengan motivos que aconsejen su modificación, debiéndose, en tal virtud, continuar percibiéndose por el fisco el impuesto de 6 pesos, moneda del país, por cada quintal de café en oro que se exporte de la República, cobrándose en proporción á este impuesto por el café en pergamino.

MÉXICO.

PRODUCCIÓN DE PLATA EN LOS OCHO PRIMEROS MESES DEL AÑO FISCAL DE 1901-2.

El "Boletín Fiscal" correspondiente á febrero del año en curso nos da á conocer la producción de plata en ese mes.

Hé aquí las cifras y su comparación con las correspondientes á febrero de 1901:

	Febrero de 1902.	Febrero de 1901.
Exportación:		
Mineral de plata en piedra, polvo ó tierra	$273,487.15	$1,169,400.16
Plata en pasta:		
En barras	703,049.43	332,368.27
En marquetas de plomo	2,003,235.00	2,073,978.00
Ligada con cobre	696,440.00	302,840.26
Plata en cianuros	3,357.96	5,719.89
Plata en sulfuros	248,801.51	101,812.54
Plata en grasas de fundición	17,723.00	9,583.00
Amonedación	2,134,500.00	1,416,000.00
Total	6,080,594.05	5,411,702.12

La producción de plata en los ocho primeros meses del año fiscal de 1901–2, fué como sigue:

Julio de 1901	$5,455,539.36
Agosto	6,024,316.65
Setiembre	5,320,079.14
Octubre	6,441,436.87
Noviembre	4,262,920.72
Diciembre	5,622,127.00
Enero de 1902	7,871,790.89
Febrero	6,080,594.05
Total	47,078,804.68
Contra: en igual período de 1900–1901	48,609,114.69
Diminución	1,530,310.01

PRODUCCIÓN DE ORO EN LOS OCHO PRIMEROS MESES DEL AÑO FISCAL DE 1901-2.

Las cifras relativas á exportación y amonedación de oro en el mes de febrero último, comparado con el de febrero de 1901, son como sigue:

	Febrero de 1902.	Febrero de 1901.
Exportación:		
Mineral de oro en piedra, polvo ó tierra	$39, 432. 33	$141, 834. 39
Oro en pasta	714, 962. 49	557, 391. 39
Oro en cianuros	5, 931. 22	13, 483. 73
Oro en sulfuros	5, 811. 70	1, 345. 15
Amonedación	72, 460. 00	44, 480. 00
Total	838, 597. 74	758, 534. 66

Producción de oro en los ocho primeros meses del año fiscal de 1901–2:

Julio de 1901	$690, 642. 78
Agosto	1, 083, 974. 14
Setiembre	587, 244. 37
Octubre	759, 583. 44
Noviembre	719, 718. 33
Diciembre	813, 388. 75
Enero de 1902	990, 602. 86
Febrero	838, 597. 74
Total	6, 483, 752. 41
Producción de oro en los ocho primeros meses de 1900–1901	6, 049, 660. 48
Aumento	434, 091. 93

NUEVO SERVICIO DE VAPORES ENTRE LOS PUERTOS DEL GOLFO, CUBA Y EUROPA.

El "Diario Oficial" del 9 de agosto pasado publica el texto del contrato celebrado por el Gobierno mexicano con la línea alemana de vapores denominada "Norddeutscher Lloyd" de Bremen.

Según los términos de este contrato la Compañía de vapores se compromete á transportar entre los puertos en que toquen sus vapores, libre de gastos, para el Gobierno de México, toda la correspondencia, impresos, paquetes, bultos postales y valores transmisibles por correo. Los vapores de la línea harán por lo menos un viaje al mes, tocando por tanto una vez al mes en los puertos de Veracruz, Tampico y un tercer puerto mexicano entre los expresados antes, á opción de la Compañía.

En compensación del servicio postal y del servicio de transporte libre, los vapores de la línea quedan exentos del pago del 40 por ciento del derecho de toneladas creado por el decreto de 1° de julio de 1898.

Los vapores de la línea podrán hacer el tráfico de cabotaje con arreglo á las condiciones establecidas por el artículo 293 de la Ordenanza de Aduanas vigente, y á todas las disposiciones que se dicten en lo sucesivo sobre la materia.

Se permitirá á la Compañía tener en todos los puertos en donde toquen sus vapores, las lanchas, botes y remolcadores de vapor, que sean necesarios para su buen servicio, los que disfrutarán de todas las franquicias que otorga el contrato.

El contrato durará tres años y se entenderá prorrogado por igual período de tiempo si no se denuncia por alguno de los contratantes en los seis meses anteriores á su terminación.

LA EXPLOTACIÓN DE AZUFRE.

El "Progreso de México" dice que el consumo anual de azufre en esa República pasa de un millón de kilogramos, y la mitad de esta cantidad es importada, no obstante que en varias partes del país hay inmensos depósitos de dicha substancia, inexplotados, simplemente porque nadie ha visto en ellos la riqueza que representan.

Los 500,000 kilogramos producidos son explotados en pequeña escala en distintos lugares del país; pero en ninguna parte se ha hecho inversión formal de capital en este negocio. La demanda de azufre aumenta en México y en los Estados Unidos, y los depósitos de este mineral existentes en los Estados de Chiapas, San Luis Potosí y Durango son ilimitados, sin mencionar los depósitos que aumentan constantemente en el cráter del Popocatepelt. Los depósitos de Mapimí y Cerritos, en el Estado de Durango, pueden ellos sólo proporcionar millones de toneladas de azufre.

SERVICIO DE NAVEGACIÓN EN EL GOLFO DE CALIFORNIA Y EL MAR PACÍFICO.

El "Diario Oficial" ha publicado el texto de un contrato celebrado entre la Secretaría de comunicaciones y el Señor A. E. STILWELL, para el establecimiento de un servicio de navegación costera entre los puertos mexicanos del Golfo de California y del Oceano Pacífico, tales como Guaymas, Topolobampo, La Paz, Mazatlán, San Blas, Manzanillo, Acapulco, Puerto Ángel, Salina Cruz, Tonalá, San Benito y demás lugares intermedios. Podrá establecer igualmente el referido concesionario uno ó varios servicios de navegación de altura entre cualquiera de los expresados puertos mexicanos y uno ó varios puertos de los Estados Unidos del Norte, de la América del Sud ó de las costas é islas del continente de Asia, que son generalmente conocidas bajo la denominación de Oriente. Dentro de un plazo de tres meses quedará establecido, cuando menos un servicio entre Guaymas y Topolobampo, haciéndose, cuando menos, cien viajes redondos al año. Dentro de seis meses se establecerá el servicio de altura entre puertos mexicanos y extranjeros.

PARAGUAY.

EXPORTACIÓN DE LOS PRINCIPALES ARTÍCULOS DURANTE LOS SEIS PRIMEROS MESES DEL AÑO.

		1902.	1901.
Cueros secos	piezas	43,158	36,132
Cueros salados	id	36,844	51,527
Cerda	kilos	27,723	27,451
Guampas	id	52,107	45,470
Lana	id	21,356	15,411
Afrecho de coco	id	10,330	28,780
Almendra-de-coco	id	269,859	10,169
Aceite de coco	id	690	3,500
Estracto de quebracho	id	505,000	389,300
Esencia de petit grain	id	10,837	10,443
Rollizos de quebracho	id	7,561,819	3,016,600
Vigas de madera dura	piezas	8,349	12,281
Postes	id	12,410	18,714
Tabaco	kilos	761,924	798,856
Yerba mborobiré	id	3,882,645	3,252,817
Yerba molida	id	95,980	205,946
Cáscara de curupay	id	560,480	96,350
Naranjas	piezas	3,028,800	3,235,630
Palmas	id	4,014	28,661

ENTRADAS DE CHATAS DE YERBA-MATE AL PUERTO DE ASUNCIÓN EN LOS MESES DE JUNIO Y JULIO DE 1902.

Durante los meses indicados han entrado en el puerto de la capital, procendentes de los yerbales, 20 chatas conduciendo 7,251 bolsas con un peso total de 438,666 kilogramo.

Estas entradas se descomponen así:

	Bolsas.	Kilos.
Mes de junio.		
Industrial Paraguaya—		
No. 7	387	23,118
No. 12	503	30,180
No. 18	342	21,168
Rio Amambay	274	16,440
Ycatú	199	11,980
Eduardo 1º	228	13,680
Concepción	458	27,494
Oquendo	521	31,260
Pequeña Imí	378	22,680
V. Ricao	453	27,180
Tacuatí	196	11,760
San Rafael	693	41,580
San Estanislao	334	20,040
Ramonita	195	14,700
Domingo 1º	85	5,100
Total	5,246	318,360
Mes de julio.		
Industrial Paraguaya—		
No. 9	300	18,000
No. 10	393	23,580
No. 13	423	25,386
Curuguaty	498	29,880
Fabia	391	23,460
Total	2,005	120,306

PERÚ.

RESUMEN DE LA EXPORTACIÓN GENERAL DEL PERÚ DESDE 1897 Á 1901.

[De la Memoria de Hacienda.]

Artículos.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
Aguas minerales		£18.000	£812.610	£2,075.680	£350.655
Aguardiente	£2,123.239	4,360.100	5,363.320	8,137.720	10,236.050
Ají					3,486.310
Alcohol	3,044.012	4,791.540	9,738.790	23,006.556	12,355.320
Algodón	223,454.760	246,995.548	178,747.820	326,074.320	368,501.124
Almidón					361.230
Animales	19,295.500	3,412.000	3,441.700	17,812.000	8,017.360
Arroz	63,346.533	63,327.520	42,659.138	63,903.750	62,468.430
Azúcar y concreto		922,098.169	1,010,351.878	1,455,842.622	1,030,371.881
Borato y borax	94,803.920	57,422.664	61,102.400	56,637.712	33,428.376
Cacao	11,879.600	34,837.660	2,377.160	5,957.640	6,431.552
Café	54,707.682	54,171.587	48,405.083	65,431.170	42,583.095
Carbón y leña	9,730.696	7,944 039	6,376.256	7,459.753	9,926.238
Cascarilla	4,479.100	3,046.000	7,830.880	2,511.280	3,776.960
Coca	54,204.699	22,437.050	17,359.936	33,943.800	36,614.340
Cocaina	63,102.000	65,197.500	67,507.500	116,178.000	160,322.400
Cochinilla	50.000	709.500	499.200	1,831.500	1,825.325
Cueros	68,623.557	83,118.325	78,344.922	108,558.590	177,077.610
Cueros y huesos res					1,260.190
Cera	2,997.100	2,543.580	1,981.240	128.434	102.740
Crín vejetal	20,808.023	50,670.920	18,306.230	11,373.735	12,044.738
Goma					26,240.916
Hojas medicinales (Mático)	337,800	389,700	147,250		272,000
Hortalizas, legumbres, etc					25,512,590
Heno					1,045,910
Lana	247,339,600	308,263,502	311,806,621	296,673,261	277,633,360
Libros impresos	50,000	498,000	471,600	565,300	257,700
Miel de abejas	161,600	4,633,360	3,499,760	5,793,440	6,756,640
Minerales	644,856,718	948,121,344	1,066,701,332	1,695,055,835	1,750,848,473
Muebles y artículos costurados	3,650,000	2,106,625	1,655,052	1,258,100	2,076,450
Oro	10,282,440	4,150,000	646,000	4,004,000	13,160,040
Pasta de semilla de algodón	2,518,816	2,343,784	5,745,073	60,817,400	23,772,320
Plata sellada y labrada	192,800,433	92,217,200	39,110,000	20,283,928	96,587,500
Ratania	1,118,000	604,650	755,570	188,920	251,310
Sal	11,301,587	561,000	15,791,076	1,446,444	3,695,900
Semillas	3,615,694	9,967,329	3,391,296	13,710,330	8,190,987
Sombreros	17,164,100	10,660,250	18,858,800	13,864,500	13,984,700
Tobaco y sus manufacturas	2,970,000	3,103,800	635,894	1,934,800	2,235,300
Tocuyo			6,347,140	1,022,700	14,695,110
Vino	2,804,317	6,837,445	7,852,067	10,453,140	21,325,940
Varios	12,322,686	5,916,500	27,970,455	54,056,185	28,784,634
Total	2,816,845,284	3,027,477,589	3,072,591,099	4,497,999,545	4,298,378,874

MOVIMIENTO MARÍTIMO DEL PUERTO DEL CALLAO DURANTE EL SEGUNDO TRIMESTRE DEL AÑO DE 1902.

Clasificación de buques.

Buques.	Número.	Tonelaje.
ENTRADAS.		
Ingleses	47	81,386
Alemanes	15	37,143
Norte Americanos	1	743
Italianos	3	2,430
Chilenos	34	47,128
Otras naciones	2	5,966
Total	102	174,796
SALIDAS.		
Ingleses	47	80,916
Alemanes	14	34,175
Norte Americanos	1	743
Italianos	3	2,430
Chilenos	31	47,128
Otras naciones	2	5,966
Total	98	171,358

Clasificación de cargamentos.

Cargamentos.	Buques.	Toneladas.
ENTRADAS.		
Carga general	99	172, 908
Trigo	4	5, 132
Carbón	5	1, 453
Madera	5	5, 438
Explosivos	1	769
Petróleo	6	5, 709
Leña	2	459
Productos del país	258	6, 607
Lastre	1	341
Total	381	198, 816
SALIDAS.		
Carga general	368	179, 698
Lastre	12	9, 608
Total	308	189, 306

RESUMEN GENERAL—VAPORES MERCANTES.

	Número.	Toneladas.
ENTRADAS.		
Abril	34	59, 882
Mayo	36	61, 392
Junio	33	53, 522
Total	103	174, 796
SALIDAS.		
Abril	32	57, 311
Mayo	37	65, 869
Junio	29	48, 178
Total	98	171, 358

ESTADÍSTICA DE LAS MERCADERÍAS EXPORTADAS CON DESTINO Á CHILE POR EL PUERTO DEL CALLAO DURANTE EL SEGUNDO TRIMESTRE DE 1902.

Artículos.	Número de bultos.	Kilos.	Valor (soles plata).
Azúcar	3, 500	431, 853, 500	28, 339. 37
Arroz	20	1, 750, 000	300. 00
Artículos chinos	108	4, 842, 290	2, 180. 00
Aceite de pepita de algodón	21	763, 000	260. 00
Alcohol	1	22, 000	10. 00
Animales	1	....	150. 00
Ají	4	368, 000	120. 00
Bencina	1	38, 000	10. 00
Café	364	30, 649, 000	9, 038. 00
Carbón	500	26, 530, 000	700. 00
Cera	2	150, 000	160. 00
Diversos	144	13, 811, 400	6, 057. 00
Jora	140	12, 480, 000	1, 020. 00
Géneros de algodón	21	4, 204, 000	2, 848. 00
Kerosene	3	114, 000	20. 00
Máquinas de escribir	2	48, 000	316. 40
Pimienta	48	3, 744, 000	1, 800. 00
Resina	5	988, 000	110. 00
Tesoro	1	65, 000	2, 420. 00
Velas de cera	3	195, 000	153. 00
Total	4, 889	532, 615, 190	56, 011. 77

La exportación en tránsito para Bolivia (vía Antofagasta) ha sido la siguiente:

	Número de bultos.	Kilos.	Valor (soles plata).
Azúcar	1,923	168,312,000	19,880.00
Artículos chinos	30	910,000	180.00
Mantos de seda	5	317,250	3,600.00
Total	1,958	169,539,250	23,660.00

IMPORTACIONES DURANTE EL AÑO FISCAL DE 1901.

[Del "Boletín de la Sociedad Nacional de Agricultura."]

Por estimarlo de interés para los lectores del Boletín se publica el siguiente cuadro estadístico, demostrativo del movimiento comercial del puerto del Callao durante el año fiscal de 1901:

Procedencia.	Valor en soles peruanos.	Mercancías.	Valor en soles peruanos.
Inglaterra	6,897,607	Algodón	2,987,211
Estados Unidos	4,069,056	Lana	1,568,282
Alemania	3,245,267	Lino	188,409
Francia	1,426,932	Seda	448,440
Italia	959,905	Muebles	1,265,819
Bélgica	871,481	Artículos de fantasía	8,867,621
Australia	698,414	Provisiones y abarrotes	3,231,392
China	694,696	Vinos y licores	321,695
Chile	439,173	Drogas y productos químicos	804,661
España	188,149	Especialidades	64,327
América Central	92,703		
India	46,762		
Ecuador	31,038		
Otros países	86,671		
Total	[a]19,747,854	Total	[a]19,747,857

[a] Equivalen á $9,617,204.90, oro americano.

NICARAGUA.

DERECHOS DE IMPORTACIÓN DE VINOS.

Ley de 5 de octubre de 1901.

Artículo 1. Deróganse los decretos de 31 de julio de 1900 y 8 de enero de 1901, que reglamentan, con el recargo del 20 por ciento, la introducción de vinos legítimos de uva. En consecuencia, todo vino, cualquiera que sea su calidad, estará sujeto solamente á los gravámenes que expresan los aranceles vigentes.

Art. 2. Suprímese la fracción 1238 de los aranceles vigentes, que grava el champagne con 60 centavos el kilo.

La fracción 1244 se leerá así: "Vinos espumosos de cualquier clase, inclusive el champaña, ya sean generosos ó secos, con tal que no pasen de 20 grados, embotellados, 60 centavos el kilo. Si pasaren de esta riqueza, pagarán 2½ centavos por grado en cada kilo de peso bruto."

Art. 3. Esta ley regirá desde su publicación y es adicional á los aranceles aduaneros.

SALVADOR.

CAMBIOS EN EL ARANCEL DE ADUANAS.

Acuerdo de 9 de junio de 1902, por el cual se concede franquicia de derechos á los artículos que se expresan.

["Diario Oficial" de 10 de junio de 1902, No. 136.]

Por el presente acuerdo se declara libre de derechos é impuestos la introducción de los siguientes:

Lámparas completas para alumbrado de alcohol;

Cocinas, hornillos y estufas para diversos usos domésticos é industriales;

Automóviles;

Lanchas y botes;

Motores para toda clase de maquinaria, y en general, todos aquellos objetos no denominados en que el alcohol sea usado como combustible ó fuerza motriz.

Esta disposición entrará en vigor desde esta fecha y regirá hasta el 1° de marzo del año próximo.

IMPORTACIÓN DURANTE EL PRIMER SEMESTRE DE 1902.

[Del "Diario Oficial."]

Importaciones por países.

Países.	Kilos.	Valor.	Países.	Kilos.	Valor.
		Pesos.			*Pesos.*
Bélgica	33,094	6,099.70	Gran Bretaña	1,185,841	379,794.19
Chile	5,077	1,500.00	Guatemala	17,524	4,169.50
China	26	7.50	Honduras	147	2,104.02
Colombia	1,712	788.50	Italia	81,610	24,380.74
Costa Rica	912	....	México	39,818	11,415.59
Cuba	184	822.50	Nicaragua	15,709	2,180.00
Ecuador	9,356	7,729.34	España	30,583	9,026.49
Francia	457,998	177,433.13	Estados Unidos	4,937,680	482,794.66
Alemania	890,144	192,366.42			

Importaciones de los Estados Unidos de América.

Artículos.	Bultos.	Kilos.	Valor.
			Pesos.
Aguas minerales	2	48	80.00
Algodón en hilo	125	14,008	6,796.25
Algodón en tejidos y artículos manufacturados	2,564	310,049	131,307.63
Artículos de fantasía	1	32	75.00
Artículos diversos	4,255	250,125	35,204.07
Articulos libres	14,166	1,056,674	83,069.41
Cacao	3	150	59.50
Cal y cemento	10	307	26.00
Calzado y articulos de zapateria	120	4,868	6,511.46
Cáñamo en toda forma	24	3,474	1,183.25
Cerveza y ginger ales	550	61,190	4,532.45
Comestibles	1,712	76,060	8,668.12
Cristalerias	60	2,672	711.69
Cueros en artefactos	3	67	99.09

Importaciones de los Estados Unidos de América—Continúa.

Artículos.	Bultos.	Kilos.	Valor.
			Pesos.
Drogas y medicinas	1,014	66,957	22,730.25
Especias y té	109	5,371	1,938.52
Ferretería	702	36,858	5,972.97
Harina	38,927	2,678,461	95,949.94
Joyería	7	159	241.45
Lana en tejidos y artículos manufacturados	1	39	194.00
Libros impresos	20	1,062	596.88
Licores	376	17,295	7,715.88
Lino en hilo	....	....	....
Lino en tejidos y artículos manufacturados	....	....	....
Loza y porcelana	17	1,562	215.64
Madera y corchos	178	20,931	506.99
Maíz	10	666	38.00
Maquinaria	64	5,706	1,399.56
Mármol	33	3,817	633.49
Materiales para jabón y candelas	102	14,978	2,312.26
Mercería	8	474	237.04
Moneda	....	....	....
Muebles y otras obras de ebanistería	74	3,289	1,419.50
Papel y artículos de escritorio	155	23,931	3,181.40
Petróleo y aceites para alumbrado	3,495	141,065	6,386.76
Perfumería	83	7,094	1,244.00
Plantas y semillas	9	552	1,114.50
Quesos y mantequilla	1	56	15.64
Sacos para café	14	1,038	157.50
Seda en hilo	30	2,123	17,697.75
Seda en tejidos y manufacturados	32	1,667	19,720.75
Sombreros de junco	....	....	....
Sombreros de otras clases	3	87	188.42
Tabaco labrado	1	48	....
Vinos	1,020	122,670	14,661.55
Total	70,082	4,937.680	482,794.66

Importaciones clasificadas según la cantidad de artículos importados de todos los países.

Artículos.	Bultos.	Kilos.	Valor.
			Pesos.
Abonos	270	17,535	1,034.75
Aguas minerales	90	7,012	540.54
Algodón en hilo	512	56,576	40,005.15
Algodón en tejidos y artículos manufacturados	6,651	879,831	463,887.36
Artículos de fantasía	9	803	943.10
Artículos diversos	8,916	544,879	104,769.90
Artículos libres	17,949	1,456,570	162,263.38
Cacao	131	9,137	4,848.84
Cal y cimento	620	120,157	1,169.00
Calzado y artículos de zapatería	313	19,935	28,469.31
Cáñamo en toda forma	73	9,159	3,891.99
Cerveza y ginger-ales	1,072	96,857	7,836.53
Comestibles	2,686	113,393	15,566.00
Cristalería	444	30,627	4,620.29
Cueros en artefactos	17	654	839.94
Drogas y medicinas	2,131	145,408	55,109.21
Especias y té	212	12,628	3,816.25
Ferretería	6,375	392,841	45,243.30
Fósforos	878	17,016	3,045.58
Harina	38,927	2,678,461	95,949.94
Joyería	9	237	328.45
Lana en hilo	14	2,124	3,208.20
Lana en tejidos y artículos manufacturados	229	24,369	30,757.28
Libros impresos	67	5,582	2,979.13
Licores	910	40,640	14,893.46
Lino en hilo	6	461	580.00
Lino en tejidos y artículos manufacturados	47	5,764	4,205.21
Loza y porcelana	795	83,789	9,303.65
Madera y corchos	201	21,564	841.42
Maiz	11	768	55.00
Maquinaria	111	11,032	4,736.41
Mármol	121	19,580	2,170.69
Materiales para jabón y candelas	2,001	168,343	30,249.33
Mercería	249	19,173	11,718.98
Moneda	34	1,766	268.00
Muebles y otras obras de ebanistería	108	6,139	2,129.85
Papel y artículos de escritorio	618	77.798	16,002.82
Petróleo y aceites para alumbrado	3,711	149,012	6,851.76

Importaciones clasificadas según la cantidad de artículos importados de todos los países—Continúa.

Artículos.	Bultos.	Kilos.	Valor.
			Pesos.
Perfumería	157	12,248	4,035.95
Plantas y semillas	11	609	1,124.50
Quesos y mantequilla	256	12,091	2,917.48
Sacos para café	640	151,691	17,858.22
Seda en hilo	30	2,123	17,697.75
Seda en tejidos y artículos manufacturados	49	2,337	21,534.75
Sombreros de junco	10	391	2,990.00
Sombreros de otras clases	40	2,351	3,088.02
Tabaco labrado	9	390	1,250.50
Vinos	2,793	273,564	44,984.61
Total	101,513	7,707,415	1,302,611.78

MUSEO CIENTÍFICO AGRÍCOLA É INDUSTRIAL DEL SALVADOR.

El "Diario Oficial" de septiembre 12 de 1902, pública un decreto que crea y reglamenta el Museo Científico Agrícola é Industrial. El nuevo instituto estará divido en seis partes ó secciones, del modo siguiente:

"1ª. *Objetos de historia natural, arqueología y numismática.*—Aquí estarán comprendidos algunos ejemplares sobresalientes de la fauna y de la flora del país, grandes trozos de rocas mineralógicas, restos de la arquitectura y escultura precolombinas, modelos de la cerámica y armas aborígenes, colecciones de monedas y medallas, etc.

"2ª. *Productos agrícolas nacionales.*—Siendo El Salvador un país esencialmente dedicado á la agricultura, como que casi no posee una hectárea de terreno baldío, esta sección, de las más importantes, estará enriquecida con todas las muestras de sus artículos de cultivo, entre los que sobresalen el caucho, cacao, café, añil, bálsamo, tabaco y toda la variedad de los cereales y las semillas de las frutas.

"3ª. *Productos industriales, nacionales y extranjeros.*—Aquí se verán todas las extracciones que se hacen de la caña de azúcar, desde el mascabado hasta la panela; los licores que se fabrican en el país; el tabaco en rama; las muestras de cigarros puros y cigarrillos; los tejidos de algodón y de seda, y todos los artefactos y productos manufactureros, en los que se vincula una parte del tráfico comercial.

"4ª. *Productos naturales.*—Será una exhibición de los productos del subsuelo y de los bosques, conteniendo muestras de carbón de piedra, diversas brozas minerales, plantas y raíces medicinales é industriales, fibras textiles, maderas de construcción y ebanistería, etc.

"5ª. *Objetos y documentos de historia patria, antigua y moderna.*—Esta sección es probable que contenga la iconografía de los hombres públicos más notables de El Salvador; armas y objetos de recuerdo histórico; libros, folletos y periódicos que arrojen luz sobre los acontecimientos políticos de la nación.

"6ª. *Arboles y plantas vivos, industriales y de ornato* (*Jardín Botánico*).—Esta parte está debidamente explicada en el artículo 13 del Reglamento del Museo. Dice así: 'En el lugar reservado al cultivo de las plantas, se destinará una porción de tierra para multiplicar las especies útiles y árboles de larga vida, como los balsameros, árboles de goma y resina, de aceite, de canela, quina, henequén, ramié, yute, alcanfor, gutapercha, coca y otros que pueden producirse en el país, para repartirlos entre los agricultores en el tiempo oportuno de las siembras. También dará la Dirección toda clase de datos sobre estos cultivos, y el modo de propagarlos.'"

CUADRO GENERAL DE CAJAS FISCALES.

Correspondiente al primer semestre del año de 1902.

INGRESOS.

Existencia en 1º de enero	$184, 873. 23
Á importación	1, 826, 322. 05
Á exportación	409, 783. 04
Á renta de licores	935, 115. 54
Á rentas diversas	161, 004. 42
Á servicios	132, 872. 13
Á ingresos varios	1, 004, 154. 82
Total	4, 654, 125. 23

EGRESOS.

Por Asamblea Nacional	$42, 273. 46
Por Presidencia de la República	14, 450. 00
Por cartera de Gobernación	488, 599. 90
Por cartera de Fomento	395, 296. 41
Por cartera de Instrucción Pública	164, 702. 40
Por cartera de Beneficencia	80, 940. 19
Por cartera de Relaciones Exteriores	71, 193. 94
Por cartera de Justicia	170, 619. 04
Por cartera de Hacienda	198, 203. 95
Por cartera de Crédito Público	2, 006, 917. 18
Por cartera de Guerra	799, 935. 54
Por egresos varios	16, 626. 08
Saldo de cuenta por traslados pendientes	36, 524. 14
Existencia en 30 de junio	167, 843. 00
Total	4, 654, 125. 23

URUGUAY.

TRATADO DE ARBITRAJE CON ESPAÑA.

El Senado y Cámara de Representantes de la República del Uruguay han dado su aprobación al tratado de arbitraje con España, firmado el 28 de enero de 1902.

La parte esencial del tratado dice así:

"ARTÍCULO 1°. Las altas partes contratantes se obligan á someter á juicio arbitral todas las controversias de cualquiera naturaleza, que por cualquiera causa surgieren entre ellas, en cuanto no afecten á los preceptos de la Constitución de uno ú otro país y siempre que no puedan ser resueltas por negociaciones directas.

"ART. 2°. No pueden renovarse, en virtud de este convenio, las cuestiones que hayan sido objeto de arreglos definitivos entre ambas altas partes. En tal caso, el arbitraje se limitará exclusivamente á las cuestiones que se susciten sobre validez, interpretación y cumplimiento de dichos arreglos.

"ART. 3°. Para la decisión de las cuestiones que en cumplimiento de este convenio se sometieren á arbitraje, las funciones de árbitros serán encomendadas con preferencia á un jefe de Estado de una de las Repúblicas hispano-americanos ó á un un tribunal formado por jueces y peritos españoles, uruguayos ó hispano-americanos.

"En caso de no recaer acuerdo sobre la designación de árbitros, las altas partes signatarias se someterán al Tribunal Internacional Permanente de Arbitraje, establecido conforme á las resoluciones de la Conferencia de La Haya de 1899, sujetándose en éste y en el anterior caso á los procedimientos arbitrales especificados en el Capítulo III de dichas resoluciones.

"ART. 4°. El presente convenio permanecerá en vigencia durante diez años contados desde la fecha del canje de sus ratificaciones.

"En caso de que, doce meses antes de cumplirse dicho término, ninguna de las altas partes contratantes hubiere declarado su intención de hacer cesar los efectos del presente convenio, continuará éste siendo obligatorio hasta un año después de que una ú otra de las altas partes signatarias lo hubiere denunciado.

"ART. 5°. Este convenio será sometido por los infrascritos á la aprobación de sus respectivos Gobiernos, y si mereciese su aprobación y fuese ratificado según las leyes de uno y otro país, se canjearán las ratificaciones en la ciudad de Montevideo, en el término de un año contado desde la fecha."

CAMBIO EN EL ARANCEL DE ADUANAS.

Régimen aduanero aplicable á la cal hidráulica.

[Circular de la Dirección General de Aduanas de 16 de julio de 1902.]

Por la presente circular la cal hidráulica se asimila para el despacho á la "tierra romana" y al "portland" por no estar expresamente determinada ni en la ley ni en la tarifa de aduana vigentes. En consecuencia, se afora á 1 peso con 60 centésimos por cada 100 kilogramos y paga el derecho de 20 por ciento, más 5 por ciento de adicional y 3 por ciento de patente adicional.

ESTADÍSTICA VITÍCOLA.

[De los Anales del Departamento de Ganadería y Agricultura de Montevideo.]

Actualmente se encuentran en el país 1,029 viñedos, que ocupan una extensión superficial de 4,149 hectáreas, dando ocupación á numerosas familias y á 1,935 individuos que se dedican á la conservación y fomento de los importantes establecimientos donde aquéllos tienen su asiento.

Densidad media de plantas por hectárea.

Departamentos.	Cepas.	Hectáreas.	Areas.	Promedios.
Artigas	408, 300	106	25	4, 083
Salto	3, 726, 076	902	40	4, 130
Paysandú	806, 310	194	40	4, 156
Río Negro	18, 500	4	64	4, 625
Tacuarembó	60, 000	14	....	4, 285
Rivera	103, 000	24	....	4, 291
Treinta y Tres	31, 730	11	16	2, 884
Cerro Largo	....	....	....	....
Minas	50, 550	11	69	4, 595
Rocha	207, 700	50	18	4, 154
Maldonado	1, 074, 240	367	7	2, 927
Durazno	175, 800	37	50	4, 751
Flores	38, 000	12	40	3, 166
San José	174, 913	56	64	3, 123
Florida	425, 266	96	7	4, 429
Soriano	322, 338	90	30	3, 581
Colonia	2, 095, 512	448	29	4, 677
Canelones	2, 546, 295	560	65	4, 546
Montevideo	4, 248, 121	1, 167	56	3, 460
Total	16, 512, 651	4, 149	20	3, 979

De la observación del estado precedente se desprende que la densidad media de los cultivos por hectárea es variable, aun cuando las conclusiones generales den á sus densidades uniformidades bastante relativas, y, si en algunos Departamentos la cantidad de cepas que se cultivan por hectárea difieren en sus resultados numéricos, debemos atribuirlo á causas diversas y fáciles de precisar por otra parte.

Cuadro sinóptico de la producción media de uva por hectárea y por pie.

Departamentos.	Kilos.	Hectáreas.	Áreas.	Promedio.	Cepas.	Cosecha.	Promedio.
				Kilos.		*Kilos.*	*Kilos.*
Artigas	188, 600	100	25	1, 886	377, 100	188, 600	.500
Salto	1, 882, 593	902	40	2, 087	3, 290, 136	1, 882, 593	.572
Paysandú	296, 517	194	40	1, 528	853, 260	296, 517	.393
Rio Negro	11, 000	4	64	2, 750	10, 500	11, 000	.047
Tacuarembó	10, 000	14	....	714	60, 000	10, 000	.166
Rivera	8, 000	24	....	333	81, 360	8, 000	.098
Treinta y Tres	3, 200	11	16	290	13, 130	3, 200	.243
Cerro Largo	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Minas	22, 000	11	69	2, 000	29, 550	22, 000	.744
Rocha	65, 695	50	18	1, 313	129, 500	65, 695	.507
Maldonado	987, 450	367	7	2, 689	931, 990	987, 450	1.059
Durazno	68, 200	37	50	1, 843	116, 000	68, 200	.587
Flores	14, 860	12	40	1, 238	27, 100	14, 860	.548
San José	105, 065	56	64	1, 876	149, 413	105, 065	.703
Florida	390, 593	96	7	4, 068	403, 466	390, 593	.968
Soriano	176, 982	90	30	1, 966	256, 838	176, 982	.689
Colonia	2, 668, 256	448	29	5, 955	1, 988, 242	2, 668, 256	1.342
Canelones	2, 079, 659	560	65	3, 713	1, 894, 595	2, 079, 659	1.097
Montevideo	4, 633, 779	1, 167	56	3, 970	3, 012, 963	4, 633, 779	1.537
Promedio general	13, 612, 449	4, 149	20	3, 280	13, 525, 143	13, 612, 449	1.006

El cuadro sinóptico que precede presenta al más ligero examen notables contrastes, y los promedios de la producción, con relación á las hectáreas y cepas en cultivo, ofrecen diferencias que resultarían inaceptables, si ellas no estuvieran plenamente confirmadas por las observaciones que en el terreno han recogido los agentes designados para la realización de este censo y robustecidas por las informaciones que los inspectores de la Sección de Agricultura han recogido en las zonas exploradas.

El total de la vendimia en la última cosecha es de 13,612,449 kilogramos de uva, obtenidos de 13,525,143 cepas en plena producción, de lo que se desprende un promedio mayor de 1 kilogramo por pie.

La uva elaborada es de 10,939,163 kilogramos, que entregados á la fermentación produjeron 7,039,498 litros de vinos de diversos tipos y calidades.

VENEZUELA.

FÁBRICA DE OBJETOS DE CRISTAL, VIDRIO, PORCELANA, Y LOZA.

El Ministro de Fomento de los Estados Unidos de Venezuela, en representación del Ejecutivo Federal, por una parte, y por la otra el ciudadano ELIODORO GONZÁLEZ P., vecino de esta capital, en su carácter de apoderado del ciudadano Dr. ELÍAS MARTÍNEZ ORAMAS, residente en Marsella, según poder otorgado en París el 11 de julio del corriente año, han convenido en celebrar el siguiente contrato:

ARTÍCULO 1°. El contratista se obliga á establecer en el Disrito Federal ó en otros puntos del territorio de la República de Venezuela, en terrenos apropiados al efecto, una ó más fábricas para la manufactura de los objetos de cristal, de vidrio, de porcelana y de loza que requiera el consumo general del país. Las fábricas estarán establecidas y funcionarán dentro de los dos años siguientes á la fecha en que este contrato sea aprobado por el Congreso Nacional, salvo impedimentos causados por fuerza mayor, ó caso fortuito, legalmente comprobados ante el Ejecutivo Federal.

ART. 2°. Como protección especial á esta industria, completamente nueva en Venezuela, el Ejecutivo Federal concede al contratista lo siguiente: privilegio exclusivo para ejercer dicha industria en el Estado, Territorio ó Distrito Federal en que instale una fábrica, durante los diez primeros años de la duración de este contrato; derecho para hacer uso gratis, mientras esté vigente este contrato, de las materias primas que se encuentren en terrenos baldíos de la propiedad de la nación; la importación libre de todo impuesto, por una sola vez y para cada una de las fábricas que establezca el contratista, de las máquinas, aparatos instrumentos, edificios, materiales, enseres y útiles destinados á la instalación y explotación de sus fábricas, debiendo llenar, para el efecto, en cada importación, los requisitos legales; y exoneración de todo impuesto y contribución nacionales, creados ó que se crearen, para esta empresa, sus dependencias, anexidades y productos, mientras este contrato esté vigente.

Art. 3°. Este contrato durará quince (15) años, contados desde la fecha de su aprobación por el Congreso Nacional; y mientras él esté vigente, el Ejecutivo Federal no otorgará ninguna concesión que perjudique los derechos que el contratista adquiere.

Art. 4°. Las dudas y controversias que puedan suscitarse sobre la inteligencia y ejecución de este contrato serán resueltas amistosamente entre las partes contratantes; pero en el caso de no poder avenirse, ellas declaran someterse en todo á lo dispuesto en el artículo 139 de la Constitución Federal vigente, sin que puedan ser en ningún caso motivo de reclamaciones internacionales.

Art. 5°. El contratista podrá traspasar, en todo ó en parte, los derechos que adquiere por este contrato, con consentimiento previo del Ejecutivo Federal; y en ningún caso podrá hacerlo á Gobierno extranjero.

Hechos y firmados dos ejemplares de un mismo tenor y á un sólo efecto, en Caracas, á diez y nueve de agosto de mil novecientos dos. Año 92°. de la Independencia y 44°. de la Federación.

Arnaldo Morales.
E. González P.

COMERCIO DE LA GRAN BRETAÑA CON AMÉRICA EN LOS PRIMEROS NUEVE MESES DE 1902.

Los "Informes relativos al tráfico y navegación del Reino Unido," publicados en setiembre de 1902, contienen los siguientes datos referentes al comercio de dicho Reino con las naciones de América. Todos estos datos están comparados con los del mismo primer semestre de 1900 y de 1901.

IMPORTACIONES.

Artículos y países.	Valor, nueve meses.		
	1900.	1901.	1902.
Animales vivos.			
Ganado vacuno:			
República Argentina	£667,500	....	....
Estados Unidos	4,797,017	£5,540,386	£4,667,759
Ganado lanar:			
República Argentina	289,000	....	....
Estados Unidos	173,441	351,575	274,730
Comestibles y bebidas.			
Trigo:			
República Argentina	5,109,013	2,412,894	1,341,525
Chile	....	....	75,047
Estados Unidos	5,595,824	8,000,047	7,402,194
Harina de trigo:			
Estados Unidos	6,055,244	6,742,887	5,116,342
Cebada:			
Estados Unidos	1,241,719	641,263	757,324
Avena:			
Estados Unidos	1,078,535	1,151,533	178,278
Maiz:			
República Argentina	1,097,268	1,572,321	2,161,895
Estados Unidos	6,317,497	5,424,082	317,809
Carne de vaca, fresca:			
República Argentina	452,552	859,146	1,332,101
Estados Unidos	4,603,524	5,274,219	4,009,966
Carne de carnero, fresca:			
República Argentina	1,363,507	1,426,320	1,680,776
Carne de puerco, fresca:			
Estados Unidos	295,817	493,129	447,935
Tocino.			
Estados Unidos	5,461,963	6,831,822	6,099,485
Carne de vaca, salada:			
Estados Unidos	185,800	179,266	172,554
Café:			
Brasil	56,409	70,458	305,140
Centro América	604,776	736,595	537,918
Azúcar sin refinar:			
Brasil	35,156	134,855	171,309
Perú	117,318	19,575	32,511
República Argentina	18,417	193,275	200,877
Tabaco en rama:			
Estados Unidos	....	....	4,650,688
Tabaco labrado:			
Estados Unidos	794,301	925,946	940,401
Metales.			
Cobre:			
Chile	345,496	199,372	216,307
Estados Unidos	26,414	23,256	19,424
Régulo y precipitado:			
Chile	256,700	119,124	193,928
Perú	82,761	223,423	82,958
Estados Unidos	272,901	554,239	347,792
Hierro forjado y no forjado:			
Chile	810,981	950,470	700,503
Estados Unidos	1,702,772	1,097,377	2,004,773
Hierro en lingotes:			
Estados Unidos	154,534	103,276	54,274
Acero no forjado:			
Estados Unidos	454,409	277,745	29,409
Plomo en lingotes y láminas:			
Estados Unidos	495,073	472,769	466,175

IMPORTACIONES—Continúa.

Artículos y países.	Valor, nueve meses.		
	1900.	1901.	1902.
Aceites.			
Petróleo:			
Estados Unidos	£2, 057, 988	£1, 882, 940	£2, 219, 251
Aceite lubricador:			
Estados Unidos	593, 099	612, 928	647, 241
Materias primas para fábricas de tejido.			
Algodón en rama:			
Brasil	585, 295	140, 367	879, 396
Estados Unidos	15, 640, 070	19, 400, 498	17, 322, 921
Lana de carneros:			
Sud América	858, 256	1, 461, 540	1, 125, 792
Lana de alpaca, llama y vicuña:			
Perú	145, 324	154, 157	212, 564
Materias primas para varias industrias.			
Cueros crudos:			
Repúblicas Argentina y Urugay	18, 629	56, 044	142, 204
Brasil	31, 200	27, 387	53, 727
Sebo y estearina:			
República Argentina	223, 547	196, 135	570, 549
Estados Unidos	571, 208	394, 400	146, 502
Artículos manufacturados.			
Rieles de acero:			
Estados Unidos	72, 253	164, 274	40, 525
Ejes y llantas:			
Estados Unidos	736, 507	536, 861	398, 530
Artículos de jute:			
Estados Unidos	2, 219, 712	2, 475, 717	2, 676, 734
Papel:			
Estados Unidos	32, 902	36, 066	236, 044
Miscelanea.			
Caballos:			
Estados Unidos	815, 113	568, 992	228, 583
Linaza y semilla de linaza:			
República Argentina	684, 513	1, 514, 777	1, 835, 445
Estados Unidos	14, 185	13, 642	128, 446
Sustancias alimenticias y bebidas.			
Aguas gaseosas:			
Estados Unidos	148, 075	144, 126	141, 628
Sal, gema y cristalizada:			
Estados Unidos	65, 845	67, 726	69, 058
Espíritus:			
Estados Unidos	164, 962	203, 516	228, 001
Materias primas.			
Carbón de piedra, coke, etc.:			
Brasil	610, 228	554, 765	546, 659
Lana de carneros:			
Estados Unidos	403, 160	244, 157	380, 160
Artículos manufacturados en todo ó en parte.			
Artículos de algodón de todas clases:			
República Argentina	1, 227, 209	897, 589	881, 702
Brasil	806, 831	601, 956	963, 026
Centro América	323, 671	286, 623	226, 209
Chile	775, 563	568, 472	443, 325
Colombia	108, 030	451, 067	239, 770
México	317, 421	183, 138	236, 005
Perú	212, 168	241, 105	285, 460
Estados Unidos	1, 355, 603	974, 345	1, 367, 852
Uruguay	283, 322	234, 869	337, 359
Venezuela	170, 471	247, 611	124, 616
Hilaza de jute:			
Brasil	207, 443	234, 375	253, 827
Estados Unidos	10, 890	5, 833	8, 556
Artículos de jute:			
República Argentina	170, 076	250, 881	85, 273
Brasil	10, 008	14, 539	15, 295
Estados Unidos	684, 714	863, 547	845, 329

IMPORTACIONES—Continúa.

Artículos y países.	Valor, nueve meses.		
	1900.	1901.	1902.
Artículos manufacturados en todo ó en parte—Continúa.			
Hilaza de lino:			
Estados Unidos	£36,297	£26,503	£48,573
Géneros de hilo en piezas:			
República Argentina	28,903	32,794	46,871
Brasil	47,683	30,051	40,214
Colombia	9,655	44,120	11,613
México	32,195	20,234	36,888
Estados Unidos	1,535,772	1,480,239	1,731,125
Tejidos de lana:			
República Argentina	131,181	93,478	93,662
Brasil	48,160	38,320	57,675
Chile	107,359	91,474	77,984
Perú	54,152	63,597	53,453
Estados Unidos	338,809	282,125	357,736
Uruguay	37,941	29,111	21,881
Tejidos de estambre:			
República Argentina	273,439	123,516	119,508
Brasil	86,190	69,173	73,186
Chile	162,419	104,860	105,722
Perú	25,896	34,125	18,851
Estados Unidos	685,284	465,586	652,597
Uruguay	81,357	44,626	38,166
Alfombras:			
República Argentina	35,553	22,865	27,014
Chile	32,043	23,056	16,779
Estados Unidos	47,317	39,399	59,815
Metales y artículos de metal.			
Cuchillería:			
República Argentina	17,062	15,655	11,621
Brasil	24,651	20,614	20,016
Chile	9,530	10,238	10,066
Estados Unidos	61,916	57,438	52,608
Ferretería, no enumerada:			
República Argentina	25,833	20,932	15,524
Brasil	21,043	15,719	19,943
Chile	11,631	15,865	15,866
Estados Unidos	30,619	31,201	35,289
Hierro en lingotes:			
Estados Unidos	275,824	205,297	1,024,022
Hierro en barras, varillas, etc.:			
República Argentina	88,116	28,404	21,993
Brasil	30,038	17,538	22,876
Chile	37,112	24,772	24,532
Estados Unidos	48,724	80,622	56,605
Uruguay	21,383	7,566	6,315
Hierro para ferrocarriles:			
República Argentina	217,803	414,292	325,435
Brasil	66,074	57,117	114,681
Chile	14,265	68,324	17,107
Cuba y Porto Rico	18,476	11,016	1,118
México	75,011	44,504	193,121
Perú	13,800	10,002	15,010
Estados Unidos	268	418	61,698
Uruguay	41,930	43,062	3,185
Alambre de hierro ó acero:			
República Argentina	30,907	38,895	49,219
Brasil	11,575	8,335	7,096
Estados Unidos	32,332	51,986	63,125
Hierro galvanizado en hojas:			
República Argentina	281,030	276,947	181,606
Brasil	33,651	16,537	31,867
Centro América	14,464	13,631	22,093
Chile	124,509	77,532	38,354
México	63,584	47,342	59,848
Uruguay	32,679	39,331	31,129
Hoja de lata:			
República Argentina	59,097	35,335	47,807
Brasil	58,878	22,038	59,188
Estados Unidos	625,003	662,968	664,333
Hierro colado ó forjado:			
República Argentina	202,202	239,063	153,018
Brasil	138,310	87,050	130,113
Chile	97,152	81,746	97,832
Perú	22,568	24,650	27,245
Estados Unidos	32,359	29,784	38,645

IMPORTACIONES—Continúa.

Artículos y países.	Valor, nueve meses.		
	1900.	1901.	1902.
Maquinaria.			
Locomotoras:			
Sud América	£177,541	£181,950	£98,281
Estados Unidos	310	1,788	6,945
Maquinaria agrícola:			
Sud América	21,240	37,462	19,038
Estados Unidos	360	22	195
Maquinaria de las demás clases:			
Sud América	87,922	90,205	91,764
Estados Unidos	30,434	13,802	7,983
Instrumentos de agricultura:			
Sud América	62,671	55,596	44,070
Estados Unidos	5,867	537	1,698
Máquinas de coser:			
Sud América	32,478	32,038	34,820
Maquinaria de minas:			
Sud América	28,002	28,796	29,073
Estados Unidos	223	904	1,165
Máquina textil:			
Sud América	94,321	64,220	121,718
Estados Unidos	521,377	357,277	374,075
Miscelanea.			
Cimiento:			
República Argentina	26,110	23,724	23,934
Brasil	15,735	6,582	9,042
Estados Unidos	64,496	15,795	25,530
Loza:			
República Argentina	40,310	33,847	24,502
Brasil	43,446	43,070	45,237
Estados Unidos	458,656	404,898	366,713
Aceite de semilla:			
Brasil	38,694	38,414	49,492

CAPITAL FRANCÉS EN EL MUNDO.

El "Journal Officiel" de París publica el resumen de los informes de los agentes diplomáticos y consulares franceses en respuesta á los cuestionarios que les había dirigido el Ministerio de Negocios Extranjeros, para conocer la suma de capitales franceses colocados en el extranjero.

Del resumen resulta, que el país donde los franceses tienen empleada mayor cantidad de dinero es, después de Rusia, España; y que después de Inglaterra, Bélgica, los Estados Unidos y Alemania, España es el país con el cual Francia hace mayores cambios.

En 1900 España ha enviado á Francia mercancías por valor de 200,000,000 de francos, y Francia ha enviado á España mercancías por valor de 135,000,000.

Existen en España numerosas casas de comercio francesas; 60 y pico en Cataluña; otras tantas en Valencia; más de 200 en Madrid. Los capitales que dichas casas de comercio tienen empleados en España suman 54,000,000 de francos.

La propiedad inmueble francesa en España se calcula en 74,000,000 de francos.

Aunque faltan datos para evaluar exactamente las utilidades que producen dichos capitales, se calcula el interés de las empresas mercantiles en un 10 por ciento anual, y el de las fincas en un 5 por ciento.

Existen además tres casas de banca francesas en Madrid, una en Vizcaya y una en Valencia; en todo el reino tiene numerosas sucursales el Crédit Lyonnais.

Sumando á los capitales de los bancos franceses de España el dinero de ciudadanos franceses que se halla depositado en bancos españoles, particularmente en Barcelona, y los créditos franceses abiertos á diversas empresas españolas, se alcanza una suma total de 31,000,000 de francos.

Los capitales franceses empleados en empresas de navegación fluvial y marítima, en construcción de docks y muelles en España, se elevan á 46,000,000 de francos, su mayoría en los puertos de Bilbao, Santander y Pasajes.

Las acciones y obligaciones de los ferrocarriles españoles están en mayoría en manos de tenedores franceses, sumando un total de 1,672,000,000 de francos.

Los capitales franceses interesados en minas españolas ascienden á 71,000,000 de francos, figurando la circunscripción de Madrid con 24,000,000.

Las empresas industriales francesas en España representan un capital de 173,000,000 de francos, dando un rendimiento medio de 10 por ciento.

El dinero francés colocado en fondos españoles es el siguiente: 40,000,000 de francos en obligaciones de la villa de Madrid, 650,000,000 de exterior estampillado, 150,000,000 en Cubas.

Si se suman todas las partidas precedentes, el total de los capitales franceses empleados en España, asciende a 2,974,000,000 de francos.

Los capitales franceses empleados en los otros Estados de Europa alcanzan las siguientes cifras: 6,966,000,000 de francos en Rusia, 2,850,000,000 en Austria, 1,818,000,000 en Turquía, 1,430,000,000 en Italia, 1,000,000,000 en Inglaterra, 900,000,000 en Portugal, 600,000,000 en Bélgica, 455,000,000 in Suiza, 200,000,000 en Holanda, 158,000,000 en el Principado de Monaco, 85,000,000 en Alemania, etc., hasta un total de 21,012,000,000 de francos, en Europa solamente.

Dal resumen se deduce que el total de los capitales franceses empleados, fuera de Francia, en el mundo entero, asciende á 29,855,000,000 de francos.

PRODUCCIÓN DE AZÚCAR DE CAÑA EN LA PENÍNSULA ESPAÑOLA.

Terminada la zafra de este año, la Dirección General de Aduanas ha publicado los datos de producción del azúcar de caña que pueden considerarse ya como definitivos.

Veintiuna fábricas y diez trapiches han intervenido en la molienda de este año, y han entrado en ellas 226,328,500 kilogramos de caña, que han producido 15,046,947 kilogramos de azúcar envasado.

En 1901 la caña molida llegó á 294,984,766 kilogramos, que produjeron 25,744,471 kilogramos de azúcar.

Existe, pues, contra la zafra actual una diferencia total de 68,656,260 kilogramos de caña menos y 10,697,524 kilogramos de azúcar menos que en el año anterior.

BOLETIM MENSAL

DA

SECRETARIA INTERNACIONAL DAS REPUBLICAS AMERICANAS,

União Internacional das Republicas Americanas.

VOL. XIII. NOVEMBRO DE 1902. No. 5.

CONGRESSO ADUANEIRO.

Por determinação do Conselho Directivo da Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas, tomada em cumprimento da obrigação que se lhe impoz no paragrapho segundo da primeira resolução adoptada pela Segunda Conferencia Pan-Americana do Mexico o 22 de Janeiro do corrente anno de 1902, relativamente á celebração de um Congresso Aduaneiro, foi fixado o dia 15 de Janeiro de 1903 para que tenha lugar na cidade de Nova York, no local que se escolherá para este fim, a primeira reunião daquella importante Assemblea.

O texto da resolução da Conferencia respeito a este Congresso foi publicado no numero do BOLETIM correspondente ao mez de Abril deste anno, pagina 986 da secção em hespanhol, e 871 e 1075 das secções em inglez e portuguez respectivamente. Alli se verão explicados, em detalhe, os objectos e propositos da reunião, e a natureza e escopo dos trabalhos que se têm de levar a cabo.

O programma que em geral foi formulado para levar a effeito esta obra é o seguinte:

O Honrado Senhor Secretario da Fazenda abrirá as sessões, pronunciando o discurso de inauguração.

Depois de constituida a Mesa, o Congresso nomeará as commissões que estimar opportunas, e procederá ao estudo dos assumptos sobre que hão de versar as resoluções.

Á data em que isto se escreve, significaram sua intenção de estarem representadas no Congresso as nações seguintes: Bolivia, Equador, Estados Unidos de America, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, O Salvador e Venezuela.

O Governo dos Estados Unidos de America nomeou como seus Delegados os Senhores O. L. SPAULDING, subsecretario da Fazenda; ISRAEL FISCHER, Avaliador Geral dos Estados Unidos; GEORGE W. WHITEHEAD, Avaliador de Mercadorias em Nova York; E. T. CHAMBERLAIN, Commissario de Navegação; e JOSEPH J. COUCH, Subadministrador especial da Alfandega de Nova York.

Os Delegados nomeados pelas demais nações são até agora os Senhores seguintes:—

Por Equador, o Senhor LUIS FELIPE CARBO;

Por Guatemala, o Senhor ANTONIO LAZO ARRIAGA;

Por Honduras, o Senhor NICANOR BOLET PERAZA;

Pelo Mexico, os Senhores PEDRO M. DEL PASO E JAVIER ARRANGOIZ.

Pelo Salvador, o Senhor ERNESTO SCHERNIKOW;

Por Venezuela, o Senhor AUGUSTO PULIDO.

O Honrado Senhor CHAMBERLAIN, Delegado dos Estados Unidos de America, preparou o seguinte projecto de organização, de que se remetteu copia aos differentes governos, e que, si merece ser approvado, servirá de base aos trabalhos.

ORGANIZAÇÃO DAS COMMISSÕES.

1. Propõe-se que o trabalho do Congresso se distribua em quatro divisões, a saber:

Divisão I.—Navios.

Divisão II.—Mercadorias.

Divisão III.—Nomenclatura.

Divisão IV.—Congressos futuros e organização permanente.

2. Propõe-se que cada Divisão esteja ao cargo de uma Commissão que se nomeará o primeiro dia de reunido o Congresso. Pede-se, pois, a cada Republica, que indique ao Conselho Directivo da Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas, antes de que se reuna o Congresso, sua representação em alguma ou todas as Commissões.

3. Recommenda-se á representação de cada Republica em uma Commissão, que esteja preparada a supprir, para o uso da Commissão, as leis, regulamentos e modelos de documentos de alfandega do paiz que representa, relativos ao trabalho da Commissão respectiva. É de desejar-se que os representantes de cada Republica em uma Commissão preparem, com antecipação á reunião do projectado Congresso, uma relação da practica vigente no paiz que representam, no tocante aos assumptos assignados á Commissão de que hão de formar parte.

4. As proposições que apresentem os delegados serão remettidas sem discussão á Commissão respectiva para que dê parecer, a menos que o Congresso ordene o contrario.

5. As Commissões terão ao seu cargo a consideração preliminar respectiva das seguintes materias:

DIVISÃO I.—NAVIOS.

(*a*) O exigido no manifesto de um navio procedente de um porto estrangeiro ou que sai para o exterior.

(*b*) O exigido quanto á entrada de um navio que chega de um porto estrangeiro, e ao despacho de um navio para semelhante porto.

(*c*) O exigido, depois de haver entrado um navio, respeito a sua descarga, e regulamentos que haja para poder fazel-a durante a noite.

(*d*) Limitação de tempo imposta para descarregar.

(*e*) As condições em que pode seguir um navio estrangeiro de um porto a outro em cada paiz, para descarregar e carregar mercadorias e embarcar ou desembarcar passageiros.

(*f*) Descripção dos impostos e direitos a que estão sujeitos navios mercantes, por auctoridade de lei nacional.

(*g*) Methodo de arquear os navios para saber seu porte grosso e liquido.

(*h*) Vantagens e desvantagens do porte grosso e liquido, respectivamente, como base para cobrar impostos.

DIVISÃO II.—MERCADORIAS.

(*a*) As condições em que as mercadorias de um paiz estrangeiro podem chegar á jurisdicção do administrador da Alfandega e os methodos que este emprega ao fazer-se cargo dellas.

(*b*) O exegido, respeito á introducção dessas mercadorias na Alfandega, dos consignatarios dellas no tocante a conhecimentos, facturas e varias formas de declarâçao de importação e de transito.

(*c*) Os procedimentos subsequentes á declaração, quanto á avaliação, classificação e liquidação final dos direitos.

(*d*) Despacho das mercadorias e modo de dispôr das declaradas para ser armazenadas, inclusive a applicação pratica do systema geral de deposito e armazenagem.

(*e*) Procedimento para dispôr de mercadorias não reclamadas ou abandonadas.

(*f*) Methodos para dar-se conta da totalidade das mercadorias importadas, em pacotas ou grandes bultos.

(*g*) As condições e disposições relativas á devolução dos directos pagos ao exportar-se a mercadoria, já nas condições em que foi importada, já como material para ser usado em manufacturas subsequentes.

DIVISÃO III.—NOMENCLATURA.

1. Base de nomenclatura commum que ha de ser adoptada nos documentos officiaes, a saber: Manifestos, facturas, etc., exigidos no commercio entre as Republicas Americanas.

(*a*) Vantagens ou desvantagens da adopção commum da nomenclatura do systema metrico de pesos e medidas.

(*b*) Vantagens ou desvantagens da adopção commum dos equivalentes inglezes dos termos commerciaes geraes, excepto os que estão comprehendidos na nomenclatura do systema metrico.

(*c*) Meios adequados de estabelecer uma nomenclatura commum que se recommende.

DIVISÃO IV.—CONGRESSOS FUTUROS E ORGANIZAÇÃO PERMANENTE.

1. Organização de uma commissão permanente de alfandegas.
2. Conveniencia de fixar periodos definitivos para a reunião dos futuros congressos aduaneiros.

REPUBLICA ARGENTINA.

DADOS RELATIVOS Á CAPITAL.

O "Anuario Estadístico Municipal" correspondente a 1901, publicado pela municipalidade de Buenos Aires, contem os seguintes dados:

O numero dos carneiros e cordeiros que se consumiram na capital da Republica durante o anno de 1901, foi de 25,000 menos que em 1900, ao passo que houve um augmento de 2,733 no numero das vaccas e novilhos consumidos durante o mesmo periodo. Estimando em 174 kilogrammas o peso médio da parte utilizavel para o consumo, de uma vacca, novilha, vitella, etc.; o dos carneiros e cordeiros em 12 kilogrammas, e o dos porcos em 150, se encontra um total de 138,828,606 kilogrammas de carne, consumidos em um anno por 850,000 habitantes, ou seja um consumo médio por anno de 163 kilogrammas por habitante.

A farinha de trigo consumida pela população pesou 46,271,675 kilogrammas, ou 1,748,063 kilogrammas mais que em 1900. A proporção por habitante é de 54 kilogrammas para todo o anno.

Existem em Buenos Aires onze linhas de tramways, das quaes oito são com tracção animal e tres com tracção electrica, com uma extensão de 450 kilometros. Estas linhas, com 895 coches em serviço diariamente, transportaram em 1901, 125,525,224 passageiros. Todo este extraordinario movimento deu um producto bruto de quasi 3 milhões de pesos ou seja mais de 6 milhões de francos. No anno de 1900, as mesmas linhas transportaram 122,886,803 passageiros. O augmento, pois, foi de só 2,638,421 passageiros em um anno, ou seja um 2 por cento.

As estradas de ferro que têm seu ponto de arranque de Buenos Aires transportaram em 1901, dentro das estações do municipio, 12,578,976 passageiros, contra 11,347,861 passageiros no anno anterior.

Durante o mesmo anno, 3,045 propriedades, com uma superficie de 5,173,228 metros quadrados, foram hypothecadas, por um valor de 29,943,000 pesos papel. Este algarismo é em 1,273,000 pesos inferior ao de 1900.

As operações effectuadas na Bolsa de Commercio durante o anno de 1901 subiram a 1,003 milhões de pesos papel, das quaes 934 milhões foram sobre metallico (401 milhões de pesos ouro), 15 milhões sobre titulos hypothecarios, 33 milhões sobre fundos e titulos publicos, 17 milhões sobre acções e obrigações de outras sociedades e 2 milhões sobre Bancos.

Si se comparam as operações de 1901 com as de 1900, se encontra que as primeiras excederam ás segundas em 168,727,840 pesos papel. Este augmento foi produzido quasi exclusivamente pelas transacções sobre o ouro.

A instrucção primaria está em Buenos Aires a cargo de um Conselho Nacional de Instrucção, o qual goza, pela lei, de uma relativa autonomia e conta com rendas proprias.

Os alumnos matriculados nos diversos cursos, em 1901, chegavam a 69,958.

A instrucção secundaria se dá no Collegio Nacional, de accordo com os programmas approvados pelo Governo geral, e o numero dos matriculados, no anno em referencia, sommava 1,718.

Existem tambem diversos institutos nos quaes se dá instrucção normal e commercial. Nestes foram matriculados em 1901, 2,713 alumnos.

A instrucção superior, que tambem está a cargo do Governo geral, é dirigida por quatro faculdades, a saber: De direito e sciencias sociaes, de medicina, de sciencias exactas e de philosophia e lettras.

A primeira teve 1,098 matriculados; a segunda, 1,795; a terceira, 264, e a quarta, 55.

O serviço publico de illuminação da cidade se faz em parte pela autoridade municipal e em parte por emprezas particulares, as quaes recebem daquella uma remuneração.

Em todas as ruas do municipio se encendem, pela média, 13,028 lampeões a gaz, fora de 1,896 lampadas electricas de diversa potencia, distribuidas em differentes barrios do municipio e de 382 collocadas no porto.

Alem do gaz e da luz electrica, a municipalidade teve encendidos 8,540 lampeões de kerozene. Pelo serviço de illuminação a gaz e a kerozene, a municipalidade pagou em 1901, 1,284,169 pesos. Si a este se aggrega 1,664,442 pesos pagos ás companhias que fazem o serviço de illuminação electrica publica, se tem uma somma total de 2,948,611 pesos.

CONSTRUCÇÃO DE ELEVADORES PARA GRÃOS.

As companhias das estradas de ferro Buenos Aires e Rosario e a Argentina Central já começaram a construcção de seus elevadores para grãos que estão situados no lado de leste do cáes n. 2 do porto do Buenos Aires. As excavações no fundo onde se devem assentar os massiços de concreto já foram feitas, sendo actualmente empregados neste trabalho cerca de 500 trabalhadores.

Um dos elevadores que se vão construir terá 240 metros de comprimento e 15 metros de largura e estará situado á distancia de 47 metros do cáes. Terá a capacidade de 25,000 toneladas de grãos. Junto a este será construido um armazem com 100 compartimentos iguaes para a distribuição e classificação dos cereaes. Este armazem terá a capacidade de 20,000 toneladas de grãos. Os outros tres armazens serão construidos mais proximos ao cáes, e terão 120 metros de comprimento e 15 metros de largura cada um. Estes serão providos de tres elevadores e tres torres, á altura de 40 metros do nivel do cáes. Nestes armazens estarão collocados sete linhas ferreas, e entre estes e o cáes duas linhas destinadas ao serviço do cáes. Quando concluidos, estes elevadores podem carregar, ao mesmo tempo, oito vapores de 3,000 toneladas cada um. As machinas serão movidas por electricidade. O custo da construcção dos elevadores e seu equipamento é calculado em $1,500,000 ouro.

A INDUSTRIA DE CARNES GELADAS.

O British Board of Agriculture publica os seguintes interessantes dados estatisticos relativos ao commercio de carnes geladas na Republica Argentina.

O commercio de carnes geladas naquelle paiz, que começou no anno de 1883 com uma exportação de 17,000 carneiros gelados, tem tido um constante augmento, attinjindo as exportações em 1901, a 3,100,000 carneiros, 133,000 bois e vaccas e 500 porcos.

Ha actualmente tres emprezas frigorificas: A Sansinena Company, situada em Barracas, perto da cidade de Buenos Aires; a River Plate Fresh Meat Company, em Campana, no Rio Parana, e a Las Palmas Produce Company, em Zarate, no mesmo rio. Estas tres companhias representam um capital total de £800,000, empregam 2,000 operarios e tem a capacidade de 15,000 carneiros e 720 de gado vaccum em cada vinte e quatro horas.

A quantidade de carnes e outros productos que passaram por estes estabelecimentos em 1901 foi como segue: Carne conservada em latas, 228 toneladas; carne gelada, 112,000 toneladas; graxa, 859 toneladas; couros, 14,000 toneladas; sebo, 14,400 toneladas; residuos, 6,000 toneladas, o que perfaz o total de 147,487 toneladas.

As despezas de funccionamento são calculadas em £2,743,055, distribuidas assim: Pessoal, £164,725; compra de gado, £2,416,665; combustivel, £45,000; despezas miscellaneas, £116,665.

As emprezas frigorificas compram o gado directamente dos criadores, o abatem, preparam e conservam a frio nos seus proprios estabelecimentos, e fazem embarques de carne em seus proprios vapores, ou em vapores por ellas fretados para este fim. Diz-se que este systema assegura o supprimento de boa carne, cuidadosamente abatida e preparada. A maior parte da carne gelada é enviada a Liverpool, o restante sendo desembarcado em London, Cardiff, Newcastle, Hull e Southampton.

No anno de 1901, foram regularmente empregados neste commercio entre Inglaterra e a Argentina 33 vapores, com a capacidade total de 1,443,000 carneiros gelados de 56 libras cada um.

Este commercio não tem affectado de maneira alguma a industria de xarque, pois os paizes consumidores deste producto são inteiramente differentes.

Diz-se que foram organizadas mais duas emprezas frigorificas, que em breve montarão as necessarias installações, uma em La Plata, e a outra perto de Buenos Aires.

BOLIVIA.

COMMERCIO ESTRANGEIRO EM 1901.

O Consul Geral da Bolivia em Nova York submistrou ao BOLETIM MENSAL valiosos dados estatisticos relativos ao movimento commercial da Republica em 1901. As mercadorias importadas na Republica durante o anno de 1901 foram de 58,000,140 kilogrammas, no valor de 16,953,233 *bolivianos.* Os direitos de importação cobrados sobre estes productos foram na importancia de 5,422,687 *bolivianos.* Si se aggrega a estas sommas, o custo do seu transporte para o interior, que é calculado em 5,000,000 *bolivianos*, o valor total das mercadorias importadas, entregues nos armazens dos importadores, eleva-se a 27,374,910 *bolivianos*, como se vê do seguinte quadro:

	Bolivianos.
Valor das mercadorias importadas, como consignado nas facturas	16, 953, 233
Direitos aduaneiros cobrados pelo Governo da Bolivia	5, 421, 687
Transporte das mercadorias para ó interior	5, 000, 000
Valor total das importações	27, 374, 910

Bolivia exportou durante ó anno de 1901, 110,763,320 kilogrammas de mercadorias, no valor de 37,578, 210.97 *bolivianos.* Os generos exportados foram os seguintes:

	Peso.	Valor.
	Kilogrammas.	*Bolivianos.*
Productos mineraes	105, 615, 971	26, 855, 425. 76
Productos agricolas	4, 413, 883	9, 688, 512. 82
Productos manufacturados	161, 072	535, 937. 46
Animaes	443, 574	373, 502. 85
Productos miscellaneos	128, 823	124, 832. 08
Total	110, 763, 323	37, 578, 210. 97

No seguinte quadro se especificam os productos mineraes, agricolas e manufacturados exportados:

	Peso.	Valor.
Productos mineraes.	*Kilogrammas.*	*Bolivianos.*
Prata	75,649,644	14,566,660.66
Estanho	21,915,907	9,380,714.00
Bismutho	1,059,129	1,463,088.43
Cobre	3,049,850	1,112,598.90
Chumbo, antimonio, ouro, cobalto, zinco	3,941,441	332,363.77
Total	105,615,971	26,855,425.76
Productos agricolas.		
Borracha crúa	3,465,063	9,151,823.61
Coca	255,718	259,513.50
Casca peruana	315,163	137,554.24
Café	212,358	110,263.89
Cacáo, fumo, etc	165,581	29,384.58
	4,413,883	9,688,539.82
Productos manufacturados.		
Prata estampada	28,434	411,831.00
Artigos miscellaneos	132,638	124,106.46
Total	161,072	535,937.46

A importação de mercadorias pela Alfandega de La Paz, nos quatro primeiros mezes de 1902, foi de 3,757,013 kilogrammas, no valor de 1,226,625.83 *bolivianos*. Exportaram-se durante o mesmo periodo, 2,697,827 kilogrammas de mercadorias, com o valor de 1,940,468.10 *bolivianos*.

LIVRE EXPORTÂÇAO DE MINERAES E BARRAS DE PRATA.

ARTIGO 1°. Declara-se livre de direitos a exportação de mineraes e barras de prata que se exploram no territorio da Republica.

ART. 2°. Todo exportador de mineraes e barras de prata está obrigado a saccar da alfandega nacional uma guia em que se consigne o peso dos mineraes e barras, seu titulo e destino. Por cada marco de prata que contenham os metaes ou barras exportados, se abonará 10 centavos como direito de estatistica.

ART. 3°. A falta da guia de exportação estabelecida pelo artigo anterior, dará lugar ao commisso, sendo a metade em beneficio do denunciante.

ART. 4°. As emprezas mineiras, sejam particulares ou associações de qualquer natureza, que exploram minas de prata, pagarão o 6 por cento de seus lucros, conforme aos balanços semestraes que devem apresentar. Fica em vigor o imposto de 2 por cento para as emprezas que exploram outra classe de mineraes, segundo lei de 12 de Novembro de 1894.

ART. 5°. Considerar-se-ha como ganho liquido, para os effeitos deste imposto, o saldo que fique disponivel descontados os gastos necessarios de exploração, beneficio, administração e transporte.

Art. 6°. O imposto mineiro que se cobra actualmente por toda concessão, conforme ó artigo 16 da lei de minas de 1880, e a de 11 de Novembro de 1897, fica fixado em seis bolivianos para as veias camadas e para as bocca-minas a que se refere ó paragrapho 2 do citado artigo 16; tres bolivianos para os terrenos que se expressam no Art. 12 da dita lei; e cincoenta centavos pelos especificados no Art. 13. Este imposto será considerado nacional.

Art. 7°. Esta lei começará a reger desde ó 1° de Janeiro de 1903. Ó Executivo fica auctorizado para regulamentar sua execução.

Communique-se, etc.

José Manuel Pando.
Ignacio Calderón,
Ministro da Fazenda.

BRAZIL.

PROPOSTA DA RECEITA E DESPEZA GERAL DA REPUBLICA PARA O EXERCICIO DE 1903.

A receita geral da Republica dos Estados Unidos do Brazil é orcada em ouro 43,123,942$000, papel 255,543,000$000, e será realizada com o producto do que fôr arrecadado dentro do exercicio da presente proposta, sob o seguintes titulos:

	Ouro.	Papel.
Importação	33, 000, 000$000	130, 050, 000$000
Entrada, sahida e estada de navios	120, 000$000	10, 000$000
Addicionaes		90, 000$000
Interior	34, 413, 666$667	204, 218, 000$000
Consumo		32, 690, 000$000
Extraordinaria	180, 275$333	
Renda com applicação especial	8, 530, 000$000	11, 880, 000$000

A despeza geral da Republica dos Estados Unidos do Brazil é fixada em ouro 42,593:070$612 e papel 238,489:192$178, a qual será distribuida na forma que segue:

	Ouro.	Papel.
Ministerio da Justiça e Negocios Interiores		16, 209:881$135
Ministerio das Relações Exteriores	889, 500$000	726, 920$000
Ministerio da Marinha		24, 646, 425$117
Ministerio da Guerra		46, 292, 812$933
Ministerio da Industria, Viação e Obras Publicas	4, 812:025$479	66, 773:487$408
Ministerio da Fazenda	36, 891:545$133	83, 839:665$585

MANÁOS HARBOUR, LIMITED.

Transcrevemos da "Gazeta Commercial e Financeira" a seguinte noticia:

"Foi registrada em Londres a Manáos Harbour, Limited, com o capital de £500,000 em 2,000 acções de £100 cada uma de socios fundadores; e 3,000 acções preferencias de £100 cada uma. O fim da companhia é aceitar um contrato feito entre B. Nymkiewig & Co., de 1ª parte, A. Booth da 2ª e B. Nymkiewig da 3ª, e um segundo accordo feito por esta companhia com a Booth Steamship Company, Limited; adquirir quaesquer concessões, direitos e poderes e desenvolver e aproveitar os mesmos do modo que a Companhia julgar mais conveniente; tambem como armadores, proprietario de saveiros, negociantes, fabricantes de tijolos e telhas, proprietario de pedreiras, engenheiros e fundidores de metaes, constructores e empreiteiros, constructores de machinas e locomotivas; fabricantes e negociantes de todas as especies de caixas de papelão, madeira ou metal; tambem fazer o negocio de estivadores, de fabricantes e negociantes de gelo de armazens frigorificos, de trapicheiros; tambem o de mineração de fundicão e metallurgia; para desenvolver os recursos do paiz dos bens moveis e immoveis; para a producção e abastecimento de gaz e electricidade; para fundar cidades e aldeas e promover a immigração para ellas; para agir como banqueiros, financeiros e commissionarios.

"Os incorporadores são os Srs. C. Booth, T. M. Booth, G. M. Booth; A. L. Deoter, D. M. Fox, F. C. Bateman, D. A. Little, de Londres; B. Nymkiewig, do Rio de Janeiro e A. de Lavandeyra, de Pariz. A sua directoria fica composta dos Srs: A. A., C. e G. M. Booth, B. Nymkiewig, A. de Lavandeyra e D. M. Fox."

DECRETO CONCEDENDO AUTORISAÇÃO Á "THE BRAZILIAN DIAMOND AND EXPLORATION COMPANY, LIMITED" PARA FUNCCIONAR NA REPUBLICA.

O Presidente da Republica dos Estados Unidos do Brazil, attendendo ao que requereu a The Brazilian Diamond and Exploration Company, Limited, devidamente representada, decreta:

Artigo unico. É concedida autorização á The Brazilian Diamond and Exploration Company, Limited, para funccionar na Republica com os estatutos que apresentou, sob as clausulas que a este acompanham, assignadas pelo Ministro da Industria, Viação e Obras Publicas e ficando obrigada ao cumprimento das formalidades exigidas pela legislação em vigor.

Capital Federal, 8 de Setembro de 1902, 14° da Republica.

M. Ferraz de Campos Salles.
Antonio Augusto da Silva.

PRODUCTO DOS IMPOSTOS DE CONSUMO PARA O PRIMEIRO SEMESTRE DE 1902.

O seguinte quadro demonstra a renda dos impostos de consumo arrecadada em toda a União, durante o semestre de Janeiro a Junho de 1902 comparado com o mesmo semestre de 1901:

	1902.	1901.
	Milreis.	*Milreis.*
Artigos		
Fumo	2,194,792	2,322,514
Bebidas	1,850,708	1,564,531
Phosphoros	2,660,225	2,580,929
Sal	1,995,181	2,535,425
Velas	197,836	204,720
Calçados	569,395	527,741
Perfumarias	142,584	148,501
Especialidades pharmaceuticas	246,428	221,377
Vinagre	90,084	60,832
Conservas	448,650	446,100
Cartas de jogar	71,892	32,554
Chapeos	440,417	364,525
Bengalas	6,589	4,946
Tecidos	3,335,100	2,612,255
Total	17,389,162	16,713,933

NOTA.—Não estão comprehendidas neste quadro as rendas das collectorias de Matto-Grosso, relativas ao 2º trimestre e a da Alfandega de Sergipe, referente ao 1º semestre.

CHILE.

CONCESSÃO DE UMA VIA-FERREA AEREA.

Em data de 30 de Agosto de 1902 o Congresso Nacional votou o seguinte projecto de lei:

ARTIGO 1°. Concede-se ao Sr. ABELARDO PIZARRO, o a quem suas vezes fizer, permissão para construir e explorar, em territorio chileno, uma estrada de ferro aerea que partirá do Juncal e deverá terminar no lugar denominado Paramillo de las Cuevas, em territorio argentino.

ART. 2°. Concede-se igualmente ao Senhor PIZARRO uma subvenção annual de 40,000 pesos ouro, de dezoito pence, pelo prazo de quinze a nnos, em compensação das seguintes obrigações que contrae por sua parte.

1ª. Transportará sem onus para o Thesouro toda a correspondencia que entrar ou sahir do paiz por via de Uspallata, e os empregados publicos que viajarem em commissão do serviço, e com um desconto de 25 por cento, os demais empregados.

Emquanto que a estrada de ferro transandina não chegar a Juncal, o concessionario estará obrigado a transportar a correspondencia desde o ponto terminal da dita estrada, secção chilena, até Paramillo de las Cuevas.

2ª. As installações ou postes da estrada de ferro aerea poderão ser aproveitadas pelo Governo em caso que desejasse construir linhas telegraphicas atravez da cordilheira, mediante o pagamento de uma terça parte do valor em que a Direcção de Telegraphos avalie a economia que resulte para o Estado do emprego das installações ou postes da Empreza.

Poderá tambem o Governo fazer uso dos terrenos que necessitar para o serviço de suas linhas.

Art. 3°. A subvenção começará a reger desde a data em que se iniciar o trafico em toda a extensão da linha, desde o Juncal até Paramillo de las Cuevas.

Art. 4°. As tarifas de carga e passageiros serão fixadas em ouro de dezoito pence, e approvadas pelo Presidente da Republica.

O valor das passagens de primeira e segunda classe não poderão exceder de 15 pesos por pessoa, respectivamente.

O frete de carga não deverá exceder de 8 pesos por tonelada, para mercadoria valiosa e de 4 pesos, para mercadoria ou carga de pouco valor.

Art. 5°. A construcção da linha deverá iniciar-se dentro de dezoito mezes contados da data desta lei, e estar terminada e entregue ao serviço vinte e seis mezes depois da mesma data.

Art. 6°. O concessionario, ou quem suas vezes fizer, perderá o direito a esta concessão si não terminar os trabalhos no prazo indicado no artigo que precede.

Art. 7°. Em caso de interromper-se o trafico por mais de quinze dias, a subvenção se suspenderá por todo o tempo que durar a interrupção.

Art. 8°. O concessionario ou quem suas vezes fizer, constituirá domicilio, no Chile, e todas as questões que se suscitarem na execução on cumprimento do contracto, ficarão submettidas exclusivamente aos tribunaes chilenos.

Promulgue-se, etc.

Jermán Riesco.
Ramón Barros Luco.

PREMIO Á PRODUCÇÃO DO ACIDO SULPHURICO.

"El Boletín de la Sociedad Nacional de Minería," de Santiago de Chile, diz em seu numero correspondente ao 31 de Julho proximo passado, que o Congresso Nacional approvou o seguinte projecto, que se promulgará como lei dentro de poucos dias:

Artigo 1°. Concede-se um premio de 3 centavos por cada kilogramma de acido sulphurico de 60 gráos Beaumé, que se produzir no paiz, sempre que a quantidade que produza cada fabrica não seja inferior a 1,500 toneladas annuaes.

Art. 2°. Para gozar deste premo, os interessados deverão iniciar os trabalhos de installação de sua fabrica dentro do prazo de um anno, contado do dia em que se promulgar a dita lei.

Art. 3°. Auctoriza-se ao Presidente da Republica a despender até a somma de 50,000 pesos annuaes em pagamento dos premios que concede o artigo 1.

Art. 4°. Si a quantia de 50,000 pesos fôr insufficiente para subvencionar o total que produzam as diversas fabricas de acido sulphurico que se estabelecerem no paiz, far-se-há a distribuição della pro rata.

COLOMBIA.

EMOLUMENTOS PELA LEGALISAÇÃO DE FACTURAS.

O "British Board of Trade Journal," em sua edição de 28 de Agosto 1902, contem a noticia do recebimento pela Junta Commercial, por intermedio do Ministero das Relações Exteriores da Grã Bretanha, de uma copia e traducção de um decreto estabelecendo os emolumentos que os consules e agentes consulares da Colombia devem cobrar pela legalisação das facturas e manifestos de mercadorias destinadas a portos da Colombia, assim como os impostos que deverão ser pagos por cada tonelada de mercadorias desembarcadas em portos colombianos e por certas classes de encommendas postaes. O decreto é, em substancia, como segue:

As facturas commerciaes, para os fins de legalisação consular, dividem-se em quatro classes, a saber:

1. Facturas que se referem sómente a artigos de ferro, aço, cobre, zinco ou maderia, destinados a fabricas, estradas de ferro, vapores, installações para illuminação electrica, apparelhos telegraphicos e telephonicos, apparelhos de imprensa, manufacturas de vidro ou de barro, de estearina, tecidos ou de artigos que por declaração official são considerados de utilidade publica.
2. Facturas de mercadorias cujo valor official não excede de $200.
3. Facturas de mercadorias cujo valor official excede de $200, mas é inferior a $500.
4. Factusas cujo valor excede de $500.

Os emolumentos cobrados pela legalisação consular das classes de facturas acima mencionadas, são os seguintes:

Sobre facturas da 1ª classe, $3 por cada $1,000, ou fracção desta somma;

Sobre facturas da 2ª classe, $6 por cada $1,000, ou fracção desta unidade;

Sobre facturas da 3ª classe, $8 por cada $1,000, ou fracção desta unidade;

Sobre facturas do 4ª classe, $10 por cada $1,000, ou fracção desta unidade.

As facturas que se referem a artigos que contêm pedras preciosas, pagarão um emolumento de 40 por cento do valor official dos objectos.

As facturas que se referem a artigos de ouro, pagarão um emolumento de 10 por cento do seu valor official.

As facturas de artigos de platina ou prata estarão sujeitas a uma taxa de 3 por cento do seu valor official.

Pela legalisação dos manifestos, os consules cobrarão $5 pelos primeiros 100 volumes, e $1 por cada 100 volumes ou fracção desta unidade que exceder.

Os certificados exigidos para effectuar-se o desembarque em qualquer dos portos do Isthmo de Panama, de mercadorias estrangeiras em transito para outros portos nacionaes, devem pagar a taxa de $3, prata, pelos primeiros 50 volumes, e $1, prata, por cada 100 volumes ou fracção desta unidade excedente deste numero.

Si a factura consular não estiver em poder da Alfandega na occasião do exame das mercadorias, o valor das mesmas será estimado em ouro, e sobre esta base será imposta ao importador uma multa equivalente ao quadruplo dos emolumentos consulares a que ficam sujeitas as mercadorias em virtude do regulamento, sem prejuizo de qualquer outra multa que lhe fôr imposta por infracção das disposições da lei das Alfandegas.

Uma taxa de 2 por cento, pagavel em ouro ou seu equivalente em papel moeda, será cobrada sobre o valor das encommendas postaes facturadas que contêm artigos de ouro, prata, platina ou pedras preciosas.

As mercadorias que se descarregarem nos postos da Republica de Colombia, destinadas ao commercio do paiz, pagarão uma taxa de $1.50, ouro, por tonelada. A Legação da Grã Bretanha em Bogotá, ao remetter este decreto, faz notar que como navios colombianos estão isentos do pagamento desta taxa, os navios britannicos gozarão da mesma isenção em virtude do tratado de 1866.

NOVA LEI DE MINAS.

A nova lei de minas, recentemente promulgada, augmenta consideravelmente os impostos sobre esta industria. A nova lei foi posta em execução no dia 1° de Junho de 1902.

Resumem-se em seguida as principaes alterações feitas nesta industria. Pela lei anterior, o denunciante de uma propriedade mineira não pagava direitos, ao passo que agora, conforme a nova lei, tem de pagar $10. De accordo com a lei anterior, o imposto pago pela denuncia de tres pertenças ou propriedades foi de $5; conforme a nova lei, cada pertença custa $500.

O imposto pago pela expedição de um titulo a uma mina foi de $10, mas conforme a nova lei é de $150. Pela lei anterior, toda mina de propriedade particular pagava um imposto annual de $2; agora paga $100, quer trabalhada ou não.

No caso de propriedades alluviaes, o imposto annual por cada 5 kilometros quadrados foi de $1; agora é de $150. Devido a este augmento nos impostos, a mais pequena propriedade mineira custará $250 ou mais.

Diz-se que esta nova lei não dá satisfacção e muitos pensam que terá o resultado de retardar o desenvolvimento das minas.

A PLATINA.

[Do "Boletín Industrial" de Bogotá.]

Na estatistica da producção da platina no mundo, Russia occupa o primeiro lugar com uma producção que representa cerca de 90 por cento do metal destinado á venda universal; Colombia, rica em extremo em jazidas de platina, não produz nada que vale a pena de ter-se em conta.

Graças a grandes esforços de investigação e estudo de minas, a platina tem sido descoberta em muitos mineraes dos Estados Unidos, e delles se extrae em pequenas proporções; esta producção, pequena em si, é grande em quantó representa uma somma de trabalho intellectual consideravel expendido em busca do metal mais nobre entre todos.

O primeiro posto entre os paizes productores da platina tem que corresponder a Colombia; pois é muito possivel que em outra parte não se encontrem jazidas tão ricas e tão vastas como as das vertentes e alluviões da immensa zona de territorio comprehendida entre o Atrato e o San Juan.

Não sómente existe a platina no Chocó; encontra-se tambem em Santa Rosa de Osos, em Frontino e em outros muitos lugares de Colombia.

O preço da platina varia entre $18 e $19 a onça Troy.

COSTA RICA.

CONVENÇÃO SOBRE MARCAS DE FABRICA E DE COMMERCIO CELEBRADA COM A BELGICA.

O Congresso de Costa Rica approvou e o Presidente firmou uma convenção sobre marcas de fabrica e de commercio celebrada entre esta Republica e a Belgica. As marcas de fabrica e de commercio a que esta convenção é applicavel são as que são de propriedade legitima dos fabricantes e negociantes que as usam. A convenção permanecerá em vigor durante cinco annos, contados da data da troca das ratificações, e si não for denunciada por uma das partes contractantes antes de que expire este prazo, continuará em vigor de anno para anno até que fôr denunciada.

CUBA.

COMMERCIO DE CALÇADO.

Comparando-se a estatistica da importação de calçado em Cuba no periodo de 1° de Julho de 1900 a 31 de Maio de 1901, com a da importação realizada desde 1° de Julho, 1901, até 19 de Maio de 1902, data em que terminou a occupação americana, vê-se que no primeiro periodo foram importados 1,899,041 pares, no valor de $1,429,109, dos quaes 74 por cento, representando o valor de $1,061,739, vieram da Hespanha, sendo o preço médio de 69 centavos por par, e a quarta parte de toda a importação, representando o valor de $361,956, foi importada dos Estados Unidos, sendo o preço médio de $1 por par.

No segundo periodo, desde 1° de Julho de 1901, a 19 de Maio de 1902, o commercio dos Estados Unidos mostra um sensivel augmento, a importação total de calçado neste periodo montando a 1,925,373 pares no valor de $1,557,770; para esta quantidade contribuiram os Estados Unidos com a terça parte, representando o valor de $486,585, sendo de 96 centavos o preço médio por par, ao passo que as importações de calçado da Hespanha representam o valor de $1,067,792, ou 68 por cento da importação total, sendo de 75 centavos o preço médio por par.

Este resultado deve ser muito satisfactorio aos commerciantes de calçado deste paiz, pois tinham de fazer persistentes esforços para concorrer vantajosamente com a Hespanha neste commercio.

EQUADOR.

PROJECTO PARA A CONSTRUCÇÃO DE UMA NOVA ESTRADA DE FERRO.

O Presidente da Republica, em uma mensagem especial dirigida á Camara dos Deputados no dia 3 de Setembro de 1902, recommenda com urgencia a approvação do projecto de lei auctorizando a construcção de uma via-ferrea que una os cantões de Sucre, Chone e Rocafuerte. Como se sabe esta parte do Equador abunda em recursos naturaes, e a construcção de uma estrada de ferro na provincia de Manabí contribuirá poderosamente para o desenvolvimento daquella provincia.

ESTADOS UNIDOS.

COMMERCIO COM A AMERICA LATINA.

IMPORTAÇÕES E EXPORTAÇÕES.

No pagina 1394 apparece a ultima relação do commercio entre os Estados Unidos e os paizes latino-americanos, tomada da compilação feita pela Secção de Estatistica do Departamento do Thesouro dos Estados Unidos. A relação corresponde ao mez de Setembro de 1902, com uma relação comparativa para o mez correspondente do anno anterior, assim como para os nove mezes findos em Setembro de 1902, comparados com os correspondentes de 1901. Deve-se explicar que os algarismos das diversas alfandegas, mostrando as importações e exportações de um só mez não são recebidos no Departamento no Thesouro até quasi o dia 20 do mez seguinte e perde-se algum tempo necessariamente em sua compilação e impressão. Por conseguinte as estatisticas para a mez de Setembro, por exemplo, não são publicadas até os primeiros dias de Novembro.

DECISÕES RELATIVAS Á TARIFA DAS ALFANDEGAS.

O Departamento do Thesouro dos Estados Undos proferiu as seguintes decisões relativas á classificação de certos productos tropicaes:

Ananazes conservados que contêm apenas 7 por cento de assucar denominado *invert*, e menos que 1 por cento de assucar de canna, estão classificados na ultima parte do paragrapho 263 da Tarifa em vigor como "ananazes conservados em seu proprio sumo," e sujeitos a direitos *ad valorem* na razão de 25 por cento.

Folhas de balata e "Tuno belting" (de que a balata constitue a parte componente de maior valor) devem ser classificadas no paragrapho 450 da Tarifa, para a taxa de 35 por cento *ad valorem*, por serem semelhantes ás manufacturas de gutta-percha.

MEXICO.

ESTATISTICAS DO SERVIÇO POSTAL PARA O EXERCICIO DE 1902.

Segundo as estatisticas do serviço postal para o exercicio que terminou em 30 de Junho, publicadas no "Diario Oficial" do Mexico, o total da receita realizada em 1901–2 foi de $2,399,232.34, comparada com $2,135,520.82 no exercicio anterior, o que mostra um augmento para 1902 de $263,711.52, equivalente a 12.35 por cento. A venda de sellos postaes foi na importancia de $2,049,680.63 em 1902, contra $1,844,815.40

no exercicio anterior; aluguel de caixas postaes, $60,591 em 1902, contra $54,759 em 1901, ou seja um augmento de $5,832; penas e multas, $32,452.84 em 1902, contra $22,597.61 no exercicio anterior; vales nacionaes, $218,355.14 em 1902, contra $180,534.92 em 1901; vales internacionaes, $3,737.59 em 1902, contra $3,307.78 em 1901; lettras de editores, $34,415.14 em 1902, contra $29,506.11 no exercicio anterior, o que mostra um augmento de $4,909.03.

SERVIÇO DE VAPORES ENTRE PORTOS DO GOLFO DO MEXICO E OS DA EUROPA E CUBA.

O "Diario Oficial" de 9 de Agosto ultimo publica o texto de um contracto celebrado entre o Governo do Mexico e a linha de vapores Lloyd Norte-Allemã, para o estabelecimento de um serviço de vapores entre os portos de Tampico, Vera Cruz e qualquer outro porto mexicano que se escolher entre os de Coatzacoalcos, Frontera, Laguna ou Progreso, e Bremen, Antuerpia, um ou mais portos da Hespanha e um ou mais portos da ilha de Cuba.

A companhia compromette-se a transportar entre os portos em que toquem seus vapores, livre de gastos, para o Governo do Mexico, toda a correspondencia, impressos, pacotes e valores transmissiveis por correio, assim como 10 toneladas metricas de mercadorias.

Em compensação ao serviço postal e ao serviço de livre transporte de 10 toneladas de mercadorias para o Governo, os vapores da linha ficam isentos do pagamento do 40 por cento do direito de toneladas creado pelo decreto de 1° de Julho de 1898. Os vapores da linha poderão fazer o traficó de cabbotagem em conformidade com as disposições do artigo 293 do Regulamento das Alfandegas. Será permittido á companhia ter em todos os portos em que toquem seus vapores, as lanchas, botes e rebocadores que forem necessarios para seu bom serviço, os quaes desfructarão de todas as franquias concedidas por este contracto.

Este contracto durará tres annos, a contar da data de sua promulgação, e si nenhum dos contractantes o denunciar seis mezes antes de sua terminação, vigorará por outro periodo de tres annos.

CONCLUSÃO DA ESTRADA DE FERRO CENTRAL AO PACIFICO.

O "Mexican Herald" correspondente a 13 de Setembro, publica o texto de um contracto celebrado entre a companhia da Estrada de Ferro Central do Mexico e os Senhores HAMPSON E SMITH, para a conclusão da linha ao Pacifico. Um ramal desta linha estende-se de Irapuato, na linha principal, até Guadalajara e daqui a Tuxpan. Este ultimo ponto não deve ser confundido com o pequeno porto do mesmo nome no Estado de Vera Cruz.

Os contractantes compromettem-se a construir 73 kilometros de viaferrea desde Tuxpan até Colima, na costa do Pacifico, pela somma de $3,500,000. Neste prolongamento haverá 13 tunneis e 17 pontes. O maior tunnel terá 430 pés de comprimento e a maior ponte 600 pés de comprimento. A ponte mais alta terá 175 pés de altura.

Conforme os termos do contracto, a linha deverá ser terminada dentro de vinte e seis mezes.

NOTAS ECONOMICAS.

Durante os dez exercicios que começaram em 1° de Julho de 1892 e terminaram em 30 de Junho de 1902, o Departamento do Fomento expediu 17,929 titulos a minas de todas as classes, comprehendendo 215,973 hectares ou 529,670 geiras. No exercicio de 1892–93, o numero dos titulos expedidos foi de 417; 2,184, no exercicio de 1899–1900; 2,339, no exercicio de 1900–1901 e 3,607 em 1901–1902. Estes algarismos demonstram ó progresso que se tem feita na industria mineira da Republica, notavelmente nos ultimos tres annos.

Segundo estatísticas recentemente publicadas pelo Governo do Mexico, a producção de prata e de ouro no Mexico no periodo decorrido de 1877–78 até 1900–1901, inclusive, foi no valor de $1,094,623,182 e $67,117,277, respectivamente.

Segundo um relatorio do Sr. Barlow, consul-geral dos Estados Unidos, os capitaes norte-americanos actualmente empregados no Mexico, importam em $750,000,000, moeda mexicana. Desta somma, $200,000,000 foram empregados em emprezas mexicanas desde Janeiro a Maio do corrente anno. Depois dos Estados Unidos, vêm, na ordem da importancia dos capitaes por elles empregados na Republica, a Hespanha, Grã Bretanha, França, Allemanha, Belgica, Italia e Suissa.

Os direitos de importação e exportação e de portos, arrecadados pelas Alfandegas do Mexico no mez de Julho ultimo, ascenderam a $2,277,341.37, contra $2,069,344.32 no mesmo mez do anno anterior, o que mostra um augmento de $207,977.04.

DIVIDA PUBLICA.

Segundo estatisticas officiaes publicadas no "Boletin de Estadística Fiscal" para 1900–1901, a divida publica do Mexico em 30 de Junho de 1901, foi na importancia de $250,715,856.50. A divida pagavel em ouro importava em $113,910,620, á razão de $5 por libra esterlina. Desta somma, $113, 853,9000 representam os titulos do emprestimo de 1899, ao juro annual de 5 por cento, e $56,720, ao juro de 6 por cento, os emprestimos de 1888, 1890 e 1893 e os titulos hypothecarios da estrada de ferro nacional de Tehuantepec.

A divida pagavel em moeda de prata, com juros, foi de $135,509,271,12, dividida assim:

Titulos da divida consolidada de 3 por cento	$50, 415, 461. 64
Titulos da divida amortizavel de 5 por cento, 1ª serie	19, 753, 494. 48
Titulos da divida amortizavel de 5 por cento, 2ª serie	19, 719, 857. 50
Titulos da divida amortizavel de 5 por cento, 3ª serie	19, 858, 020. 00
Titulos da divida amortizavel de 5 por cento, 4ª serie	14, 435, 102. 50
Titulos das obras do porto de Veracruz	25. 00
Titulos da Estrada de Ferro de Monterrey ao Golfo Mexicano	45, 810. 00
Titulos das obras do molhe de Tonalá	7, 000. 00
Titulos da Estrada de Ferro de Pachuca a Zacualtepán e Tampico	3, 000. 00
Titulos da Estrada de Ferro de Tula a Pachuca e Tampico	42, 000. 00
Apolices de Subvenção da Estrada de Ferro troncal de Oaxaca	9, 260, 000. 00
Apolices da Estrada de Ferro de Veracruz ao Pacifico	1, 969, 500. 00
Total	135, 509, 271. 12

A divida fluctuante, pagavel em prata, sem juros, foi de $1,296,965.38, representados por diversos saldos não cobrados.

No orçamento para o exercicio de 1902–1903, a despeza com o serviço da divida publica é orçada em $22,216,893. Desta somma, $7,629,193 são destinados ao serviço da divida pagavel em moeda estrangeira, que comprehende cambios e gastos por situação, a commissão que se paga ao Banco Nacional, commissão que cobra a casa bancaria de Berlim encarregada de fazer o serviço, e outros gastos de menor importancia; a verba de $2,431,000 é destinada ao serviço da divida pagavel em moeda mexicana, comprehendendo os juros, amortização e gastos da divida interior consolidada de 3 por cento e das quatro series da divida interior consolidada de 5 por cento, pagamento da subvenção da Estrada de Ferro de Veracruz ao Pacifico, e despezas com as obras de saneamento da cidade de Veracruz; e a verba de $789,000, para as classes civis e militares. A verba de $11,317,700 é destinada ao serviço de juros e amortização da divida publica em geral, segundo os respectivos contractos.

Segundo o contracto do emprestimo de conversão de 1899, que constitue um pouco menor que a metade da divida total, ao serviço de juros e de amortização do capital, está consignado o 62 por cento dos direitos de importacão e de exportação, o qual deve ser recolhido ao Banco Nacional do Mexico, afim de remetter do dito fundo o que seja necessario para cobrir a importancia da annuidade. A despeza con este serviço faz subir a 5.62 por cento o juro sobre o capital.

Em vista da baixa da prata que provavelmente continuará, a média da taxa cambial durante o exercicio é calculada em 22½ pence por peso. A receita total é orçada em $64,823,400.

SANEAMENTO E ABASTECIMENTO DE AGUA DE TAMPICO.

O Governo do Mexico contractou com ó Sr. WILLIAM ASTOR CHANLER o serviço do abastecimento de agua e saneamento da cidade de Tampico, de conformidade com os planos e especificações por elle submettidos. Pelos termos do contracto, as obras devem ser começadas dentro de seis mezes contados da data do contracto (15 de Agosto), e concluidas dentro de tres annos contados da mesma data. O custo das obras é fixado em $2,187,529.73. Esta quantia será realizada com titulos que serão emittidos pelo Estado de Tamaulipas, e com o producto de 2 por cento dos direitos aduaneiros cobrados no porto de Tampico. O Banco Central do Mexico contractou a receber toda a emissão de titulos, ao preço de 80 por cento do seu valor nominal.

Os títulos vencerão o juro annual de 5 por cento, que será pago por trimestres vencidos na cidade do Mexico. Depois de concluidas as obras, o producto de 2 por cento dos direitos aduaneiros arrecadados no porto de Tampico, assim como o producto das taxas cobradas pelo supprimento de agua, será applicado á constituição de um fundo de amortização dos titulos.

Como garantia da fiel execução do contracto, o contractante deverá depositar no Banco Central do Mexico, a quantia de $50,000 em apolices da divida amortizavel de 5 por cento, as quaes podem ser substituidas por titulos emittidos pelo Estado de Tamaulipas ao Banco Central.

PARAGUAY.

MOVIMENTO COMMERCIAL ENTRE O PARAGUAY E A REPUBLICA ORIENTAL DO URUGUAY.

Durante o anno de 1901 foram exportados do Paraguay para a Republica Oriental do Uruguay productos nacionaes por valor de pesos 152,562, ouro, sem que conste nas estatisticas do Uruguay nenhuma importação daquelle paiz. No anno de 1900, as exportações para aquelle paiz foram no valor de pesos 168,846, ouro, ou seja pesos 16,284, ouro, mais que em 1901.

Durante o periodo em revista sahiram de Assumpção com destino ao porto de Montevidéo 80 vapores arqueando 48,540 toneladas e tendo 3,279 tripolantes, e 26 navios de vela arqueando 2,451 toneladas e tendo 519 tripolantes, e entraram neste porto, procedentes do porto de Montevidéo, 88 vapores arqueando 54,345 toneladas e tendo 3,624 tripolantes e 26 veleiros com 3,359 toneladas e 263 tripolantes.

A Republica Oriental importou em 1901 os seguintes generos similares aos paraguayos:

Artigos.	Quantidade.	Valor.
Doce em xarope ....kilos..	6,958	$3,552
Doces seccos ....id....	4,727	3,781
Aguardente ....litros..	960,910	43,091
Goiaba ....kilos..	6,536	2,941
Ananaz ....fructos..	3,060	612
Bananas ....cachos..	38,410	7,682
Laranjas ....fructos..	1,136,200	5,681
Mandioca ....kilos..	4,660	223
Azeite de amendoins ....id....	7,545	1,207
Mel de canna ....id....	26,300	1,578
Herva matte moida ....id....	9,579,470	957,947
Cigarros ....id....	18,600	30,807
Tabaco ....id....	414,456	153,948
Tabaco paraguayo ....id....	288,131	41,779
Chapeos de palha, palma e apara ....duzias....	2,020	6,429
Canna ou tacuaras ....peças....	7,000	210
Dormentes ....do....	38,513	38,513
Palmas ....do....	280 84,400	280 2,532
Postes e meio postes ....do....	383,369	115,010
Tóros ....do....	2,385	5,476
Tutores para vinha ....do....	213,291	5,793
Varetas	6,500	195
Vigas	3,442	31,212
Azeite de coco ....kilos..	16,420	1,642
Cascas para cortir ....do....	182,700	3,654
Extracto de quebracho ....do....	33,775	2,039

ESTATISTICA DEMOGRAPHICA DA CIDADE DE ASUMPÇÃO.

Segundo o recenseamento realizado no dia 1° de Julho de 1902, a população da cidade de Asumpção é de 51,719 habitantes, dos quaes 28,545 são do sexo feminino e 23,174 do sexo masculino. A população por nacionalidade é como segue: Naciones, 47,075; argentinos, 1,274; italianos, 1,245; hespanhóes, 718; francezes, 328; allemães, 234; uruguayos, 220; brazileiros, 177, e austriacos, 127. O Japão é representado por só um habitante na capital do Paraguay.

OBRAS DE MELHORAMENTO NO PORTO DE ASSUMPÇÃO.

Diz o "Board of Trade Journal" que em vista da necessidade urgente de melhoramentos no porto de Assumpção, comprehendendo a construcção de um quebra-mar e um cáes, e a dragagem do rio, as diversas casas commerciaes de Assumpção offereceram a emprestar ao Governo uma somma que não deve exceder a £40,000, vencendo o juro annual de 8 por cento. A quantia de £4,000, foi immediatamente adiantada afim de dar-se começo á construcção do quebra-mar.

REGULAMENTO DOS AGENTES COMMERCIAES.

O Consul da Grã Bretanha em Assumpção dirigiu ao seu Governo um relatorio sobre o regulamento para os agentes commerciaes. Diz o relatorio, que, ao entrarem em Assumpção, os agentes commerciaes pagarão um imposto de £10 até £15. Ao entrarem nos outros municipios da Republica, pagarão uma taxa addicional, cuja quantia não fica especificada. Amostras sem valor real, taes como pequenos cortes de panno, etc., podem ser introduzidas livres de direitos. Artigos que estão sujeitos a direitos, serão admittidos livres de direitos, ficando entendido que pagarão os direitos que lhes são realmente applicaveis, caso que não forem exportados dentro de certo prazo depois de sua introducção.

PERU.

COMMERCIO DURANTE OS ULTIMOS CINCO ANNOS.

Segundo estatisticas publicadas na "Gaceta Comercial" em sua edição de 31 de Agosto proximo findo, o commercio geral do Peru no ultimo quinquennio foi como segue:

Anno.	Importação.	Exportação.	Total.
	Soles.	*Soles.*	*Soles.*
1897	1,612,864	2,816,845	4,429,709
1898	1,921,475	3,027,477	4,948,952
1899	1,873,494	3,072,591	4,946,085
1900	2,317,150	4,497,999	6,815,149
1901	2,758,223	4,298,378	7,056,601

SALVADOR.

CREAÇÃO DE UM MUSÉU SCIENTIFICO, AGRICOLA E INDUSTRIAL.

O "Diario Oficial" de 12 de Setembro, 1902, publica um decreto que estabelece um muséu scientifico, agricola e industrial. O novo instituto estará dividido em seis partes ou secções, do modo seguinte:

1ª. *Objectos de historia natural, archeologia e numismatica.*—Aqui estarão comprehendidos alguns exemplares sobresalentes da fauna e da flora do paiz, grandes troços de rochas mineralogicas, restos da architectura e esculptura pre-Colombianas, modelos da ceramica e armas aborigines, collecções de moedas e medalhas, etc.

2ª. *Productos agricolas nacionaes.*—Sendo o Salvador um paiz essencialmente dedicado á agricultura, pois quasi não possue um hectare de terreno inculto, esta secção, das mais importantes, estará enriquecida com todas as amostras de seus artigos de cultivo, entre os quaes sobresaem a borracha, cacáo, café, anil, balsamo, tabaco e toda a variedade dos cereaes e as sementes das fructas.

3ª. *Productos industriaes, nacionaes e estrangeiros.*—Aqui se verão todas as extracções que se fazem da canna de assucar; os licores que se fabricam no paiz; o tabaco em rama; as amostras de charutos puros e cigarros; os tecidos de algodão e de seda, e todos os artefactos e productos manufacturados.

4ª. *Productos naturaes.*—Será uma exposição dos productos do subsolo e das florestas, contendo amostras de carvão de pedra, diversos mineraes, plantas e raizes medicinaes e industriaes, fibras textis, madeiras de construcção, etc.

5ª. *Objectos e documentos de Historia patria, antiga e moderna.*—Esta secção é provavel que contenha a iconographia dos homens publicos mais notaveis do Salvador; armas e objectos de recordo historico, livros, folhetos e periodicos que arrojem luz sobre os acontecimentos politicos da nação.

6ª. *Arvores e plantas vivos, industriaes e de ornato* (*Jardim Botanico.*)—Esta parte está devidamente explicada no artigo 13 do regulamento do Museu. Diz assim: "No lugar reservado ao cultivo das plantas, se destinará uma porção de terra para multiplicar as especies uteis e arvores de larga vida, como as arvores de balsamo, de borracha e resina, de azeite, quina, hennequen, ramie, juta, gutta-percha, coca e outros que podem produzir-se no paiz, para distribuil-os entre os agricultores no tempo opportuno das semeaduras. Tambem dará a direcção toda classe de dados sobre estes cultivos, e o modo de propagal-os.

URUGUAY.

ESTATISTICA AGRICOLA.

Segundo um relatorio que o Consul da Grã Bretanha em Montevidéo dirigiu ao seu Governo, os principaes productos que o Uruguay exporta são gado em pé, lã, xarque, couros, extractos de carne, productos animaes, productos agricolas e viveres para navios. Durante o anno de 1901 este paiz exportou gado em pé por valor de £100,730; productos animaes por valor de £5,517,260, e productos agricolas por valor de £131,840. As importações de gado em pé realizadas durante o anno comprehenderam 113 cavallos, 1,022 carneiros, dos quaes 352 vieram do Reino Unido, e 118 touros, dos quaes 111 foram importados do Reino Unido.

A producção total de lã da Republica do Uruguay em 1900–1901 foi calculada em 45,000 toneladas. A colheita total de lã para os dous annos de 1901 e 1902 foi no valor de £2,500,000. A perspectiva da colheita para a estação proxima futura é muito animadora e como a mortalidade entre os cordeiros foi relativamente pequena, é de esperar-se um consideravel augmento na producção.

As principaes culturas do Uruguay são milho, trigo e linhaça; cultivam-se tambem em pequena escala, aveia, cevada e sementes para passaros. A colheita de trigo para o anno de 1900–1901, foi a mas pequena que se tem havido desde 1892, devido á prolongada secca. A area semeada de trigo foi de 683,000 geiras, e a colheita realizada foi de 99,720 toneladas, contra 187,376 toneladas no anno anterior. A colheita proxima futura foi estimada em cerca de 300,000 toneladas. A colheita de milho em 1900–1901, foi de 141,648 toneladas, ou seja o dobro da do anno anterior. A area semeada de milho foi de 448,450 geiras.

ESTATISTICAS DA INDUSTRIA VITICOLA.

[Transcripto do Anales del Departamento de Ganaderia y Agricultura de Montevideo.]

Ha actualmente na Republica do Uruguay 1,029 vinhedos, que occupam uma extensão superficial de 4,149 hectares, dando emprega a 1,935 pessoas. O seguinte quadro mostra o numero medio das vinhas por hectare nos varios departamentos:

Departamentos.	Cepas.	Hectares.	Numero médio de cepas por hectare.
Artigas	408,300	106.25	4,083
Salto	3,726,076	902.40	4,130
Paysandú	806,310	194.40	4.156
Rio Negro	18,500	4.64	4,625
Tacuarembó	60,000	14	4,285
Rivera	103,000	24	4,291
Treinta y tres	31,730	11.16	2,884
Cerro Largo	...	...	...
Minas	50,550	11.69	4,595
Rocha	207,700	50.1	4,154
Maldona	1,074,240	367.7	2,927
Durazno	175,800	37.50	4,751
Flores	38,000	12.40	3,166
San José	174,913	56.64	3,123
Florida	425,266	96.7	4,429
Soriano	322,338	90,30	3,581
Colonia	2,095,512	448.29	4,677
Canelones	2,546,295	560.65	4,546
Montevidéo	4,248,121	1,167.56	3,460
Totales	16,512,651	4,149.20	3,979

O quadro que segue demonstra a producção média de uva por hectar e por pé:

Departamentos.	Kilos.	Hectares.	Numero médio por hectare.
Artigas	188,600	100.25	1,886
Salto	1,882,593	902.40	2,087
Paysandú	296,517	194.40	1,528
Rio Negro	11,000	4.64	2,750
Tacuarembó	10,000	14	714
Rivera	8,000	24	333
Treinta y tres	3,200	11.16	290
Cerro Largo	...	...	...
Minas	22,000	11.69	2,000
Rocha	65,695	50.18	1,313
Maldonado	987,450	367.07	2,689
Durazno	68,200	37.50	1,843
Flores	14,860	12.40	1,238
San José	105,065	56.64	1,876
Florida	390,593	96.07	4,068
Soriano	176,982	90.30	1,966
Colonia	2,668,256	448.29	5,955
Canelones	2,079,659	560.65	3,713
Montevidéo	4,633,779	1,167.56	3,970

O quadro synoptico que precede, apresenta ao mais ligeiro exame, notaveis contrastes, mas estas differenças foram plenamente confirmadas pelas observações que no terreno tem recolhido os agentes designados para a realização deste censo e robustecidas pelas informações que os inspectores da Secção de Agricultura recolheram nas zonas exploradas.

O total da ultima colheita é de 13,612,449 kilogrammas de uva, obtidos de 13,525,143 cepas em plena producção, do que se deprehende uma media maior de 1 kilogramma por pé.

A uva elaborada é de 10,939,163 kilogrammas, que entregues a fermentação produziram 7,039,498 litros de vinhos de diversos typos e qualidades.

BULLETIN MENSUEL

DU

BUREAU INTERNATIONAL DES RÉPUBLIQUES AMÉRICAINES,

Union Internationale des Républiques Américaines.

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CONGRÈS INTERNATIONAL DES AMÉRICANISTES.

Une conférence des anthropologistes et des antiquaires les plus distingués a eu lieu à New York pendant le mois d'octobre 1902. Cette réunion, qui s'est tenue au Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, a marqué la 13^e session du Congrès International des Américanistes.

Ce congrès avait un caractère tout à fait international. Le Président était Mr. MORRIS K. JESSUP, directeur du Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, et le président honoraire le duc de LOUBAT, membre correspondant de l'Institut de France (Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres). Parmi les délégués, on remarquait: MM. LEÓN LEJEAL, professeur des antiquités américaines au Collège de France; EDWARD SELER, professeur à l'Université de Berlin; KARL VON DEN STEINEN, professeur et directeur adjoint du Musée Ethnographique de Berlin; HJALMAR STOLPE, professeur en Suède; JUAN B. AMBROSETTI, professeur dans la République Argentine; Dr. ALFREDO CHAVERO, du Mexique; M. A. P. MAUDSLAY, d'Angleterre; Dr. PITTIER DE FABREGA, directeur de l'Institut géographique de Costa Rica, et le Dr. de la ROSA, du Pérou.

Les Etats-Unis y étaient représentés comme il suit: MM. W. H. HOLMES, professeur; W. J. MCGEE, professeur; le Dr. M. H. SAVILLE, F. W. PUTNAM, Mlle. ALICE FLETCHER, Mme. ZELIA NUTTALL, et autres.

Les conférences ont duré en tout cinq jours, du 20 au 25 octobre et on a lu et discuté plusieurs rapports ayant trait à l'antiquité de l'homme aux Etats-Unis et aux colonies des premiers temps. La correspondance de TOSCANELLI a joué un rôle important dans ces discussions.

Cette correspondance consiste en lettres et cartes indiquant la route pour aller aux Indes via Ouest, et on suppose qu'elle fut envoyée par son auteur, un astronome florentin, à Christophe Colomb.

Bien que ce congrès ait été organisé pour étudier spécialement l'Amérique préhistorique du Nord et du Sud, c'est la première fois qu'il s'est réuni aux Etats-Unis. A la fin des sessions, les délégués sont allés faire une excursion à Philadelphie, Washington, Pittsburg, Cincinnati et Chicago. A Washington, un comité spécial lés a reçus et ils ont été présentés au Président Roosevelt.

RÉPUBLIQUE ARGENTINE.

L'INDUSTRIE DE LA VIANDE FRIGORIFIÉE.

Le "British Board of Agriculture" (Conseil agricole anglais) fournit les intéressants renseignements qui suivent au sujet de l'industrie des viandes frigorifiées dans la République Argentine.

L'industrie des viandes frigorifiées dans ce pays, qui en 1883 a commencé avec une exportation s'élevant à 17,000 moutons, s'est développée constamment chaque année, et en 1901 le total des exportations s'est élevé à 3,100,000 moutons, 133,000 têtes de bétail et 500 porcs.

Il y a actuellement trois compagnies engagées dans ce commerce, qui représentent un capital de £800,000 sterling environ; elles emploient 2,000 ouvriers et peuvent livrer au commerce 15,000 moutons et 720 bestiaux en vingt-quatre heures.

Le poids de la viande et des autres produits qui ont passé par ces fabriques en 1901 a été comme suit: viande de conserve (en boîtes de fer blanc), 228 tonnes; viande frigorifiée, 112,000 tonnes; graisse, 859 tonnes; cuirs, 14,000 tonnes; suif, 14,400 tonnes; divers (sang, os, etc.), 6,000 tonnes. Soit un total de 147,487 tonnes.

Les dépenses pour maintenir ces fabriques s'élèvent, dit-on, à £2,743,055, cette somme est distribuée de la manière suivante: personnel, £164,725; achat d'animaux, £2,416,665; combustible, £45,000; divers, £116,665.

Les compagnies frigorifiques achètent le bétail directement aux éleveurs et le tuent, le nettoient et le gèlent dans leurs établissements; ils font des expéditions régulières de la viande par leurs propres steamers ou par des steamers appartenant à des compagnies avec lesquelles ils ont des contrats pour cet objet. Les compagnies ne gèlent ni emmagasinent jamais l'expédition de viande pour les particuliers. Cette méthode a sans doute empêché les prix du bétail sur pied de monter, depuis la fermeture des ports anglais au bétail argentin, puisqu'il n'y a pas de concurrence pour ainsi dire entre les compagnies. D'un autre côté cette méthode a assuré la bonne qualité des viandes qui sont préparées très soigneusement. Le commerce a été réduit à un système si régulier qu'il n'y a aucun arrêt dans les arrivages en Angleterre, ni aucun frais excessif d'emmagasinage de l'un ou de l'autre côté et il n'y a jamais de vieille viande sur le marché. La plus grande partie de la viande frigorifiée de la République Argentine se débarque à Liverpool, le reste étant débarqué à Londres, à Cardiff, à Newcastle, à Hull et à Southampton.

En 1901 on a employé régulièrement dans ce commerce entre l'Angleterre et la République Argentine 33 vapeurs pouvant transporter 1,443,000 moutons de 56 livres chacun.

Ce commerce n'a affecté nullement l'industrie anciennement établie pour sécher et saler la viande de bœuf appelée "charque," les pays de consommation et les acheteurs étant entièrement différents dans chaque cas.

On fait connaître que deux autres compagnies frigorifiques ont été organisées. Ces compagnies doivent construire d'ici peu les bâtiments et les machines nécessaires, l'une à La Plata et l'autre près de Buenos-Ayres.

BRÉSIL.

MODIFICATIONS DOUANIÈRES.

I. *Circulaire relative aux exemptions accordées à l'importation des objets appartenant aux agents diplomatiques, etc.*

["Diario Oficial" du 26 mars 1902.]

Par circulaire du Ministère des Finances, en date du 25 mars 1902, il est convenu que les exemptions visées aux sections 5 et 6 de l'article 2 des dispositions préliminaires du tarif peuvent être accordées simplement à la requête du Ministre des Affaires Étrangères ou des intéressés eux-mêmes.

II. *Décret nº 858, du 12 août 1902, maintenant en vigueur l'exemption de l'impôt de consommation applicable à la viande séchée* (*xarque*).

["Diario Oficial" du 15 août 1902.]

En vertu du présent décret est maintenue en vigueur l'exemption de l'impôt de consommation accordée par décision législative á la viande séchée (*xarque*), et sont abrogées les formalités qui avaient pour objet de garantir la perception de cet impôt.

POPULATION EN 1900.

D'après un rapport émanant du Bureau des Statistiques de l'État de São Paulo, la population du Brésil en 1900, y compris 750,000 habitants pour le District Fédéral, s'élevait à un total de 21,565,000 habitants, distribués comme il suit dans les vingt états de la République:

Minas Geraes	4,277,000	Parahyba	596,000
São Paulo	2,520,000	Sergipe	450,000
Bahia	3,335,000	Piauhy	425,000
Pernambuco	2,089,000	Rio Grande do Norte	407,000
Rio Grande do Sul	1,350,000	Santa Catharina	405,000
Rio de Janeiro	1,300,000	Parana	380,000
Ceara	1,000,000	Goyaz	340,000
Alagoas	781,000	Amazonas	240,000
Maranhão	660,000	Espirito Santo	201,000
Para	652,000	Matto Grosso	157,000

PRÉVISIONS SUR LA RÉCOLTE DU SUCRE POUR 1902.

La future récolte des sucres s'annonce ainsi:

	Sacs.
Pernambuco	1,500,000
État de Rio de Janeiro	300,000
Sergipe	400,000
Alagoas	400,000
Parahyba	200,000
Total	2,800,000

Les besoins de la consommation sont évalués à 2,300,000 sacs. Il y a donc un excédent de 500,000 sacs auxquels il faut ou trouver un débouché extérieur, et c'est le but des négociations engagées avec le Portugal, les Républiques de la Plate et le Chili, ou assurer une application industrielle à l'intérieur sous forme d'alcool.

RECETTES DOUANIÈRES PENDANT LE MOIS D'AOÛT 1901-2.

Voici les recettes (en contos de reis) des douanes pour le mois d'août comparées à celles du mois correspondant de l'année 1901:

	1902.	1901.		1902.	1901.
Rio de Janeiro	6,138	5,898	Paranangua	104	153
Santos	2,941	2,479	Parahyba	97	58
Para	1,417	1,033	Florianopolis	89	143
Bahia	1,118	1,070	Paranahyba	41	20
Pernambuco	992	1,106	Victoria	23	26
Rio Grande do Sul	757	678	Aracaju	15	....
Porto Alegre	376	372	Livramento	15	....
Maranhão	289	170	Penedo	13	8
Ceara	262	129	Natal	8	6
Jaragua	126	170			

LES RECETTES DOUANIÈRES DE SANTOS.

Pendant le premier semestre de l'année en cours, la recette de la douane de Santos a été de 18,155 contos, soit 3,221 contos de plus que pendant la même période de l'année 1901. Cette augmentation de recettes est une preuve évidente du développement de la prospérité de cet État et de la bonne organisation du service douanier de Santos.

Pendant ce semestre, les droits d'importation ont produit 12,134 contos-papier et 3,169 contos-or, contre 9,762 contos-papier et 2,579 contos-or en 1901.

COLOMBIE.

TARIF DU VISA DES FACTURES CONSULAIRES.

Le "Board of Trade Journal" du 28 août 1902, fait connaître que le Board of Trade a reçu, par l'entremise du Ministère des Affaires Étrangères d'Angleterre, une copie et une traduction d'une loi mise en vigueur le 1er août au sujet des règlements à suivre par les agents consulaires et des taxes qu'ils devront prélever sur le visa des factures et manifestes de marchandises destinées aux ports colombiens, ainsi que sur le tonnage et les colis-postaux. Voici les principaux articles de cette loi:

"Pour les effets du visa consulaire, les factures consulaires se diviseront en quatre classes, savoir:

"1° Les factures ne mentionnant que des articles de fer, de cuivre, de zinc ou de bois destinés à des machines appartenant à des entreprises industrielles; chemins de fer, vapeurs, éclairage électrique, télégraphes, téléphones, imprimeries, verreries at faïenceries, fabriques de bougies, de tissus et autres établissements déclarés officiellelement d'utilité publique;

"2° Les factures d'une valeur maxima de 200 piastres;

"3° Les factures d'une valeur supérieure à 200 piastres et n'excédant pas 500;

"4° Les factures d'une valeur supérieure à 500 piastres.

"Art. 2. Toute facture autre que celles relatives à des objets ornés de pierres précieuses, d'or, de platine ou d'argent, qui payeront une surtaxe spéciale indiquée ci-après, acquittera les droits suivants pour le visa consulaire pour 1,000 ou fraction de 1,000 piastres:

"Factures de 1re classe, 3 piastres.

"Factures de 2e classe, 6 piastres.

"Factures de 3e classe, 8 piastres.

"Factures de 4e classe, 10 piastres.

"Toute facture relative à des articles ornés de pierres précieuses, d'or, de platine ou d'argent, sera frappée de la surtaxe ci-après:

"Articles avec pierres précieuses, 40 pour cent.

"Articles en or, 10 pour cent.

"Articles de platine ou d'argent, 3 pour cent.

"Les droits de manifestes seront perçus dans les consulats, à raison de 5 piastres pour la première centaine de colis ou de 1 piastre pour chaque autre centaine ou fraction de centaine.

"Toute marchandise étrangère débarquée dans un des ports de l'isthme de Panama et destinée à d'autres ports nationaux, devra être accompagnée d'un manifeste muni du visa correspondant délivré par l'administration du Trésor; le coût de ce visa sera de 3 piastres-argent pour les 50 premiers colis, et de 1 piastre-argent pour chaque autre centaine ou fraction de centaine.

"En cas de non présentation dans une douane de la facture consulaire au moment de la visite de la marchandise, la junte compétente procédera à l'évaluation en or, base d'après laquelle on prononcera contre l'importateur une amende égale au quadruple des droits consulaires qu'il aurait eu à payer, sans préjudice des pénalités édictées par les articles du Code des douanes.

"En ce qui concerne les colis-postaux recommandés, on percevra 2 pour cent de la facture correspondante ou la surtaxe imposée aux objets d'or, d'argent, de platine ou avec pierres précieuses, payable en or, ou son équivalent en papier-monnaie, comme compensatien de la taxe consulaire sur les marchandises qu'ils contiennent.

"Une taxe de 1.50 piastres en or sera perçue sur chaque tonne de marchandise débarquée dans les ports colombiens et destinée au commerce, mais la Légation anglaise à Bogota fait remarquer, en transmettant ce décret, que les navires colombiens sont exempts de tous ces frais et par conséquent les navires anglais jouiront de la même exemption d'après les termes du traité de 1866."

LOI MINIÈRE.

Une nouvelle loi minière augmentant considérablement les frais d'exploitation a été mise en vigueur à partir du 1^er^ juin 1902.

Voici en quelques mots les changements les plus notoires dans cette industrie: Autrefois il n'y avait aucun frais quand on déclarait vouloir mettre une propriété minière en exploitation, tandis que maintenant il faut payer $10, soit environ $4 en or. D'après l'ancienne loi, il fallait payer $5 ($2 or) quand on déclarait la mise en exploitatión de trois *pertenencias;* maintenant, il faut payer $500 ($200 en or) pour chaque *pertenencia.* L'impôt sur le titre de propriété était autrefois de $10 ($4 or) et maintenant, d'après la nouvelle loi, il est de $150 ($60 or). L'impôt annuel sur chaque *pertenencia* était de $2 (80 cents), actuellement il est de $100 ($40), qu'il soit en exploitation ou non.

L'impôt sur les placers, qui était de $1 (40 cents) pour une surface de 5 kilomètres carrés s'élève actuellement à $150 ($60). Avec ce tarif le prix de la plus petite concession minière atteindra $250 ($100) et même plus.

Il y a beaucoup de plaintes au sujet de cette augmentation et un grand nombre de personnes pensent qu'elle retardera le développement des mines.

COSTA RICA.

CHARBONNAGES DANS LA RÉPUBLIQUE.

Les gisements de charbon de Costa Rica sont d'une étendue considérable et d'une exploitation facile. De plus on assure que le charbon est essentiellement de la même origine et du même caractère géologique que celui des régions anthracites de la Pennsylvanie. Actuellement on considère les avantages qu'on pourrait retirer de l'exportation du charbon aux États-Unis, et on a pris des mesures afin de développer les ressources qui sont encore à l'état latent dans ce pays.

Le "Pacific States Investor" du mois de novembre 1902 fait connaître que la Compagnie de Pétrole et de Charbon de Costa Rica a reçu de nombreuses lettres de capitalistes américains demandant une conférence en vue d'exploiter sur une grande échelle les gisements houilliers de la Compagnie qui sont situés sur le littoral de l'Atlantique. On fait des arrangements pour l'exploitation immédiate des gisements de la Compagnie qui se trouvent dans la Province de Talamanca et un expert représentant un syndicat de San Francisco a été autorisé à faire un examen sérieux des terrains houilliers sur le Golfe de Nicoya avant de faire un bail de vingt ans.

Le "Mexican Herald" s'exprime ainsi au sujet de la situation du charbon dans Costa Rica: "La Compagnie ci-dessus mentionnée est complètement maîtresse des grandes quantités de pétrole et de charbon qui se trouvent dans la République de Costa Rica, en vertu d'une concession d'une durée de cinquante ans. Les propriétés de la Compagnie comprennent plus de 50,000 acres des meilleurs terrains bitumineux et houilliers que l'on puisse trouver et qui à la surface constituent d'excellents terrains agricoles convenant parfaitement à la culture du café, du cacao, du bananier et du caoutchouc. La Compagnie a commencé ses opérations et comme elle a, pour ainsi dire, le monopole de ces combustibles, elle est assurée de faire de grands bénéfices.

MODIFICATIONS DOUANIÈRES.

Ordonnance du 26 juin 1902, établissant le régime applicable aux filets de pêche.

["La Gaceta" du 26 juin 1902.]

En vertu de la présente ordonnance, les filets destinés à la pêche, qu'ils soient munis ou non de leurs plombs et de leurs flotteurs, acquitteront 6 centimes de colon ($0.06) par kilogramme, avec la surtaxe de 50 pour cent.

TRAITÉ AVEC LA BELGIQUE POUR LA PROTECTION DES MARQUES DE FABRIQUE.

Le Congrès de Costa Rica a approuvé et le Président a signé un traité entre cette République et la Belgique pour la protection des marques de fabrique.

Les marques de fabrique auxquelles ce traité s'applique sont celles qui appartiennent légitimement aux fabricants et aux négociants qui s'en servent.

Ce traité sera valable pour cinq ans à partir de la date de l'échange des ratifications, mais dans le cas où ni l'une ni l'autre des parties contractantes ne donnerait avis de son abrogation avant l'expiration des cinq ans, il resterait en vigueur d'une année à l'autre jusqu'à ce que l'une des parties ait signifié son désistement.

CUBA.

COMMERCE DE CHAUSSURES.

Les dernières données comparatives ayant trait au développement de Cuba au point de vue du commerce de chaussures sont comprises dans es statistiques des onze premiers mois finissant le 31 mai 1901, comparées avec la même période de l'année fiscale finissant le 19 mai 1902, date de la fin de l'occupation américaine. Dans ces statistiques on ne tient pas compte de la fraction du mois non expiré.

L'importation dans la première période s'est élevée à 1,899,041 paires, évaluées à $1,429,109. L'Espagne en a fourni 74 pour cent, soit une valeur de $1,061,739, au prix moyen de 69 cents la paire; et les États-Unis ont fourni un quart de l'importation totale, soit une valeur de $361,957, au prix moyen de $1 la paire. Dans les onze mois finissant le 19 mai 1902, le total des importations s'est élevé à 1,925,373 paires, évaluées à $1,557,770. Les États-Unis montrent une augmentation considérable, ayant fourni presqu'un tiers, soit une valeur de $486,585, ce qui fait un prix moyen de 96 cents la paire, tandis que les importations provenant de l'Espagne ont été de 68 pour cent environ, soit une valeur de $1,067,792, montrant une augmentation de peu d'importance sur la période précédente. L'article fournit paraît d'une qualité supérieure et coûte en moyenne 75 cents la paire.

Ce résultat doit être satisfaisant pour les fabricants de chaussures de ce pays, puisqu'on l'atteint malgré le fait que la forme qui convient à la mode cubaine exige de la part des fabricants américains des efforts soutenus pour pouvoir concourir favorablement avec le commerce espagnol.

ÉTATS-UNIS.

COMMERCE AVEC L'AMÉRIQUE LATINE.

IMPORTATIONS ET EXPORTATIONS.

On trouvera à la page 1394 le dernier rapport du commerce entre les États-Unis et l'Amérique Latine, extrait de la compilation faite par le Bureau des Statistiques du Ministère des Finances. Le rapport a trait au mois de septembre 1902 et donne un tableau comparatif de ce mois avec le mois correspondant de l'année 1901. Il donne aussi un tableau des neuf mois finissant au mois de septembre en les comparant avec la période correspondante de l'année précédente. On sait que les chiffres des différents bureaux de douane montrant les importations et les exportations pour un mois quelconque ne sont reçus au Ministère des Finances que le 20 du mois suivant et qu'il faut un certain temps pour les compiler et les faire imprimer, de sorte que les résultats pour le mois de septembre ne peuvent être publiés avant le mois de novembre.

COMMUNICATION MARITIME AVEC LE MEXIQUE ET L'ÎLE DE CUBA.

Le 20 octobre 1902 l'Administration des Postes à Washington a mis en adjudication le transport de la poste entre New York et la Havane (Cuba) et Tampico (Mexique). On n'a reçu qu'une soumission, celle de la New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company, qui a demandé $1 par mille pour chacune des deux routes. Une route va de New York à la Havane et le contrat pour le service doit durer cinq ans, commençant le 1^er^ novembre 1902, avec un service mensuel, une vitesse minimum de quatorze nœuds par heure et un tonnage minimum de 2,500 tonnes. L'autre route va de New York à Tuxpan, Mexique, avec escale à la Havane, Progreso, Tampico à l'aller et à Vera Cruz et à d'autres points au retour. Les exigences quant à la vitesse et au tonnage sont les mêmes que pour la route allant à Cuba et le service est menseul. Le contrat sera en vigueur pendant dix ans et les vapeurs sur les deux routes doivent sortir de chantiers américains.

GUATÉMALA.

MODIFICATIONS DOUANIÈRES.

Décret du 4 août 1902, prorogeant jusqu'au 30 juin 1903 les effets du décret nº 617 relatif aux droits d'exportation applicables au café.

["El Guatemalteco" du 11 août 1902.]

En vertu du présent décret et sous réserve de toutes autres considérations qui pourraient en modifier la teneur, sont prorogés pour une nouvelle période d'une année qui prendra fin le 30 juin 1903, les effets du décret nº 617, en date du 12 août 1901. En conséquence, l'exportation du café en fèves continuera à être frappée d'un impôt de 6 pesos par quintal, payables en monnaie du pays, et le café en parchemin acquittera un droit de sortie proportionnel à la taxe susindiquée.

MEXIQUE.

COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR EN 1902.

Les plus récentes statistiques sur le commerce extérieur de la République du Mexique pour l'année fiscale finissant le 30 juin 1902, accusent pour les importations une valeur totale de $51,448,343.74 en or, contre $53,123,953.39 en 1901. Il y a donc eu une diminution de $1,675,699.65 en 1902 en la comparant à l'année précédente.

Les exportations de produits mexicains pendant l'année se sont élevées à une valeur de $138,454,435.50 en monnaie mexicaine, contre $132,454,680.73 en 1901, soit une plus-value de $5,999,804.57.

Au taux moyen du change de l'année fiscale 1900–1901, la valeur des importations de cette année, soit $53,123,953.39 en or, représente une somme de $108,209,830.08 en argent mexicain, tandis que les importations, qui ont accusé une diminution en 1901-2, et qui étaient de $51,448,343.74 en or, au taux moyen du change pour cette dernière année, représentent $115,980,991.85 en argent mexicain. La balance du commerce pour 1902, fait donc ressortir une somme se montant à $22,473,443.45 en argent en faveur de la République, contre un total de $24,244,850.65 en argent pour l'année antérieure.

COMMERCE PENDANT LES NEUF PREMIERS MOIS DE 1902.

Les statistiques commerciales de la République du Mexique pour les neuf premiers mois de l'année fiscale 1902, publiées par le Bureau de Statistiques du Ministère des Finances, font ressortir pour les importations une valeur totale de $44,378,251 en or, contre $48,037,851 pour la même période de l'année fiscale précédente. Pour les exportations, la valeur en argent a atteint $113,496,098.50, contre $114,136,377.25 pour les mêmes mois de l'année 1901. Ces chiffres indiquent que la diminution dans la valeur des importations se porte principalement sur les machines et appareils, les tissus de coton, le papier et les marchandises en papier, les eaux-de-vie et liqueurs. Toutefois cette baisse n'est pas due à la diminution dans la consommation des articles signalés ni à une demande moins considérable, mais elle est le résultat du développement de l'industrie nationale qui est à même de suppléer à la demande.

Le Gouvernement mexicain a encouragé par tous les moyens possibles, la manufacture des tissus de coton et la production a augmenté avec tant de rapidité que le Mexique peut maintenant exporter et il cherche des débouchés dans l'Amérique du Centre et du Sud.

On a fait de grands progrès dans la manufacture du papier et on peut fabriquer dans le pays des papiers de toutes sortes. Cependant le Mexique ne produit pas encore assez de papier pour satisfaire à la consommation locale.

La fabrication de la bière et des liqueurs s'est développée énormément pendant l'année passée et le Mexique possède maintenant assez de brasseries pour fournir à la consommation nationale un article qui égale la bière importée et qui coûte bien moins cher. L'alcool dont on se sert est extrait de plants mexicains; la taxe annuelle sur les distilleries d'alcool s'élève à $500,000.

STATISTIQUES POSTALES POUR L'ANNÉE FISCALE FINISSANT LE 30 JUIN 1902.

Les statistiques générales de la poste pour l'année fiscale finissant le 30 juin 1902, telles qu'elles ont paru dans le "Diario Oficial," font ressortir une augmentation de 12.35 pour cent sur l'année fiscale précédente, le total des opérations en 1901–2 s'élevant à $2,399,232.34, contre $2,135,520.82 en 1900–1901. La vente des timbres-poste pour l'année dernière a accusé une somme de $2,049,680.63, contre $1,844,815.40; le loyer des boîtes aux lettres pour la même année, $60,591, contre $54,759 pour l'année antérieure, soit un bénéfice de $5,832; amendes et confiscations pour l'année dernière, $32,452.84, contre $22,597.61 pour l'année antérieure; mandats-poste, $218,355.14 pour l'année dernière, contre $180,534.92 pour l'année antérieure, et mandats internationaux, $3,737.59 pour l'année dernière, contre $3,307.78 pour l'année antérieure, soit un gain total dans les mandats-poste de $38,250.03; abonnements des rédacteurs, $34,415.14 pour l'année dernière, contre $29,506.11 pour l'année précédente; ce qui fait ensemble un total de $2,399,232.34 pour 1901–2, soit une augmentation nette de $263,711.52 sur l'année 1900–1901.

ACHÈVEMENT DE LA LIGNE CENTRALE DU MEXIQUE AU PACIFIQUE.

Le "Mexican Herald" du 13 du mois dernier publie en détail le contrat passé avec le Chemin de fer Central du Mexique et MM. HAMPSON ET SMITH pour l'achèvement de la ligne qui va au Pacifique. Cette ligne a un embranchement qui, partant de la ligne principale à Irapuato, va à Guadalajara et de là à Tuxpan. On ne doit pas confondre ce dernier endroit avec le petit port du même nom situé dans l'État de Vera Cruz.

Il est stipulé dans le contrat que les entrepreneurs construiront 73 kilomètres sur le nouvel embranchement central à la côte du Pacifique pour la somme de $3,500,000 approximativement.

La ligne s'étendra de Tuxpan à Colima et sur cette courte distance il faudra construire 13 tunnels et 17 ponts, le tunnel le plus long étant de 430 pieds, et le pont le plus long étant de 600 pieds et la hauteur du pont le plus élevé étant de 175 pieds.

Le contrat exige l'achèvement des travaux dans un délai de vingt-six mois. Le travaux de construction seront entrepris à Tuxpan et s'étendront dans la direction de la côte.

SERVICE MENSUEL DE PAQUEBOTS-POSTE ENTRE LES PORTS DU GOLFE DU MEXIQUE.

Le "Journal Officiel" du 9 du mois de septembre publie les conditions du contrat passé entre le Gouvernment mexicain et l'agent de la ligne de vapeurs du "North German Lloyd" pour l'établissement d'un service mensuel régulier entre les ports de Tampico, de Vera Cruz, et l'un des ports suivants sur le Golfe du Mexique: Coatzacoalcos, Frontera, Laguna ou Progreso; et Brême, Anvers, un ou plusieurs ports espagnols et un ou plusieurs ports cubains.

La compagnie s'engage à faire gratis pour ce Gouvernment le service postal entre les ports ci-dessus mentionnés et à transporter 10 tonnes métriques de marchandises, soit en allant ou venant des ports mexicains.

En échange du service postal et du transport gratis des 10 tonnes de marchandises pour le Gouvernement les vapeurs de la compagnie seront exempts du paiement de 40 pour cent des droits de tonnage établis par le décret du 1er juillet 1898. Les vapeurs de la compagnie pourront aussi faire le commerce de cabotage conformément à l'article 293 de l'Ordonnance douanière. La compagnie pourra maintenir, dans les ports où leurs navires font escale, les gabares, bateaux et remorqueurs nécessaires pour le service de leur ligne.

Le contrat sera en vigueur pendant trois ans à partir de la date de publication et pourra être prolongé pour une période de même durée si ni l'une ni l'autre des parties contractantes ne déclare dans l'intervale son désistement.

DRAINAGE ET SERVICE DES EAUX DANS LA VILLE DE TAMPICO.

On a accordé à Monsieur WILLIAM ASTOR CHANLER l'adjudication pour l'établissement des eaux et les travaux sanitaires dans la ville de Tampico d'après les plans et devis qui ont été soumis au Gouvernement. L'entrepreneur doit commencer les travaux dans un délai de six mois à partir du 15 août, date du contrat, et les achever dans l'espace de trois ans à partir de cette même date. Pour effectuer le payement de ces travaux, qui doit s'élever à la somme de $2,187,529.73, l'État de Tamaulipas fera une émission d'obligations et l'on prélevera une somme de 2 pour cent sur les droits de douane perçus au port de Tampico. Les obligations payeront le montant des sommes non couvertes par les 2 pour cent provenant des droits de douane et seront émises à 80 pour cent de la valeur inscrite sur le bon à la Banque Centrale du Mexique, qui s'est engagée à prendre toute l'émission à ce taux. Après l'achèvement des travaux on continuera de prélever les 2 pour cent sur les droits de douane et on les mettra en réserve pour former un fonds d'amortissement des obligations qui rapporteront un intérêt de 5 pour cent payable à la fin de chaque trimestre dans la ville de Mexico. On mettra aussi en réserve pour la même objet les fonds provenant des taxes sur les eaux.

Pour garantir l'exécution des conditions souscrites, l'entrepreneur déposera la somme de $50,000 en obligations de 5 pour cent de la dette remboursable à la Banque Centrale du Mexique où elles resteront en dépôt pendant la durée de l'entreprise. Ces obligations pourront être échangées contre une somme égale en obligations de l'Etat de Tamaulipas émises à la Banque Centrale.

DÉCOUVERTES DE RUINES ARCHÉOLOGIQUES À OAXACA.

Le "New York Sun" du 5 octobre 1902 fait connaître qu'on a découvert récemment des ruines de première importance près de la ville d'Oaxaca, au sud du Mexique. Ces ruines ont été découvertes par LEOPOLDO BATRES, archéologue du gouvernement du Mexique qui accompagnait le Professeur MARSHALL H. SAVILLE, du Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle des Etats-Unis, dans les recherches qu'il faisait dans cette région.

Les fouilles entreprises ont amené la découverte d'une grande ville plus ancienne que toutes celles qu'on a trouvées jusqu'ici sur le continent américain, et les objets découverts dans les temples et les tombeaux semblent rattacher cette ville à la période égyptienne ou chinoise. Les ruines sont plus étendues que celles de la ville de Mitla, située seulement à quelques milles de distance, et paraissent avoir été couvertes par la poussière des temps bien avant la fondation de Mitla.

Les explorateurs sont allés à Oaxaca en vue de faire des fouilles dans certains tumulus ou tombeaux et les découvertes faites jusqu'ici ont plus que justifié leurs efforts. Les ruines mises à jour par Señor BATRES sont situées sur le sommet du Mont Alban, qui s'élève à 1,200 pieds environ au-dessus de la vallée d'Oaxaca et se trouve à 6,000 pieds environ au-dessus du niveau de la mer. La montagne est à quelques milles seulement de la ville d'Oaxaca, les flancs et le sommet ont été cultivés pendant des années par les indigènes. Le *patio*, ou cour intérieure de ce qui semble être le plus grand temple qui ait jamais été construit sur le continent américain, était couvert d'un champ de maïs. On trouve dispersés sur le sommet de la montagne et rangés systématiquement, des tumulus ou *mogotes*, ainsi qu'on les appelle en Zapotèque. Ils paraissent de même nature que les centaines d'autres qu'on trouve dans la grande vallée d'Oaxaca.

Ces tumulus sont rangés autour d'un grand carré de plusieurs acres d'étendue; après examen, on constate que ce carré formait la cour centrale du temple. Quatre monticules en formes de pyramides s'élèvent au centre du grand *patio*, qui, d'après l'avis de Señor BATRES, formaient les autels centraux du grand temple. De plus, ils devaient servir de tombeaux aux monarques qui étaient au pourvoir pendant la construction de la ville, et c'est dans l'un de ces tumulus qu'on a fait la plus importante découverte. Le premier objet qu'on a rencontré dans les fouilles a été un grand obélisque de porphyre, ressemblant un peu à l'obélisque égyptien connu sous le nom de "Aiguille de Cléopâtre." L'obélisque a 4 mètres de hauteur, 60 centimètres de face et 40 centimètres de côté. Il s'élève en lignes perpendiculaires jusqu'à 40 centimètres du sommet, et à partir de ce point il prend la forme d'un prisme rectangulaire.

Sur la face de l'obélisque, il y a une figure et aussi une tête de mort qui sont exécutées avec le plus grand soin. Le portrait en bas-relief est évidemment celui d'un monarque. Le derrière de l'obélisque est couvert d'hiéroglyphies qu'on n'a pas encore essayé de traduire.

La trouvaille la plus importante qui vient ensuite est celle d'un vase en jade contenant plus de soixante échantillons de beau jade.

On a trouvé partout au Mexique des morceaux de cette pierre pendant le siècle dernier et les archéologues les considèrent comme une preuve d'une communication antérieure entre les races préhistoriques du Mexique et les Chinois. Les Azèques n'ayant pour ainsi dire pas de communications avec la Chine, ce jade leur est venu sans doute des premiers peuples et évidemment ils y attachaient beaucoup de prix.

Sur un des morceaux se trouve gravée la figure d'un Chinois avec tous les traits caractéristiques marqués très distinctement.

Les archéologues sont de l'avis que Mitla, la grande ville sacrée des Nahuans ou Toltèques, a été détruite à une époque que l'on peut placer entre le commencement de l'ère chrétienne et l'année 500 après J. C., tandis que Monsieur BATRES pense que la ville découverte sur le Mont a été détruite par le grand soulèvement, probablement le déluge mentionné dans la Bible, qui a englouti le continent de l'Atlantis.

Les tableaux, dessins, plans et devis, avec une description complète du travail, ainsi que les observations et conclusions que l'explorateur en a tirées, seront soumis aux archéologues distingués qui doivent se réunir en congrès à New York.

NOTES FINANCIÈRES ET ÉCONOMIQUES.

Pendant les dix années fiscales commençant le 1er juillet 1892 et finissant le 30 juin 1902, le Département de Fomento a accordé 17,929 concessions minières de toutes classes, embrassant 215,973 hectares ou 529,670 acres. En 1892–93 on a accordé 417 concessions; en 1899–1900 ce nombre a atteint 2,184; en 1900–1902, 2,339 et en 1901–2, 3,607. Ces chiffres indiquent la marche en avant qu'il y a eu dans les intérêts miniers du pays, surtout pendant les trois dernières années.

Selon les statistiques publiées récemment par le gouvernement mexicain, il ressort que pendant les vingt-quatre ans jusqu'en 1900–1901, inclusivement, la production de l'argent mexicain a atteint une valeur de $1,094,623,182, tandis que celle de l'or a été de $67,117,277.

D'après un rapport de M. Barlow, le Consul-général des États-Unis, le total du capital américain placé au Mexique s'élève à $750,000,000 en monnaie mexicaine. Sur cette somme, on a placé $200,000,000 dans l'intervalle du mois de janvier au mois de mai de l'année courante. Après les États-Unis, voici par ordre d'importance les noms des pays étrangers qui ont placé des fonds dans le Mexique: l'Espagne, la Grande Bretagne, la France, l'Allemagne, la Belgique, l'Italie et la Suisse.

Les droits d'importation et d'exportation et les droits d'entrée dans les ports pour le mois de juillet dernier se sont élevés à $2,277,341.31, contre $2,069,344.32 pour le même mois de l'année antérieure, soit une augmentation de $207,977.04.

NICARAGUA.

MODIFICATIONS DOUANIÈRES.

Loi du 5 octobre 1901, relative à l'importation des vins.

[Circulaire du Ministère des finances du 5 octobre 1901.]

Article 1. Par abrogation des décrets du 31 juillet 1900 et du 8 janvier 1901, réglementant l'importation des vins légitimes de raisin et établissant une surtaxe de 20 pour cent à leur entrée, tout vin, quelle que soit sa qualité, ne sera assujetti qu'aux seules taxes établies dans les Tarifs en vigueur.

Art. 2. La rubrique n° 1238 du Tarif relative au champagne frappé d'un droit de 60 centavos par kilogramme, étant abrogée, la rubrique n° 1244 aura la teneur suivante:

		Pesos.
1244	Vins mousseux de toute sorte, en bouteilles, y compris le champagne, généreux ou secs, s'ils ne titrent pas plus de 20 degrés, par kilogramme	0.60
	Les mêmes titrant pas plus de 20 degrés, par degré et par kilogramme brut	.2½

Art. 3. La présente loi, qui fera partie intégrante du Tarif, entrera en vigueur à partir de la date de sa publication

PARAGUAY.

DÉNOMBREMENT DE LA VILLE D'ASSOMPTION.

D'après le dénombrement effectué le 1er juillet 1902, la ville d'Assomption comptait 51,719 habitants, le sexe féminin y prédominant, de même que pendant plusieurs années. Les statistiques font ressortir 28,545 femmes et 23,174 hommes, dont la nationalité est distribuée de la manière suivante: 47,075 Paraguayens et 4,644 étrangers, y compris 1,274 Argentins et 1,245 Italiens. Viennent ensuite, 718 Espagnols, 328 Français, 234 Allemands, 220 Uruguayens, 177 Brésiliens, 127 Autrichiens et 1 seul Japonais.

CONDITIONS ÉCONOMIQUES.

Pour compléter les chiffres publiés dans le BULLETIN MENSUEL du mois de septembre, on a extrait les renseignements suivants d'un rapport transmis au Ministère des Affaires Étrangères à Londres par M. A. GOSLING, Consul d'Angleterre à Assomption, donnant ainsi un résumé général de la situation économique du Paraguay en 1901.

Le commerce d'Assomption, qui est plus considérable qu'on ne le suppose généralement, se fait surtout par l'entremise de maisons européennes établies à Buenos-Ayres et à Montévidéo.

On peut trouver ici la plupart des articles que se vendent en Europe, et quoiqu'ils ne soient pas de la meilleure qualité, les prix n'en sont pas excessifs lorsqu'on considère les prix du frêt et les droits élevés. Quelques-unes des plus importantes maisons de commerce et celles qui vendent au plus bas prix font le commerce d'importation et d'exportation. Il y a à Assomption 25 grandes maisons qui font l'importation et presque toutes ces maisons vendent des articles de fabrication anglaise.

Au mois de juillet dernier une réunion à laquelle les principales maisons de commerce étaient représentées a eu lieu à la Chambre de Commerce d'Assomption. Parmi les décisions qui ont été prises se trouve celle-ci: "On se procurera une certaine somme d'argent dans le but de recueillir des statistiques exactes au sujet des exportations et des importations du pays."

Il y a trois banques principales au Paraguay, le Banco Mercantil, le Banco de los Ríos et le Banco Territorial. Il y a aussi une banque agricole, institution fondée par le Gouvernement dans le but de développer l'agriculture au moyen de prêts sur la propriété foncière et aussi par l'achat de produits divers.

On peut évaluer les importations pour l'année 1901 à £600,730. On n'a pas pu se procurer de statistiques se rapportant à la valeur des importations provenant des divers pays d'Europe. Le rapport consulaire sur ce district pour 1900 contient un état de la valeur approximative de ces importations, d'après lequel les quantités importées du Royaume-Uni se sont élevées à £167,710 environ. Les chiffres pour 1901 doivent être probablement moins élevés pour les raisons déjà citées.

Un rapport consulaire allemand évalue à £160,000 les marchandises importées d'Allemagne. Le riz, dont on fait une grande consommation, est importé principalement de Brême. L'huile de pétrole, article de grande importance dans un pays qui se sert entièrement de lampes pour l'éclairage provient des Etats-Unis. On importe le sucre de France et de la République Argentine, les vins et spiritueux viennent d'Espagne et d'Italie. Les spiritueux anglais, tels que la genièvre et le whisky y trouveraient peut-être un débouché. On n'importe d'Europe qu'une très petite quantité de bière, les frais étant trop élevés pour permettre la concurrence à la Brasserie Nationale qui fait de bonnes affaires. On importe principalement des Etats-Unis et d'Allemagne la quincallerie et les machines. L'Allemagne vend ces produits meilleur marché, et par conséquent fait la plus grande partie du commerce. La Hollande, l'Angleterre et l'Allemagne importent la verrerie et la poterie; l'Allemagne et l'Autriche, la porcelaine; la Belgique, les verres à vitre; l'Allemagne les verres et cristaux; les Etats-Unis et la Suisse, les horloges et pendules. Le commerce des cuirs est presqu'entièrement entre les mains de l'Allemagne. Les fusils et les révolvers proviennent principalement des Etats-Unis, de Belgique et d'Allemagne; l'Angleterre et l'Allemagne importent les couteaux et poignards; les meubles proviennent d'Autriche et une quantité peu considérable provient des Etats-Unis. Le principal article d'importation, les tissus de coton, est encore entre les mains des Anglais. Toutefois, l'Allemagne tient le monopole du commerce de *ponchos* et jusqu'à un certain point celui des draperies. Les chapeaux qui proviennent d'Italie et d'Allemagne sont généralement vendus comme articles de fabrication française. Les chapeaux de meilleure qualité sont de fabrication anglaise.

D'après une publication de date récente, on compte dans les districts de l'intérieur 850 maisons de commerce dont le capital réuni est estimé à £350,000. Il y a dans la ville d'Assomption seulement, 560 magasins formant un capital de £1,000,000 environ. Il y a 250 maisons qui représentent les industries nationales, dont le capital est évalué à £3,000,000. D'après la même autorité, les fonds placés dans l'élevage du bétail s'élèvent à £2,500,000 environ. Le capital allemand placé dans le pays est évalué à £300,000 et le capital anglais placé dans le Chemin de fer Central du Paraguay, est évalué à £1,457,000.

Les chiffres ci-dessous, basés sur les statistiques officielles, font ressortir les valeurs des exportations et des importations pendant les sept dernières années:

	Importations.	Exportations.
1895	£492, 010	£388, 578
1896	557, 267	409, 688
1897	442, 293	511, 054
1898	521, 697	492, 658
1899	502, 118	458, 150
1900	567, 724	412, 858
1901	600, 730	505, 861

Voici les principaux articles d'importation pendant l'année 1901:

	Valeur.
Cuirs séchés	£58, 647
Cuirs salés	92, 422
Yerba maté	154, 818
Tabac	38, 769
Bois de charpente	52, 792
Fruits	47, 574
Extrait de quebracho	13, 323

La plus grande partie des cuirs séchés et salés est expédiée en Allemagne au prix de 9d et 5¾ d la livre. Il se trouve dans ce district consulaire une quantité considérable de peaux de crocodiles.

Les exportations de yerba maté, ou de thé paraguayen, dans les différentes Républiques sud-américaines sont très grandes. On en a expédié des échantillons aux Etats-Unis et en Allemagne et du consulat d'Allemagne on en a expédié un échantillon à une maison de Londres. Il y a ici une maison allemande qui prépare une qualité supérieure de yerba maté pouvant rivaliser avec le thé comme boisson. On l'emballe en paquets de 2 livres au prix de 1s. 6d.

La yerba maté est une boisson très rafraîchissante en été ou après un travail fatigant.

A la fin de l'année 1901, le représentant d'une maison du Paraguay qui s'intéresse beaucoup à la culture du tabac a visité les principaux marchés européens dans le but d'introduire le tabac paraguayen. On dit qu'il en a placé une quantité considérable en Espagne, où il a rapporté d'assez bons prix. Le gouvernement français en a acheté, par l'intermédiaire de la légation française, 30,000 livres à 2d. la livre. La compagnie dont il est question pourra fournir de 35,000 à 40,000 cigares par mois. Ces cigares, qui sont fabriqués avec le tabac provenant de semences de la Havane, se vendent ici aux prix suivants: 2s. 6d., 3s. 5d., 7s. 6d., 10s., 15s., £1, £1 15 s. et £2 10s., le cent. Le taux du change est de 8 pour cent ou $40 pour £1 sterling.

Le rapport fait par le consul sur ce district pour l'année 1900 mentionne d'une manière toute spéciale les différents de bois de charpente. On fait connaître que la Chambre de commerce du Paraguay a l'intention de classifier les diverses qualités et d'en transmettre une liste descriptive, avec échantillons à l'appui, aux différentes chambres de commerce de l'Europe.

On exporte dans la République Argentine et dans l'Uruguay des quantités considérables de fruits, principalement des oranges, des bananes et des ananas. Les oranges sont d'une qualité supérieure.

Deux milles cent cinquante-sept vapeurs, voiliers, et grands bateaux de cabotage sont entrés et sortis du port d'Assomption pendant l'année.

L'immigration pendant cette même période n'a pas été très grande.

Une maison allemande fabrique une huile de qualité supérieure extraite de noix de palmier et de noix de terre. Ces deux huiles ont une bonne couleur et très peu d'odeur et conviennent à la fabrique du savon.

L'élevage constitue la principale industrie du Paraguay et l'amélioration du bétail, quoique lente est visible. On importe de Matto Grosso, Brésil, beaucoup de zébus (espèce de buffalo de l'Inde), mais quelques éleveurs trouvent que le zébu ne convenient pas à la reproduction. Le principal avantage que possède le zébu est son immunité contre les attaques des tiques (ixodes) qui sont très nuisibles à quelques animaux de race. On a importé des Durhams, des Holsteins et des Herefords qui croisent bien avec les animaux du pays.

Le nombre des animaux abattus à Assomption pendant l'année s'élève à 33,245 têtes, représentant une valeur de £91,932 environ. On évalue à 3,500,000 têtes le nombre de bêtes à cornes dans tout le Paraguay.

En vue de l'urgente nécessité de faire des améliorations au port d'Assomption, à savoir: la construction d'un brise-lames et d'un quai, ainsi que le dragage de la rivière, les maisons de commerce d'Assomption ont offert de prêter au Gouvernement une somme maximum de £40,000. devant rapporter un intérêt de 8 pour cent par an.

On a avancé immédiatement la somme de £4,000 pour commencer les travaux de la construction du brise-lames; ces travaux étaient en voie d'exécution à la fin de l'année.

La plus grande partie des importations du Paraguay sont expédiées de Buenos-Ayres ou de Montévidéo en franchise de droits et par conséquent il y a peu de commerce direct avec les marchés européens. Un très petit nombre de voyageurs de commerce parcourent le pays. Voici les règlements établis pour les voyageurs de commerce au Paraguay:

Les voyageurs de commerce sont soumis, à leur entrée dans la ville d'Assomption, au paiement d'une taxe variant de $48.70 à $73.05. Une autre taxe dont le montant n'est pas spécifié est payable à leur entrée dans les autres villes de la République. Les échantillons n'ayant aucune valeur marchande et ne pouvant être d'aucun usage, tels que les échantillons d'étoffe, etc., peuvent entrer en franchise de droits. Les articles soumis aux droits pourront passer la douane, à condition qu'on s'engage à les payer dans le cas où les marchandises ne seraient pas réexpédiées dans un délai spécifié.

Une compagnie des États-Unis a obtenu l'adjudication pour l'éclairage à l'électricité de la ville d'Assomption.

En vertu d'une loi passée le 31 août 1900, les bicyclettes pouvaient entrer en franchise de droits jusqu'au mois d'août 1902, et les voitures avaient les mêmes privilèges jusqu'au mois de décembre 1902.

PÉROU.

COMMERCE PENDANT LES CINQ DERNIÈRES ANNÉES.

Le tableau ci-dessous, montrant la valeur totale du commerce du Pérou pour les cinq dernières années, est basé sur les chiffres publiés dans la "Gaceta Comercial" du 31 août de l'année dernière:

Année.	Importations.	Exportations.	Total.
1897	$1,612,814	$2,816,845	$4,429,709
1898	1,921,475	3,027,477	4,948,952
1899	1,873,494	3,072,591	4,946,085
1900	2,317,150	4,497,999	6,815,149
1901	2,758,223	4,298,378	7,056,601

SALVADOR.

MODIFICATIONS AUX DISPOSITIONS DOUANIÈRES.

Ordonnance du 9 juin 1902, relative à la franchise accordée à l'importation de certains articles.

["Diario Oficial" du 10 juin 1902.]

En vertu de la présente ordonnance, sera exempte de tous droits et impôts, l'importation des articles suivants:

Lampes complètes pour l'éclairage à l'alcool;

Cuisines, fourneaux et poëles pour différents usages domestiques et industriels;

Automobiles;

Embarcations et canots;

Moteurs pour toutes sortes de machines et, en général, tous objets non dénommés pour lesquels l'alcool est employé comme combustible ou force motrice.

La présente ordonnance entrera en vigueur à partir de cette date et restera applicable jusqu'au 1er mars 1903.

URUGUAY.

MODIFICATIONS AUX DISPOSITIONS DOUANIÈRES.

Régime douanier applicable à la chaux hydraulique.

[Circulaire de la Direction générale des douanes du 16 juillet 1902.]

En vertu de la présente circulaire et aux effets du dédouanement, la chaux hydraulique, non spécialement dénommée dans la loi douanière et dans le tarif, suivra le régime du ciment romain et de portland. En conséquence, ce produit sera évalué à raison de 1 peso et 60 centesimos les 100 kilogrammes et acquittera 20 pour cent de sa valeur, plus 5 pour cent de droit additionnel et 3 pour cent additionnels de patente.

STATISTIQUES SUR L'AGRICULTURE.

Voici, d'après un rapport que le consul anglais à Montévidéo a fait parvenir au Ministère des Affaires Étrangères à Londres, les principales exportations de l'Uruguay; le bétail sur pied, la laine, le bœuf salé, les cuirs, l'extrait de bœuf, les produits des abattoirs, les productions agricoles et les approvisionnements des navires. La valeur des exportations d'animaux vivants en 1901, s'est élevée à £100,730, plus £5,517,260, valeur des produits des abattoirs, et £121,840, valeur des productions agricoles.

Les importations d'animaux vivants se composaient de 113 chevaux, 1,022 béliers dont 353 du Royaume-Uni, et 118 taureaux dont 111 du Royaume-Uni.

On estime à 45,000 tonnes, la production totale de laine de l'Uruguay, se divisant comme il suit par rapport à la qualité: 1° Extra supérieure en finesse et qualité, 14,000 tonnes environ; 2° Laine bonne et propre, mais pas tout à fait de première classe, 12,000 tonnes environ; 3° Laine de bonne qualité de seconde classe, mais pas si fine que celles dont on a parlé ci-dessus, 10,000 tonnes environ, et 4° les mélanges de laines fines et grossières s'élevant à 2,000 tonnes; 2,500 tonnes de laine d'agneau (borrego) et 4,500 tonnes de laine d'une qualité tout à fait inférieure. La valeur de la tonte de laine pour les deux dernières saisons finissant en 1901 et 1902, s'est élevée approximativement à £2,500,000. La saison prochaine s'annonce bien, et vu la diminution de la gale et de la mortalité parmi les agneaux, on peut s'attendre à une augmentation considérable.

Les principales céréales cultivées dans l'Uruguay sont le maïs, le blé et un peu de graine de lin. On cultive aussi, mais en très petite quantité, l'avoine, l'orge et des graines pour les oiseaux. La récolte de blé de la saison 1900–1901 a été la plus mauvaise depuis 1892, à cause de la grande sécheresse. La superficie cultivée en blé était de 683,000 acres et le rendement, d'après les statistiques, était de 99,720 tonnes contre 187,376 tonnes pour l'année précédente. Les prévisions pour la nouvelle récolte indiquent 300,000 tonnes environ pour l'exportation. La récolte de maïs pour 1900–1901 a été bonne, étant de 141,648 tonnes, soit presque le double de celle de l'année antérieure; il y avait 448,450 acres en culture.

VÉNÉZUÉLA.

ÉTABLISSEMENT DE FABRIQUES DE PORCELAINE.

Le "Venezuelan Herald" du 12 octobre 1902, publie le texte du contrat passé entre le Ministre de Fomento des Etats-Unis du Vénézuéla, représentant le Pouvoir Exécutif d'une part et ELEODORO GONZÁLEZ, de Caracas, d'une autre part, qui, en vertu d'un décret exécuté à Paris le 1^er^ juillet 1902, représente en qualité d'avocat, le docteur ELÍAS MARTÍNEZ ORAMAS, demeurant à Marseille.

"ARTICLE 1. Le concessionnaire s'engage à établir dans le district fédéral ou dans d'autres points de la République du Vénézuéla, une ou plusieurs fabriques pour la manufacture d'objets en cristal, verre, porcelaine et poterie nécessaires à la consommation du pays. Les fabriques doivent être installées et mises en exploitation dans un délai de deux ans à partir de la date de l'approbation de ce contrat par le Congrès national, sauf en cas d'empêchement de force majeure ou d'accident, prouvé, légalement devant le Pouvoir Exécutif.

"ART. 2. En vue de protéger cette nouvelle industrie le Président accorde à l'entrepreneur les concessions suivantes: le droit exclusif d'exploiter ladite industrie dans l'Etat, le territoire ou district fédéral dans lequel la fabrique sera installée, et cela pendant les deux premières années de la durée de ce contrat; le droit de se servir gratis, pendant la durée de ce contrat, de toutes les matières premières qui se trouvent sur les domaines de l'Etat non cultivés; le droit d'importer, en franchise de droits, pour une fois seulement, les machines, appareils, instruments, matériaux de construction et outils destinés à l'installation et à l'exploitation de chacune des fabriques qu'il établira, à condition de se conformer aux formalités légales à chaque importation, et la franchise de droits pour cette entreprise, ses annexes et ses productions pendant la durée de ce contrat.

"ART. 3. Ce contrat est fait pour une durée de quinze ans, à partir de la date de son approbation par le Congrès National et pendant sa durée le Président n'accordera aucune concession de nature à porter préjudice aux droits acquis par le concessionnaire.

"ART. 4. Tous les doutes et discussions qui pourraient survenir au sujet de l'interprétation et de l'exécution de ce contrat seront réglés à l'amiable entre les parties contractantes, mais en cas de l'impossibilité de se mettre d'accord, elles déclarent qu'elles se soumettront en tout aux stipulations de l'article 139 de la constitution fédérale actuellement en vigueur et ces doutes ne pourront en aucun cas soulever des réclamations internationales.

"ART. 5. Le concessionnaire aura le pouvoir de transférer en partie ou entièrement les droits qu'il aura acquis par ce contrat, avec le consentement préalable du Pouvoir Exécutif, mais en aucun cas, il ne pourra les transférer à un gouvernement étranger."

SITUATION AGRICOLE ET INDUSTRIELLE.

Un récent tome du "Recueil Consulaire Belge" renferme un rapport intéressant et détaillé au sujet de la situation agricole, industrielle et commerciale du Vénézuéla, préparé par Monsieur F. VAN DER HEYDE, le Consul-Général, Chargé d'Affaires de Belgique à Caracas.

Au sujet de l'agriculture, le rapport dit que l'exploitation agricole au Vénézuéla repose en grande partie sur la culture du caféier. A côté du caféier, le Vénézuéla possède une autre richesse agricole; la culture du cacaoyer, dont le produit atteint sur les marchés européens les prix les plus rémunérateurs, eu égard à sa qualite tout à fait supérieure.

Le café généralement cultivé au Vénézuéla est celui d'Arabie, le *coffea arabica.* Il y fut importé en 1784 de la Martinique, où il avait été introduit au commencement du siècle.

Depuis quelques années les planteurs vénézuéliens font des essais avec le caféier d'Abyssinie au moyen duquel ils ont obtenu jusqu'ici de bons résultats. Cette culture n'est cependant pas encore assez avancée pour qu'on puisse se prononcer définitivement sur son avenir.

La superficie générale des plantations de café est estimée à environ 170,000 hectares. La production totale est évaluée à 850,000 sacs de 100 livres vénézuéliennes ou 46 kilogrammes. Cette production est bien faible si on la compare à celle du Brésil, où de l'État de Saint-Paul seul sortent plus de 6,000,000 de sacs. Le grand marché du café vénézuélien, le Hâvre, lui est fermé depuis six mois à cause de l'application du droit prohibitif de 300 francs les 100 kilogrammes.

C'est à Hambourg et à New York que s'écoule actuellement le produit.

Voici les cotations moyennes à la Guayra depuis 1895: 1895, 24¾ piastres le sac; 1896, 22 piastres; 1897, 19½ piastres; 1898, 11¾ piastres; 1899, 9½ piastres; 1900, 12¾ piastres.

On vend actuellement entre 9 et 10 piastres, ou 37 à 40 bolivars le sac de 46 kilogrammes.

De sa production, le pays consomme à peu près 200,000 sacs et il en exporte 650,000; 200,000 sacs de café de provenance colombienne sont annuellement exportés par le port de Maracaïbo.

La production minima du caféier est de un quart de livre espagnole et la production extrême ne dépasse pas 1 livre par pied. Au Brésil le rendement est beaucoup plus fort.

La récolte se fait comme au Brésil et les machines qui servent à la manipulation industrielle sont d'origine anglaise, américaine ou néerlandaise, mais ces installations agricoles sont encore bien rudimentaires et laissent beaucoup à désirer.

On rencontre au Vénézuéla deux qualités de cacao: le cacao "criollo," qui est le cacao indigène, et le cacao "trinitario," qui a été importé de Trinidad. Le cacao criollo se trouve à l'état sauvage dans les vallées situées à proximité de la mer où la température est chaude et humide. La qualité est absolument supérieure. Il obtient les prix de 72 à 120 bolivars la "fanega," soit 50 kilogrammes. Les plus importantes plantations de cacao sont sises entre La Guayra et Puerto-Cabello à une altitude de 500 mètres. Le cacao trinitario est inférieur en qualité au cacao criollo, mais il pousse plus rapidement. On le plante beaucoup aujourd'hui et quoiqu'il ait un goût âcre comparativement au criollo, qui est plus doux, il trouve facilement acheteur. Le trinitario se vend de 70 à 90 bolivars la fanega. La production annuelle de cacao au Vénézuéla est de 8,000 tonnes environ, récolte moyenne.

Le tabac pousse dans les terres chaudes et tempérées. On le plante d'août à novembre; la récolte se fait vers les mois de mai. Les lieux de production sont Barimas, Barquisimeto, Coro, Capadare, Maturin, Guanape, etc. Ce sont les tabacs de ces trois dernières provenances qui sont les plus employés aujourd'hui. Capadare fournit la meilleure qualité; Maturin la qualité inférieure, mais la plus abondante est la qualité intermédiaire qui vient de Guanape. Ces tabacs sont divisés en trois classes selon la grandeur et la beauté des feuilles et d'autres conditions spéciales de couleur, force, goût, parfum, etc. Les tabacs vénézuéliens sont d'un goût âcre.

On cultive maintenant à Périja, dans la région de Maracaïbo, des semences de tabac importées de la Havane où il est connu sous le nom de Vuelta-Abajo. C'est une maison allemande de Maracaïbo, qui y a créé cette industrie et on dit que ses essais sont satisfaisants. Le tabac de Périja ne s'exporte pas, mais cette maison en fait des cigares qui s'écoulent dans le pays en trois qualités à 10, 20 et 30 centimes.

Le caoutchouc est abondant au Vénézuéla. On le rencontre surtout dans le bassin de l'Orénoque. Plusieurs sociétés étrangères se sont formées depuis quelques années pour l'exploitation de ce riche produit—sociétés allemandes, américaines, françaises et belges. On a exporté l'année dernière du Vénézuéla un peu plus de 1,000,000 de kilogrammes de caoutchouc. Ce caoutchouc se vend sur les marchés étrangers en qualités fine, entrefine et sernamby, cotées respectivement 12 francs, 11.50 francs et 8 à 9 francs le kilogramme.

La culture du coton et de l'indigo n'a aucune importance au Vénézuéla.

La consommation de la banane est fort répandue au Vénézuéla, comme dans tous les pays tropicaux; seulement son exploitation au point de vie de l'exportation est absolument inconnue. La ligne directe de navigation reliant La Guayra, Puerto-Cabello et Maracaïbo aux Etats-Unis devrait cependant laisser espérer le succès à une entreprise d'exportation de ce produit.

La culture de la canne à sucre est très répandue. Lors du dernier recensement, sur un total général de 49,462 haciendas 11,020 se consacraient à l'exploitation de la canne. Celle-ci présente deux variétés: la "caña criolla," ou canne indigène, et la "caña de otaïti," ou des mers du sud. Cette dernière est plus forte, plus haute, d'une culture plus facile et d'une teneur en sucre plus grande.

Dans le Vénézuéla central, vallées du Túy, de l'Aragua, lac de Valencia, etc., la canne est usinée dans d'importantes fabriques possédant un outillage à vapeur. Dans la Cordillère les moulins sont beaucoup plus simples.

Les produits obtenus sont, sauf une insignifiante exportation, tous consommés sur place. C'est d'abord le sucre brun, en pain, le "papelon," dont le peuple fait son aliment journalier. L'énorme quantité qu'il en consomme n'a d'égale que celle "d'aguardiente," l'eau-de-vie de canne, la meilleure ressource des cultivateurs de canne. Une partie du sucre brut est raffinée et donne un beau sucre blanc, bien cristallisé, que consomme la classe aisée.

Les vastes forêts dont le Vénézuéla est couvert renferment toutes les belles essences tropicales. La main-d'œuvre rude et habile de même que les communications faciles manquent malheureusement presque partout, et c'est à cela qu'il faut attribuer en partie l'exportation relativement faible des bois vénézuéliens, à peine 4,000 tonnes par an. L'acajou, l'ébène, le citronnier, l'oranger n'y ont qu'une petite part, tandis que le bois de fer (vera), le guayacan et le zapatero en forment la presque totalité. L'Etat de Lara, par son climat salubre, sa population moins rare qu'ailleurs, la ligne ferrée de Barquisimeto au port de Tucacas qui le traverse de part en part, est une des régions forestières les plus facilement exploitables. Des entrepreneurs du pays contractent des fournitures de n'importe quelle qualité des bois de la région à 60 francs la tonne, franco bord à Puerto-Cabello.

Depuis la guerre de l'Indépendance, l'élevage, qui était alors très prospère au Vénézuéla, a beaucoup diminué, cependant les éleveurs font des efforts pour ranimer une source de richesse aussi grande. Les terres de la zone des pâturages se divisent (1895) en 148,133 kilomètres carrés de terres publiques et 257,289 kilomètres carrés de terres appartenant à des particuliers. On évalue actuellement à 2,000,000 de têtes le gros bétail de la République. Caracas et les environs en consomment mensuellement 6,000 têtes.

L'exportation se fait par les voies de Puerto-Cabello et Guanta, principaux ports pour ce trafic. Puerto-Cabello expédie de 50,000 à 60,000 têtes par an (66,049 têtes en 1901), toutes à destination de l'île de Cuba. On en envoie également via Barrancas, de Ciudad-Bolivar. Le poids moyen des bêtes est de 850 livres espagnoles, mais on compte que le voyage leur fait perdre de 12 à 15 pour cent de ce poids. Le prix qu'elles obtiennent à La Havane est d'environ 0.14 réal ou 7 francs l'arrobe de 25 livres.

Il n'y a plus au Vénézuéla qu'un seul "saladero," il s'appelle Candelaria et est situé dans l'Etat d'Apure, aux environs des rivières Apure et Orénoque. Cet établissement est monté sur le modèle des saladeros de l'Uruguay.

L'industrie du cuir est une des principales industries du Vénézuéla. Toutes les matières premières s'y trouvent à pied d'œuvre; les cuirs des vastes troupeaux de gros bétail des llanos, des moutons et des chèvres des Etats de Lara et de Falconi; les écorces tannantes, myrobolan, mangle, dividivi et quebracho des forêts de l'Orénoque et du Zulia. Quelques ouvriers européens, italiens et espagnols surtout, vinrent établir vers le milieu du siècle, la cordonnerie à Caracas et, protégée par des mesures douanières, l'industrie du cuir, de la tannerie, de la sellerie, de la bourrellerie et de la cordonnerie s'y est développée.

Il y a deux tanneries à Caracas. La plus importante achète en production normale 80 cuirs de bœuf par jour aux abattoirs de Caracas et traite en plus, mensuellement, environ 200 douzaines de peaux de moutons et 60 douzaines de peaux de chèvres achetées à Maracaïbo et à Coro. Elle ne tanne qu'au dividivi venu des vallées d'Aragua, de Coro, Margarita et Maracaïbo et au mangle de ce dernier port. Cette tannerie ne produit que les cuirs ordinaires et demi-fins pour semelles et empeignes. Les cuirs fins, veaux et vaches cirés et vernis, etc., viennent de France, d'Allemagne et des Etats-Unis. La cordonnerie est établie à Caracas et fabrique 500 paires de bottines et souliers de toutes dimensions et modèles. Le prix de vente de ces chaussures va de 2.50 francs à 22 francs la paire. La sellerie établie aussi à Caracas, fait en moyenne 325 selles dont le prix varie de 60 à 500 francs. Il y un second atelier à La Guayra produisant journellement 200 paires de bottines et 40 douzaines d'Alpagatas, sorte de pantoufle ordinaire. Elle a des maisons de vente à Ciudad-Bolivar et à Maracaïbo et écoule ses produits dans toute la République.

Les fabriques de cigarettes, protégées par de forts droits d'entrée, ont pris une réelle importance. Il y a plusieurs de ces fabriques, dont la plus importante achète ses tabacs en feuilles, partie à Cuba et partie à Capadare, Maturin et Guanape (Vénézuéla). Deux machines américaines coupent ou déchiquètent ces tabacs selon qu'ils sont destinés aux cigarettes confectionnées à la machine ou à la main. La production normale de cette fabrique est de 5,000 paquets de 15 cigarettes par jour. Toutes les fabriques de cigarettes, malgré la vive concurrence qu'elles se font, réalisent de beaux bénéfices.

Le droit protecteur de 1 franc par kilogramme brut (emballage compris) qui frappe les chocolats de toutes qualités à l'entrée au Vénézuéla n'y permet plus que l'introduction des chocolats façonnés, pralines, bonbons, etc., dont la consommation est assez considérable. Une importante maison de Turin, depuis trois ans seulement qu'elle cherche à traiter avec Caracas, y importe déjà près de 5,000 kilogrammes par an.

Mais le tarif protecteur a arrêté presque complètement l'entrée du chocolat en pain, aujourd'hui fabriqué dans le pays pour satisfaire à toute la consommation nationale. Deux fabriques de quelque importance, établies à Caracas, y suffisent. La "India" a une production de 20,000 kilogrammes par an. Les matières premières, cacao et sucre, sont achetées dans le pays, qui produit ces deux articles en abondance et de bonne qualité. Le chocolat fin produit par la fabrique "India" est excellent au goût, mais la fabrication laisse un peu à désirer. La seconde fabrique, "El Indio," a la même importance que celle que nous venons de décrire, mais produit surtout le chocolat ordinaire.

Il existe au Vénézuéla deux brasseries, la Cervecería Nacional et la brasserie de Maracaïbo. La Cervecería Nacional, société anonyme au capital de 2,500,000 francs, fut fondée à Caracas le 16 août 1894, au capital de 600,000 francs. L'entreprise prospéra immédiatement. Dès 1895, elle se voyait forcée d'augmenter une première fois son capital, qu'elle portait à 1,300,000 francs, puis en 1901 à 2,500,000 francs, capital actuel. Cette dernière augmentation fut provoquée par le rachat de deux établissements concurrents; les brasseries de Puerto-Cabello et de Valencia.

La Cervecería Nacional de Caracas produit actuellement de 10,000 à 12,000 hectolitres par an. Son outillage lui permet d'en fabriquer 30,000 sans difficulté. Ses bières sont vendues soit en fûts, soit en bouteilles dans toutes les provinces du centre et d'est. Ses houblons viennent d'Allemagne et d'Autriche et les bouteilles et les bouchons d'Allemagne. La fabrique de glace annexée à l'usine produit, après réfrigération des caves, 2,300 kilogrammes de glace par jour. La Cervecería Nacional est très prospère. Un group allemand, établi dans le pays, y a acquis depuis peu la majorité dans le conseil et parait devoir lui donner un nouveau développement.

Deux entreprises téléphoniques fonctionnent à Caracas. L'une d'elles seulement a de l'importance, c'est la Anglo-American Telefonic and Electrical Appliances Company. Elle possède un double réseau desservant, l'un la ville de Caracas, l'autre certains centres de l'intérieur, à Santa Lucía, Valencia, et les ports de La Guayra et de Puerto-Cabello. Tous les appareils, fils, etc., viennent des États-Unis.

La Compagnie de Gaz et Lumière Électrique, société anonyme vénézuélienne, au capital de 2,300,000 francs souscrits dans le pays, exploite le monopole de l'éclairage au gaz et à l'électricité dans le district fédéral. L'usine fournit journellement le courant à 3,000 à 4,000 lampes à incandescence de 16 bougies pour l'éclairage intérieur et 90 à 100 lampes à arc de 2,000 bougies pour l'éclairage des rues. Cette production pourraient être doublée.

L'entreprise des transports urbains est encore peu développée au Vénézuéla. Deux villes seulement, Caracas et Valencia, possèdent des lignes de tramways. Les voitures sont de fabrication américaine. On étudie depuis plus de quatre ans un projet de traction électrique dont l'exécution serait confiée à la General Electrical Company, de New York.

BIBLIOGRAPHIE.

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La Bibliothèque Colomb vient de recevoir la compilation annuelle de données ayant trait à l'industrie minérale: ses statistiques, sa technologie et son commerce aux Etats-Unis et dans les autres pays, publiée par le "Engineering and Mining Journal." Cette brochure constitue une acquisition précieuse pour cette branche de connaissances. En plus de la production générale des divers métaux et minéraux, on y traite des sujets suivants: antimoine aux Etats-Unis et au Mexique; asphalte à Cuba, au Mexique, au Vénézuéla et aux Etats-Unis; borax aux Etats-Unis, à la République Argentine et au Chili; charbon et coke aux Etats-Unis et au Mexique; cuivre aux Etats-Unis, dans la République Argentine, en Bolivie, au Chili, au Mexique, au Pérou; pierres précieuses aux Etats-Unis et dans l'Amérique du Sud; or et argent aux Etats-Unis, au Mexique, en Costa Rica, au Honduras, au Salvador, au Nicaragua, en Bolivie, au Brésil, au Chili, en Colombie, à l'Equateur, au Pérou, à l'Uruguay et au Vénézuéla; graphite aux Etats-Unis et au Mexique; plomb aux Etats-Unis et au Mexique; manganèse aux Etats-Unis, au Brésil, en Colombie, au Chili, à Cuba; monazite aux Etats-Unis et au Brésil; nickel et cobalt aux Etats-Unis, au Chili, au Mexique; pétrole aux Etats-Unis, au Brésil, en Colombie, au Pérou et au Vénézuéla; mercure aux Etats-Unis et au Mexique; soude et nitrate de sodium aux Etats-Unis, au Chili; soufre et pyrites aux Etats-Unis, au Chili et au Vénézuéla; étain aux Etats-Unis et en Bolivie. On trouve dans cette brochure un sommaire général des droits d'importation des principaux pays du monde, ainsi que les statistiques sur les minéraux des pays étrangers.

Un rapport consulaire spécial publié par le Bureau du Commerce Extérieur du Ministère des Affaires Etrangères des Etats-Unis traite du "Commerce des articles en argent et en argent doublé dans les pays étrangers," ainsi que de l'importation de cette marchandise par les pays de l'Amérique Latine au point de vue des commerçants des Etats-Unis. Les données se rapportant à ce sujet ont été tirées des rapports transmis au Ministère par les différents agents consulaires des ports dont il est question et constituent un guide précieux pour ceux qui s'intéressent à ce commerce. Le commerce d'argenterie au Mexique est très grand, et la plupart de ces articles sont importés des Etats-Unis. Dans la préface, M. HENRY E. ALVORD, chef de la division laitière, Bureau de l'Industrie des Animaux, Département de l'Agriculture, dit que quoique le rapport soit basé, en grande partie, sur les observations des conditions qui existent à Porto Rico, on peut l'appliquer également aux autres pays tropicaux de l'Amérique Espagnole, où les coutumes commerciales et les usages des habitants sont similaires à ceux de Porto Rico. C'est pour cette raison qu'en certains cas on fournit beaucoup de détails sur des sujets de peu d'importance en ce qui concerne le pays seulement.

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	Packets in excess of 4 ounces, for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof	1
Registration fee on letters and other articles		8

Ordinary letters for any foreign country (except Canada, Mexico, and Cuba) must be forwarded, whether any postage is prepaid on them or not. All other mailable matter must be prepaid, at least partially.

Matter mailed in the United States addressed to Mexico is subject to the same postage rates and conditions as it would be if it were addressed for delivery in the United States, except that articles of miscellaneous merchandise (fourth-class matter), not sent as *bona fide* trade samples, should be sent by "Parcels Post;" and that the following articles are *absolutely excluded* from the mails without regard to the amount of postage prepaid or the manner in which they are wrapped:

All sealed packages, other than letters in their usual and ordinary form; *all* packages (including packages of second-class matter) which weigh more than 4 pounds 6 ounces, except such as are sent by "Parcels Post;" publications which violate any copyright law of Mexico.

Single volumes of printed books *in unsealed packages* are transmissible to Mexico in the regular mails without limit as to weight.

Unsealed packages of mailable merchandise may be sent by "Parcels Post" to Bolivia, British Guiana, British Honduras, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Salvador, and Venezuela, at the rates named on page XV.

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Poisons, explosives, and inflammable articles, live or dead animals, insects (especially the Colorado beetle), reptiles, fruits or vegetable matter liable to decomposition, and substances exhaling a bad odor, excluded from transmission in domestic mails as being in themselves, either from their form or nature, liable to destroy, deface, or otherwise injure the contents of the mail bags, or the persons of those engaged in the postal service; also obscene, lewd, or lascivious books, pamphlets, etc., and letters and circulars concerning lotteries, so-called gift concerts, etc. (also excluded from domestic mails); postal cards or letters addressed to go around the world; letters or packages (except those to Mexico) containing gold or silver substances, jewelry or precious articles; any packet whatever containing articles liable to customs duties in the countries addressed (except Cuba and Mexico); articles other than letters which are not prepaid at least partly; articles other than letters or postal cards containing writing in the nature of personal correspondence, unless fully prepaid at the rate of letter postage; articles of a nature likely to soil or injure the correspondence; packets of commercial papers and prints of all kinds, the weight of which exceeds 2 kilograms (4 pounds 6 ounces), or the size 18 inches in any direction, except *rolls* of prints, which may measure 30 inches in length by 4 inches in diameter; postal cards not of United States origin and United States postal cards of the largest ("C") size (except as letters), and except also the reply halves of double postal cards received from foreign countries.

There is, moreover, reserved to the Government of every country of the Postal Union the right to refuse to convey over its territory, or to deliver, as well, articles liable to the reduced rate in regard to which the laws, ordinances, or decrees which regulate the conditions of their publication or of their circulation in that country have not been complied with.

☞Full and complete information relative to all regulations can be obtained from the United States Postal Guide.

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Table showing the rates of postage charged in Latin-American countries on articles sent by mail to the United States.

Countries.	Letters, per 15 grams, equal to one-half ounce.		Single postal cards, each.*		Other articles, per 50 grams, equal to 2 ounces.		Charge for registration.	Charge for return receipt.
	Currency of country.	Centimes.	Currency of country.	Centimes.	Currency of country.	Centimes.		
Argentine Republic	15 centavos	35	6 centavos	15	3 centavos	10	24 centavos	12 centavos.
Bolivia via Panama	22 centavos	55	8 centavos	20	6 centavos	15	20 centavos	10 centavos.
Bolivia via other routes	20 centavos	50	6 centavos	15	4 centavos	10		
Brazil	300 reis	35	100 reis	10	50 reis	5	400 reis	200 reis.
Chile	10 centavos	50	3 centavos	15	2 centavos	10	10 centavos	5 centavos.
Colombia	20 centavos	50	4 centavos	10	2 centavos	5	10 centavos	5 centavos.
Costa Rica	10 centimos	25	3 centimos	7½	2 centimos	5	10 centimos	5 centimos.
Cuba †	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Dominican Republic (Santo Domingo)	10 centavos	25	3 centavos	10	2 centavos	5	10 centavos	5 centavos.
Ecuador	10 centavos	50	2 centavos	10	....	....	....	
Falkland Islands	4 pence	40	1 penny	15	1 penny	10	2 pence	2½ pence.
Guatemala	10 centavos	50	3 centavos	15	2 centavos	....	10 centavos	5 centavos.
Haiti	10 centièmes de gourde.	50	3 centièmes de gourde.	15	2 centièmes de gourde.	10	2 centièmes de gourde.	5 centièmes de gourde.
Honduras	10 centavos	50	3 centavos	15	2 centavos	10	10 centavos	5 centavos.
Honduras, British	5 cents	25	2 cents	10	2 cents	10	10 cents	6 cents.
Mexico	5 centavos	....	5 centavos	....	1 centavo	....	10 centavos	5 centavos.
Nicaragua	15 centavos	50	5 centavos	15	5 centavos	10	10 centavos	10 centavos.
Paraguay	40 centavos	50	8 centavos	15	8 centavos	10	40 centavos	20 centavos.
Peru via San Francisco	20 centavos	50	6 centavos	15	4 centavos	10	10 centavos	5 centavos.
Peru via Panama	22 centavos	55	8 centavos	20	6 centavos	15		
Porto Rico †	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Salvador via Panama	11 centavos	55	3 centavos	15	3 centavos	15	10 centavos	5 centavos.
Salvador via other routes	10 centavos	50	3 centavos	15	2 centavos	10		
Uruguay	10 centavos	50	3 centavos	15	2 centavos	10	10 centavos	5 centavos.
Venezuela	50 centimos	50	15 centimos	15	10 centimos	10	50 centimos	25 centimos.
British Guiana	5 cents	25	2 cents	10	1 cent	5	....	
Dutch Guiana	25 cents Dutch	50	7½ cents Dutch	15	5 cents Dutch	10	10 cents Dutch	10 cents Dutch.
French Guiana	25 centimes	....	10 centimes	....	5 centimes	....	25 centimes	10 centimes.

* The rate for a reply-paid (double) card is double the rate named in this column.
† United States domestic rates and conditions.

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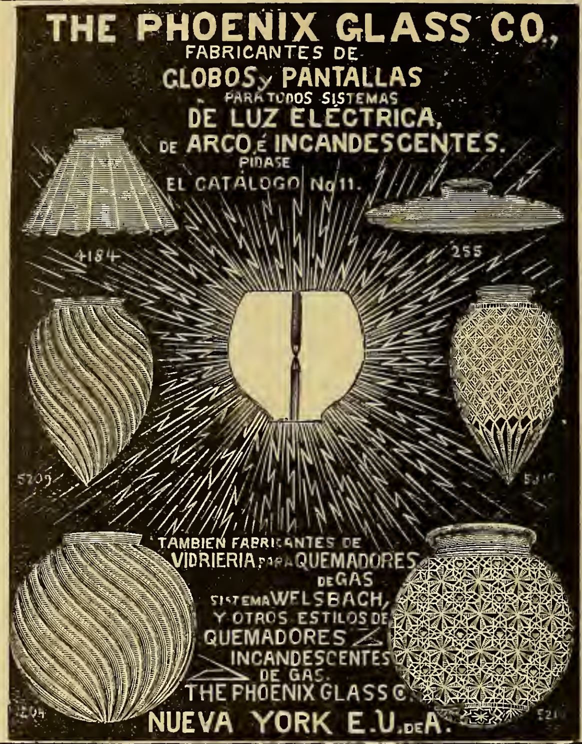
Table showing the Latin-American countries to which parcels may be sent from the United States; the dimensions, weight, and rates of postage applicable to parcels, and the exchange post-offices which may dispatch and receive parcels-post mails.

COUNTRIES.	Allowable Dimensions and Weights of Parcels.					Postage.		Exchange Post-Offices.	
	Greatest length.		Greatest length and girth combined.	Greatest girth.	Greatest weight.	For a parcel not exceeding 1 pound.	For every additional pound or fraction of a pound.	United States.	Latin America.
	Ft.	*In.*	*Ft.*	*Ft.*	*Lbs.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*		
Bolivia	3	6	6	......	11	20	20	New York and San Francisco.	La Paz.
Chile	3	6	6	......	11	20	20	New York and San Francisco.	Valparaiso.
Colombia	2	0	......	4	11	12	12	All offices authorized to exchange mails between the two countries.	
Costa Rica	2	0	......	4	11	12	12		
Guatemala	3	6	6	......	11	12	12	New York, New Orleans, and San Francisco.	Guatemala City, Retalhuleu, and Puerto Barrios.
Guiana, British	3	6	6	......	11	12	12	All offices authorized to exchange mails.	
Honduras	3	6	6	......	11	12	12	New York, New Orleans, and San Francisco.	Tegucigalpa, Puerto Cortez, Amapala, and Trujillo.
Honduras, British	3	6	6	......	11	12	12	New Orleans.......	Belize.
Mexico	2	0	......	4	11	12	12	All offices authorized to exchange mails.	
Nicaragua	3	6	6	......	11	12	12	New York, New Orleans, and San Francisco.	Bluefields, San Juan del Norte, and Corinto.
Salvador	3	6	6	......	11	12	12	New York and San Francisco.	San Salvador.
Venezuela	3	6	6	......	11	12	12	All offices authorized to exchange mails.	



ANUNCIO ESPECIAL PARA LOS IMPORTADORES EN GRANDE ESCALA EN LA AMÉRICA LATINA.

Es nuestro deseo nombrar en todas las Repúblicas Latino-Americanas agentes locales, que representen allí á la Compañía y atiendan á la introducción y venta, EN EL TERRITORIO QUE EXCLUSIVAMENTE SE LES SEÑALARÁ, de nuestros "Aceites y Grasas Lubricadoras" de la marca ROYAL, y de la "Pintura con Agua Fría" (**COLD WATER PAINT**) de la marca AQUALITE.

Los que se sirvan replicar á este anuncio tendrán la bondad de enviarnos el nombre de sus representantes y banqueros en New York.

LA COLUMBIA REFINING COMPANY,
No. 32 Broadway, New York.

LA NUEVA NAVAJA DENOMINADA

"NEW GEM SAFETY RAZOR"

afeita del mismo modo, sin el menor peligro de cortar la cara, tanto la barba más recia como la más suave. Es el instrumento de su clase más simple, más seguro y más perfecto que se haya nunca inventado. No se necesita práctica alguna para que el afeitado sea perfecto. El Asentador Automático (Automatic Stropping Machine) mantiene las hojas perfectamente afiladas en todo tiempo.

Vea Usted en todos los establecimientos de cuchillería nuestro Aparato Automático para Regular las Hojas.

PRECIOS (PAGADO EL PORTE DE CORREO)

Una Navaja en su Estuche de Hoja de Lata	$2.00
Id. id. con Dos Hojas, en un Hermoso Estuche Forrado de Marroquín.	3.50
Asentador Automático	2.00

Se enviarán por el correo, sin costo alguno, catálogos de juegos completos. Ninguna de estas navajas debe comprarse en los establecimientos de cuchillería, si no tiene la anterior marca de fábrica.

THE GEM CUTLERY CO., Fabricantes,
22 Reade St., New York, ó 9, London St., London, E.C., Eng.

MONTHLY BULLETIN

OF THE

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS,

International Union of American Republics.

VOL. XIII. DECEMBER, 1902. No. 6.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR.

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS,
Washington, November 29, 1902.

The Secretary of State, Chairman, and Members of the Governing Board of the International Union of American Republics.

GENTLEMEN: At the date of the last annual report of the Bureau, the Second International Conference of American States was in session at Mexico. On the 31st of January, 1902, it was brought to a close, and left as a result of its labors a number of recommendations, some in the shape of drafts of treaties and conventions to be acted upon in the proper constitutional way by the respective Governments, and others in the form of protocols, resolutions, etc., admitting in some cases of being carried at once into practice.

The reorganization of the International Bureau of the American Republics, provided for in the resolution passed by the conference on the 29th of January, 1902, was carried into effect on the 19th of March following, and has been in successful operation since that time under the direction of the governing board. A prominent feature of the new arrangement is the foundation, under the name of "Columbus Memorial Library," of the Latin-American Library, whose establishment was recommended by the first International American Conference of 1889–90. The International Bureau has been made the custodian of the archives of the International American Conferences, and its publications are considered public documents and are carried free in the mails of all the Republics of the Union.

The Commission recommended by the Conference for the study of the production, distribution, and consumption of coffee met in New York on October 1, 1902, and held fourteen sessions. The recommendations, declarations, and resolutions, as finally adopted by the Commission, will be published in the December number of the MONTHLY BULLETIN.

The Conference's recommendation for a convention to study all matters relating to international sanitary police will be carried into effect on the 2d of December, when the first meeting of the convention will be held in Washington.

The Customs Congress provided for in the resolution passed by the Conference on January 22, 1902, will meet in New York on the 15th of January, 1903. A committee consisting of five members of the Governing Board has been chosen to elaborate a programme.

The International Archæological Commission recommended by the Conference on the 29th of January, 1902, and which requires the ratification of the respective Governments, will be held in due time. In a meeting of the Governing Board on October 6 it was unanimously agreed to enlarge the scope of this Commission so as to embrace ethnology. Prof. W J McGEE, of the Bureau of American Ethnology, has been appointed a delegate on the part of the United States to confer with such persons as may be appointed delegates by the Governments of the other Republics of the International Union regarding the preliminary details for the meeting of the Commission.

NEW MEMBER OF INTERNATIONAL UNION.

On July 3, 1902, the Republic of Cuba became a member of the International Union of American Republics, which now embraces all of the twenty Republics of the Western Hemisphere.

ACCOUNTS.

The accounts of the Bureau for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, are as follows:

Receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902.

RECEIPTS.

Annual appropriation, 1902				$36,000.00
Balance from receipts from sales, rents, etc., July 1, 1901			$2,552.82	
Contributions from Latin-American Republics		$14,020.32		
From advertisements	$1,266.55			
From sale of publications	1,466.07			
Salary of Director for one year during absence in China	5,000.00			
		7,732.62		
			21,752.94	
				24,305.76
Total receipts				60,305.76

EXPENDITURES.

From annual appropriation, 1902	$36,000.00	
From receipts from sales, rents, etc	19,982.21	
		$55,982.21
Balance July 1, 1902		4,323.55

Detailed statement of expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902.

	From annual appropriation 1902.	From receipts from sales, rents, etc.	Total.
Compensation	$31,446.67	$3,331.90	$34,778.57
Rent	1,666.68	333.32	2,000.00
Stationery		880.64	880.64
Library	2.74	1,239.64	1,242.38
Postage	223.91	917.00	1,140.91
Furniture		234.15	234.15
Printing	2,600.00	10,330.21	12,930.21
Miscellaneous	60.00	2,715.35	2,775.35
Total	36,000.00	19,982.21	55,982.21

Account of the Public Printer for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902.

Total amount of bills rendered for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902		$7,388.82
Paid from receipts and sales, rents, etc., during fiscal year 1902	$3,701.89	
Paid from annual appropriation, 1902	2,600.00	
Paid during current fiscal year	1,086.93	
		7,388.82

The following estimate of receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, is herewith submitted:

Estimated receipts:		
Appropriation		$36,000.00
Contributions from Latin-American Republics		15,370.56
Sale of publications		1,400.00
Total		52,770.56
Estimated expenditures at present ratio:		
Pay roll	$33,600.00	
Rent	2,000.00	
Printing	11,000.00	
Stationery and furniture	900.00	
Library	1,200.00	
Postage	400.00	
Miscellaneous	2,200.00	
		51,300.00
Balance		1,470.56

PUBLICATIONS.

The thirteenth volume of the MONTHLY BULLETIN is now being published. Eleven thousand copies are issued in each edition, over 8,000 of which are distributed throughout the Latin-American countries. During the preceding three years, similar editions were published.

The number of copies in each edition could, it would seem, be largely increased if means were devised for bringing the publication more prominently to the attention of the public in the various American countries.

During the year the Bureau has published, in English, a new edition of the "Handbook of Paraguay." The Spanish text of this work was prepared by Señor Don JOSÉ S. DECOUD, Honorary Corresponding Member of the International Union, in Paraguay.

"A List of Books, Magazine Articles, and Maps relating to Central America, 1800–1900," has also been issued, and will soon be followed by a bibliography of Chile, which is now in the hands of the printer.

For the use of the delegates to the coffee conference at New York, the Bureau prepared and published in Spanish and English a pamphlet entitled "El Café: Su Historia, Cultivo, Beneficio, Variedades, Producción, Exportación, Importación, Consumo, etc."

The handbooks of Santo Domingo and Nicaragua, now in course of preparation by the honorary corresponding members of those countries, are well under way and will be published within the next few months.

MAPS.

Two maps of Gautemala have been published during the year, and one of Brazil has been completed. The map of Costa Rica, which was completed some time ago, has been submitted to the Government of that Republic for examination. A map of Nicaragua is now in course of preparation.

LIBRARY.

On the 7th of April of this year the Columbus Memorial Library was established in accordance with the provisions of Article XIII of the resolution passed by the Conference at Mexico for the reorganization of the International Bureau. At that time, the library of the Bureau consisted of 8,948 volumes. Since then, 1,038 volumes and pamphlets have been added, of which 822 were gifts, making the total number of volumes and pamphlets now in the library 9,986. This number shows an addition of 4,986 volumes and pamphlets since the year 1899. During the year, 43 new periodicals have been placed on the permanent files and 32 maps have been received.

Much interest is being shown in the upbuilding of the Columbus Memorial Library by all the countries of the International Union and generous contributions have already been made to it by many of them, notably the Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Brazil, Guatemala, and Peru.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

W. W. ROCKHILL, *Director.*

COMMISSION FOR A STUDY OF THE PRODUCTION, DISTRIBUTION, AND CONSUMPTION OF COFFEE.

FINAL TEXT OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS, DECLARATIONS, AND RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE INTERNATIONAL AMERICAN COFFEE COMMISSION.

PRODUCTION.

1. *Resolved:* To recommend that all governments and municipalities should procure good coffee seeds to acclimate and distribute, in order to obtain better prices and increase the demand for coffee; that agricultural institutions and botanical experimental stations be established in countries where they do not exist, in order to acclimate and propagate new species of coffees; that practical demonstrations be made to farmers regarding the most modern developments accomplished in regard to coffee; that prizes be offered in order to stimulate cultivations other than coffee; that special laws be enacted for the protection of owners coffee plantations.

DISTRIBUTION.

2. To recommend that the abuse of changing the original packages or marks, showing whence the coffees are imported, be severely punished; that effective propaganda be established to extend the use of coffee in new markets; that local duties on coffee be abolished; that coffee, when desirable, be sold at auction; that facilities of transportation be developed; that regulations be adopted so that coffee shall be packed in such condition as not to suffer alteration; that each package of coffee be marked with the name of the country whence it is imported.

CONSUMPTION.

3. To recommend that all governments make the use of coffee a regulation in their armies and navies; that the governments in countries which produce coffee establish, as soon as possible, in countries where coffee is not now consumed, places for the demonstration of pure coffee; that coffee producing and consuming countries prohibit the sale of adulterated coffee and all substitutes bearing the name of coffee, and in case this prohibition can not be enforced, that a heavy duty be imposed on said substitutes.

PRESENT CRISIS.

The following three declarations and five recommendations were adopted.

Declarations:

1. That although it is desirable that many improvements be introduced in the production and trade in coffee, the present crisis in that

industry consists only in the lack of profit and in ruinous prices paid for the commodity to the producer.

2. That the principal cause of the low price which brings about the present crisis is the excess of the supply over the natural or normal demand.

3. That speculation may, to a certain extent, be responsible for the crisis, but such speculation would not produce such an effect if said excess of the supply over the natural or normal demand did not exist.

Recommendations:

First. To prohibit, by the most efficient means, the exportation of *triage* as coffee; the most diligent action on the part of the consuming countries, to prevent the importation and use of said *triage* and of whatever adulterations or substitutes which are offered in the name of coffee, or are intended for adulterations.

Second. The adoption of the most advisable and effective measures in order to obtain from the consuming countries the suppression of, or at least a reasonable reduction in, the customs duties and other taxes affecting the importation, distribution, and consumption of coffee.

Third. The organization of an International Union composed of the greatest possible number of persons interested, intended to guard perpetually the interests of the coffee industry, maintaining a constant propaganda, spoken or written, and, by means of the diffusion of knowledge to increase, to its utmost, the use of coffee in the world.

Fourth. As the only measure which may modify favorably and quickly the price at which producers sell their coffee, the elimination from sale or exportation of such a quantity of the total production as may reduce the supply to the reasonable limits of consumption, a surplus stock of not more than 3,000,000 bags of 60 kilograms, or 132 pounds, each, being allowed as a reserve, the use of which shall be discretionary for the time being, and dependent upon the bulk of the visible stock.

Fifth. To call together, as early as possible, a conference of fully empowered delegates, thoroughly competent in this branch of economics, for the purpose of concluding a convention or treaty concerning the measures of an international character which this conference has recommended, or of others which may be suggested later on.

FUTURE CONFERENCES.

The following resolutions were adopted:

The International Conference for the Protection of the Coffee Industry,

Resolves: (1) To invite the Government of Brazil to convene, as soon as possible, and in the place and date it may designate, a second International Conference of Experts on Coffee, for the purpose of concluding the conventions or treaties of international character, which may be derived from the measures recommended by this Conference, or which may be hereafter suggested for the protection of the coffee industry.

The delegates to such Conference must be provided with full authority to conclude and sign conventions or treaties.

(2) To invite, also, the Brazilian Government to open and continue all necessary or convenient negotiations with the Governments of the other producing countries, in order to carry out the resolutions, recommendations, and desires of this Conference.

INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONFERENCE.

In accordance with Article V of the Resolutions of the Second International Conference of American States, signed in the City of Mexico on January 29, 1902, the sessions of the International Sanitary Convention were held in Washington City from December 2 to 5, 1902, inclusive.

Following are the representatives of the various nations participating in this important conference:

Chile.—Dr. Eduardo Moore, Dr. Eduardo García Collao.

Cuba.—Dr. Juan Guiteras, Dr. Carlos J. Finlay.

Costa Rica.—Dr. Juan J. Ulloa.

Ecuador.—Señor Don Luis Felipe Carbo.

Guatemala.—Señor Don Antonio Lazo-Arriaga.

Mexico.—Dr. Eduardo Licéaga, Dr. José Ramírez.

Nicaragua.—Dr. D. Román.

Paraguay.—John Stewart, C. E.

Salvador.—Señor Don Ernesto Schernikow.

Uruguay.—Señor Don Luis Alberto de Herrera.

United States.—Walter Wyman, Surgeon-General of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service; M. J. Rosenau, Director Hygienic Laboratory, U. S. Marine-Hospital Service; H. L. E. Johnson, Washington, District of Columbia, American Medical Association, Chairman Legislative Committee; James Taggart Priestly, Des Moines, Iowa, Surgeon-General Iowa National Guard, ex-Member Board of Trustees, American Medical Association; Arthur R. Reynolds, Chicago, Illinois, Commissioner of Health; Charles B. Adams, Sac City, Iowa, Member State Board of Health, President State Board of Medical Examiners; Edmond Souchon, New Orleans, Louisiana, President Louisiana State Board of Health; Fred. W. Powers, Waterloo, Iowa, Member State Board of Health; Joseph Y. Porter, Jacksonville, Florida, State Health Officer of Florida; Alvah H. Doty, New York City, Quarantine Officer of Port of New York; L. M. Powers, Los Angeles, California, Health Officer; Frank William Porterfield, Atlantic, Iowa, ex-President Medical Society of Missouri Valley; GEORGE P. BRADLEY, Medical Director, U. S. Navy; Maj. WALTER D. MCCAW, Surgeon, U. S. Army; WHYTE GLENDOWER OWEN, Delegate Louisiana State Board of Health; Dr. RHETT GOODE, Health Officer of City of Mobile, President Quarantine Board of Mobile Bay; Dr. HENRY GOLDTHWAITE, Health and Executive Officer, Quarantine Board of Mobile Bay, Mobile, Ala.

The address of welcome was delivered by Dr. WALTER WYMAN at the opening session of the Conference on December 2. The speaker referred to Second International Conference of American States in Mexico as marking an era in the progress of civilization in the New World. He added:

"No topics are of greater importance than those which will be considered by this Conference, for protection against the inroads of disease and the providing of such environments of man as will enable him to cultivate the highest standard of health are the bases of our physical welfare and enjoyment, as well as of our intellectual enjoyment and moral uplifting. Health, cleanliness, intellect, and morals might well be the motto of this Conference."

Hon. LESLIE M. SHAW, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, followed Dr. WYMAN in welcoming the visiting delegates and in commending the purposes of the Conference, saying, in part:

"I remember the time when the physician's principal ambition was to cure the individual case of disease, and little attention was paid to its spread among others; but now the physician endeavors to protect others from the epidemic as well as to cure the case on hand. One of the principal objects of the physician of to-day is to take precautions that will hold disease in check. These changes in methods of practice indicate that there have been great improvements in medical science as well as in mechanical and industrial science."

The Department of State of the United States extended its welcome through Dr. DAVID J. HILL, Assistant Secretary of State, who said:

"When the first Conference between the American Republics was proposed, fears were expressed that it would never come to pass, but those fears have now been dispelled and benefits are already apparent. What we need between these Republics is a closer contact, a mingling with one another in the discussion of questions of mutual vital importance. I am glad to see that the Conference in the City of Mexico has already borne fruit and that such meetings as this are to be continued."

Dr. WALTER WYMAN was elected president of the Conference, the secretaries being Dr. ARTHUR R. REYNOLDS, for the United States, and Dr. JUAN GUITERAS for the countries of Latin-America. Among the visiting members taking part in the debates of the Conference were: Dr. W. M. BRUMBY, City Health Officer of Houston, Texas; Dr. CHARLES WARDELL STILES, Zoologist of the United States, Public Health and

Marine-Hospital Service; Dr. L. O. HOWARD, Entomologist, United States Department of Agriculture; Dr. JAMES CARROLL, Assistant Surgeon, United States Army, and Dr. JOHN F. ANDERSON, Assistant Director of the Hygienic Laboratory, Washington, District of Columbia.

Sessions were held daily, in the morning and afternoon, at which reports prepared by the various delegates were read and discussed, the following resolutions being agreed to by the conferring delegations:

"Whereas the Second American International Conference of the Pan-American States, held in the City of Mexico, November, 1901, to January, 1902, provided that a Sanitary Convention should convene in Washington within one year from the signing of the resolutions on sanitation and quarantine, and elect an International Sanitary Bureau with permanent headquarters at Washington, for the purpose of rendering effective service to the different Republics represented in this Convention, it is hereby resolved:

"First. That it shall be the duty of the International Sanitary Bureau to urge each Republic to promptly and regularly transmit to said Bureau all data of every character relative to the sanitary condition of their respective ports and territories.

"Second. And to furnish said Bureau every opportunity and aid for a thorough, careful, and scientific study and investigation of any outbreaks of pestilential diseases which may occur within the territory of any of the said Republics.

"Third. That it shall be the duty of the International Sanitary Bureau to lend its best aid and experience toward the widest possible protection of the public health of each of the said Republics, in order that disease may be eliminated and that commerce between said Republics may be facilitated.

"Fourth. That it shall be the duty of the International Sanitary Board to encourage and aid or enforce in all proper ways the sanitation of seaports, including the sanitary improvements of harbors, sewerage, drainage of the soil, paving, elimination of infection from buildings, and the destruction of mosquitoes and other vermin.

"Fifth. It is also recommended by this convention that in order to carry out the above measures a fund of $5,000 shall be collected by the Bureau of American Republics, in accordance with paragraph 7 of the resolutions of the Second International American Conference above referred to."

The personnel of the International Sanitary Bureau was elected as follows:

President, Dr. WALTER WYMAN, Surgeon-General of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States.

Members: Dr. Eduardo Licéaga, of Mexico; Dr. Eduardo Moore, of Chile; Dr. Juan Guiteras, of Cuba; Dr. Juan J. Ulloa, of Costa Rica; Dr. Rhett Goode, of Alabama; and Dr. A. H. Doty.

It was decided that the next meeting of the International Sanitary Conference should be held in Santiago de Chile, the sessions to be convened on March 15, 1904.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

COMPARATIVE TRADE STATISTICS.

A table prepared by the "Commercial Intelligence" of London, for October 30, 1902, shows that of the total imports of the Argentine Republic, in the fiscal years 1893 and 1895, Great Britain furnished 37 per cent as against 36 per cent in the years 1898 and 1900. For both periods Germany's quota was 12 per cent, while that of France declined from 11 per cent in the former to 10 per cent in the latter years, the United States alone showing a gain of from 9 to 12 per cent in the interval recorded.

The Argentine Consul in Dunkirk has published a chart showing the trade with the Argentine Republic passing through that port. In 1881 the imports amounted to 1,906,927 kilograms, and the exports of French products to the Republic were 125,584 kilograms. In 1901 the imports were 193,684,566 kilograms, and the exports 11,427,144 kilograms, the total in 1881 being 2,032,511 kilograms, and in 1901, 205,111,710 kilograms.

FOREIGN COMMERCE FOR THE FIRST NINE MONTHS OF 1902.

The Bureau of Statistics of the Argentine Government has compiled some interesting data concerning the commerce of the Republic during the first nine months of 1902.

The imports during this period amounted to $77,878,619, gold, as compared with $88,126,952, gold, during the first nine months of 1901, or a decrease in 1902, as compared with the previous year, of $10,248,333, gold.

The exports during the first nine months of 1902 were $136,707,787, gold, as compared with $131,147,227, gold, during the same period of 1901, or an increase in 1902 of $5,560,560, gold.

The imports by countries during the first nine months of 1902 were as follows:

Countries.	Value of imports in gold.	Countries.	Value of imports in gold.
Belgium	$4,626,249	Germany	$9,908,649
Bolivia	91,790	Italy	9,658,212
Brazil	3,327,361	Spain	2,355,622
Chile	166,607	United States	9,484,368
France	6,962,514		

The decrease in imports by countries, during the period referred to, in 1901, as compared with 1902, was as follows:

Belgium	$2,180,627
France	839,962
Germany	3,139,124
Italy	2,225,508
Spain	598,280
United States	1,734,763

The imports from Brazil during the period referred to, in 1902, increased $96,031 gold, and those from Chile $81,596 gold, as compared with the imports corresponding to the same period in 1901.

The exports to the different countries during the first nine months of 1902 were as follows:

	Gold.
Belgium	$10,968,822
Bolivia	555,963
Brazil	6,261,334
Chile	381,216
France	20,127,049
Germany	17,691,553
Italy	3,071,198
Spain	1,260,366
United States	7,545,229

A comparison of these figures with those corresponding to the first nine months of 1901 shows the following increase in the exports: Germany, $263,293 gold; Bolivia, $60,568; United States, $1,307,473. There was a decrease in the exports to Belgium amounting to $604,031 gold; to Brazil, $492,939 gold; to Chile, $6,731 gold; to Spain $216,002 gold; to France, $752,836 gold and to Italy, $294,617 gold.

The decrease of $10,248,333 gold in the imports was made up principally of the following articles: animal food-substances, $103,882; vegetable food-substances, $145,318; spices and condiments, $70,276; substances for infusions and hot drinks, $123,935; other food products, $3,751; tobacco and its products, $164,508; wines, $1,286,084; liquors, $66,454; textile products, $3,448,556; fixed oils, mineral, volatile, and medicinal, $455,583; chemical and pharmaceutical products, $438,582; colors and paints, $141,999; wooden manufactures, $371,904; paper and paper manufactures, $327,528; hides, $171,199; iron, $1,411,021; farm machinery and implements, $68,559.

PORT MOVEMENTS OF LA PLATA DURING THE FIRST NINE MONTHS OF 1902.

The Buenos Ayres "Handels-Zeitung" reports that 171 steamships and 12 sailing vessels entered the port of La Plata in the first nine months of 1902. During the same period 174 steamships and 8 sailing vessels cleared from that port, carrying the following merchandise:

Maize	kilos	36,059,849	Hair	kilos	3,502
Wheat	do	51,735,741	Frozen meats	do	5,150,708
Linseed	do	2,234,538	Casein	do	8,000
Bran	do	2,409,406	Oats	do	520,359
Dried meats	do	2,976,373	Birdseed	do	14,100
Butter	do	246,960	Horses	head	424
Hay	do	2,282,421	Sheep	do	26,551
Tougues	do	72,638	Cattle	do	2,267
Sheepskins	do	268,222	Mules	do	2,026
Goatskins	do	11,184	Hogs	do	23
Fruits	do	92,360	Horns	pieces	41,000
Quebracho	do	4,917,500	Bones	do	17,900

CROP AREAS OF THE REPUBLIC.

In the report, recently issued, of the Chief Statistician of the Department of Agriculture of the Argentine Republic, the following figures are given as representing the areas sown in the leading crops of the country during the past five years:

Years.	Wheat.	Linseed.
	Hectares.	*Hectares.*
1898–99	3,037,701	332,788
1899–1900	3,167,283	355,329
1900–1901	3,307,749	607,352
1901–2	3,221,066	782,880
1902–3	3,254,641	955,873

From the above figures may be seen the tremendous increase in the area under linseed during the past five years, while wheat, on the other hand, remains practically stationary.

The crop area of 1902–3 is divided as follows among the producing provinces:

Province.	Wheat.	Linseed.
	Hectares.	*Hectares.*
Buenos Ayres	1,092,360	255,062
Santa Fé	1,237,322	509,973
Entre Rios	251,604	74,279
Córdoba	673,349	116,550

REAL-ESTATE TRANSFERS IN BUENOS AYRES.

According to the "Boletín de Estadistica Municipal" (Bulletin of Municipal Statistics) there were sold in the city of Buenos Ayres from January 1 to June 30, 1902, real estate, numbering 3,350 pieces valued at $19,172,001.72 (national currency). The transfers during the same periods from 1897 to 1901 were greatly in excess of the sales for the first half of 1902, as shown in detail by the following table:

Year.	Sales.	National currency.
1897	5,095	$37,890,502.50
1898	3,402	30,496,968.19
1899	3,514	28,461,185.12
1900	4,325	27,648,351.32
1901	4,388	27,094,284.84

NEW RAILWAY MAP.

The Stroeder Colonization Society, of Buenos Ayres, has published an important railway map of the agricultural zone of the Republic, showing, among other things, the location of the colonies founded by the colonization companies. The work is replete with useful data compiled from the offices of the various railways and from other reliable sources, and is exceedingly interesting and valuable to the agriculturists and colonists of that region.

INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION OF HYGIENE AT BUENOS AYRES.

The Department of State of the United States received from the legation of the Argentine Republic at Washington, under date of October 27, 1902, notice of the International Exposition of Hygiene, to be held at Buenos Ayres in connection with the second Latin-American Medical Congress. The Congress will hold its sessions in April, 1904. An invitation is extended to public and private institutions interested in the subject to participate in the exposition. Reduced rates for the transportation of exhibits have already been obtained from several steamship companies.

LUMBER TRADE FOR THE FIRST EIGHT MONTHS OF 1902.

The imports of timber from the United States during the first eight months of the year 1902 comprised 52,517,000 feet pitch pine, against 73,817,000 feet in the same period of 1901, a decrease of 21,300,000. The imports of spruce were 21,882,000, against 29,588,000 feet in 1901, a difference of 7,706,000 feet. In the year 1901 the exports of timber from the United States to the Argentine Republic were 113,826,000 feet pitch pine and 47,314,000 feet spruce. In 1901 pitch pine paid $6.34 gold per 100 meters, against $10.63 in 1902, and spruce paid $5.28 the 100 meters in 1901, against $9.36 in 1902. There was an increase of 65 per cent and 80 per cent, respectively.

BOLIVIA.

BUDGET FOR 1903.

The "Opinión," of La Paz, in a recent article regarding the budget for 1903, states that the estimated receipts for 1903 amount to 7,564,602 *bolivianos* ($2,904,807.17). The expenditures for the same period are estimated at 8,816,134.48 *bolivianos* ($3,385,395.64), made up of the following items:

	Bolivianos.
Legislative Department	216, 280. 00
Department of Foreign Relations and Worship	565, 491. 51
Department of Government and Justice	723, 576. 00
Department of Finance and Industry	1, 720, 410. 43
Department of Fomento and Public Instruction	1, 372, 700. 00
Department of War	2, 651, 424. 54
Department of Colonization	1, 566, 252. 00
Total	8, 816, 134. 48

An analysis of these figures shows a deficit in the budget of 1,251,532.48 *bolivianos* ($480,588.47).

POPULATION OF LA PAZ.

According to the last census (September, 1902), the population of the Department of La Paz is 60,031, as follows:

Urban population, September 20, 1902	52, 697
Rural population	7, 334
Total	60, 031

STATISTICS OF THE DEPARTMENT AND CITY OF POTOSI.

Recent statistics furnished by the Prefect of the Department of Potosi show the population of that Department to be 325,615 inhabitants, 167,744 being males and 160,868 females. The population of the city of Potosi is 20,910, the sexes being about equally distributed. In the city of Potosi there is 1 club, 3 hotels, 13 saloons, 3 ball grounds, 13 wholesale warehouses, 47 storage houses, 3 breweries; which sell 43,600 dozen bottles of beer, 10 inns, 13 churches, 3 convents (one for males and two for females), 2 chapels, and 3 cemeteries. Occupations and professions in Potosi include the following representatives: 897 miners, 368 tailors, 251 shoemakers, 144 bricklayers, 124 blacksmiths, and 69 bakers. There are engaged in the fine arts in the city of Potosi 2 sculptors, 4 designers, 17 painters, 5 photographers, 13 musicians, and 1 engraver. There are 7 municipal schools for males, with 12 professors and 532 pupils. The schools for females have 13 professors and 475 pupils.

BRAZIL.

INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT RODRIGUES ALVES.

The new President of Brazil, Senhor FRANCISCO DE PAULA RODRIGUES ALVES, successor to ex-President CAMPOS SALLES, was formally inaugurated on November 15, 1902, in the capital city, Rio de Janeiro. The ceremony was made the occasion of brilliant festivities, in which the various legations of foreign countries participated. In his inaugural address President ALVES maintained the necessity for a good financial condition in the Republic as of prime importance, but promised also that a new electoral law and the promulgation of a civil law code should be given careful attention. His efforts will be directed toward the preservation and improvement of the good work of President CAMPOS SALLES's government; strict economy will be adhered to; special attention will be given to agricultural and commercial conditions, and endeavors will be made to attract immigration and capital. Considering that the health of Rio de Janeiro is closely bound up with larger immigration, the President promised to promote the sanitation of the city as well as the improvement of harbor works. The army and navy will also be augmented and improved when consistent with the condition of the Treasury.

Senhor RODRIGUES ALVES was born on July 7, 1848 at Guaretingueta in the State of São Paulo. He was graduated from the college of Dom Pedro II in 1866, and in 1870 received the degree of Doctor of Laws at the college of São Paulo. He was shortly afterwards elected to the State Legislature of São Paulo and to the Imperial Congress in 1887. He subsequently was appointed as President of his native States by the Emperor Dom Pedro II. Since the proclamation of the Republic he has served in various important legislative capacities, having been Governor of São Paulo at the time of his election to the presidency.

NEW CABINET.

The cabinet for the new administration of Brazilian affairs, under President RODRIGUES ALVES, is composed as follows:

Minister of Justice and Interior: Dr. SEABRA.
Minister of Foreign Affairs: Baron DE RIO BRANCO.
Minister of Finance: Dr. LEOPOLDO DE BULHÕES.
Minister of War: Marshal FRANCISCO DE PAULA ARGOLLO.
Minister of Transportation, Public Works, and Education: Senhor Dr. MULLER.
Minister of the Navy: Admiral DE NORONHA.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

United States Consul K. K. KENNEDAY, at Para, in his report to the Department of State of the United States, of October 9, 1902, furnishes interesting information in regard to the general development of the Republic of Brazil.

Work on the new harbor improvements at Manaos has been begun. These include an extensive system of docks and wharves, which will facilitate the growing commerce of that city. The Booth Steamship Company has secured the concession, and a large portion of the work has been sublet to a New York firm; an engineer from that city has gone up the river to take charge. Work on a new electric-light plant will also be begun at once.

The harbor at Para is to be dredged to a depth which will permit the largest steamers in these waters to come up to the piers; and docks, wharves, and warehouses will be erected extending across the entire water front of the city. Dry docks will also be erected for the repair of the largest vessels afloat. A German syndicate, being the lowest bidder, has secured this valuable concession, and the managers of the syndicate, who have been in Germany financing the concession, are expected soon to begin the preliminary work on the contract, which will be completed in about five years.

There is now a steady improvement in the financial and commercial situation, and business men are preparing for a prosperous season. Trade statistics for the past eight months are inaccessible at this time, but from information gathered from various sources it is an indisputable fact that the bulk of the trade is being carried on by the United States representatives. American exporters are now in a fair way to secure more trade because they are adopting effective methods, sending skillful salesmen, men who speak the language of the country and who are quick to find out what is actually wanted in this Republic.

The revival of a large number of public enterprises which have remained in abeyance during the past two years is another indication of the improvement in the commercial situation. The reconstruction of the local tramway system and waterworks has been resumed, and money is finding its way into circulation in this manner.

A United States company is conducting experiments on the upper river with a new wireless-telegraph system. If this shall prove successful and practical, it is designed to place it in operation between Para and Manaos.

Mariners visiting the Amazon will be interested in the late announcement that a light-house and shelter station is to be erected at the mouth of the river, on the island of Tatuoca, a few miles below Para. It will be located in latitude 1° 11′ 45″ south and longitude 48° 30′ 10″ west. It will show a fixed white light at an altitude of 150 feet, which will be visible at a distance of 12 miles in clear weather.

The municipal government of Para has determined to erect a large warehouse on one of the numerous small islands opposite the city for the storage of oils and such other inflammable products as are a menace to the safety of the city. Business houses here which handle this class of goods will be divided by law into two groups, one consisting of the wholesale firms, which are allowed to keep a certain quantity of inflammables in stock, and the other group comprising the retail firms, which will be allowed to keep a smaller proportion of these goods on hand. Importers will be allowed to sell this class of goods only to the wholesale houses.

Following is a list of the materials which are affected by the law of September 25, 1902, the bulk of which come from New York:

Kerosene, matches, cachaca (white rum), alcohol, turpentine, pitch, tar, rosin, waste, naphtha, acids, saltpeter, caustic soda, powder, dynamite, potash, fireworks, loaded cartridges, empty cartridges with the caps on, and caps.

It is also reported that a railroad about 4 miles long will be built from Para to Pena Cova to haul these goods to the city, and Americans are already on the ground to bid for the contract.

The imports of American kerosene into this valley have increased to such proportions during the past year that it has become necessary to organize a new system to meet the demand and distribute the oil. Para will be made the supply depot for the entire Amazon Valley. As a result of the law mentioned, oil has advanced in price 2 *milreis* (50 cents) per can of 5 gallons.

The $5,000,000 loan which the State of Amazonas has been seeking to raise has been financed by a prominent financier of New York City. The arrangement of this loan will enable Amazonas to carry out several important improvements in contemplation at Manaos and upriver points. The loan is guaranteed, as is usual in Brazil, by the customhouse receipts.

The supremacy of United States machinery is thoroughly established, and if properly placed on the market an immense quantity of it can be sold, to the practical exclusion of foreign machinery and machinery tools. A large warehouse will soon be opened and will have nothing but United States goods, principally machinery, and at the same time will serve as supply depot for all northern Brazil.

FACILITATION OF TRADE WITH GERMANY.

The following extract from the Berlin South American Outlook was forwarded to the Department of State of the United States from the consular officer at Frankfort, Germany, as being indicative of the facilities enjoyed by that country in the prosecution of its commercial relations with Brazil:

"The English Booth Line has absolutely transferred to the two united Hamburg companies the business which it has been handling between Hamburg and northern Brazil for about thirty-six years, and has also withdrawn from Antwerp. Accordingly, the carrying trade from Amazonas to the European Continent will henceforth be in the hands of the Hamburg companies, which, on the other hand, surrender to the English company the carrying trade between northern Brazil and England, as well as the United States.

"The paragraph of the agreement which relates to return-voyage freight rates deserves especial attention, as it is therein fixed that the rate to England must always be the same as to the Continent. As is well known, the principal market for rubber—the chief export article of northern Brazil—is now Liverpool, although a large portion thereof (experts say three-fourths of the entire importation) is consumed upon the Continent, principally in Germany and Russia. In future German and other continental merchants and manufacturers will accordingly be able to import their rubber directly and at less cost than when it was brought via Liverpool."

THE IRON ORES OF THE REPUBLIC.

The iron-ore regions of the Republic are situated within a zone of about 3,200 square miles, 3,280 to 5,000 feet above the level of the sea, and about 310 miles from Rio de Janeiro, which is the nearest port. The principal ore outcrops commence at Congonhas do Campo, extending toward Ouro Preto and on through Antonio Pereira, Infeccionado, Agua Quente, and Caraca. From this latter place there is a break to Itabira do Matto Soares Mountain, where iron was first made in the State by the direct process in 1815. Another series of mountains through which the iron-ore stratum runs extend from Pico d'Itabira do Campo, through Taquaral, Piedade, and Cocaes. The zone is crossed by the Central Railway, the most important line in Brazil, built with a wide gauge of 1.60 meters, to a place named Lafayette, on the borders of the ore field, where it is broken to one meter, owing to the mountainous character of the country. This railway carries all the manganese ore exported from the States, and is well managed by the Government. Other important deposits of iron ores also occur in different parts of the State, at Barbacena on the Central Railway, and Vicisa on the Leopoldina Railway, as well as in the neighboring State of Sao Paulo, where, at a place named Ipanema, a deposit of magnetite has been worked more or less intermittently from the year 1590, when the first ironworks were built in Brazil. In the States of Parana and Santa Catharina, iron-ore deposits are found near the coast, which are considered by Dr. Derby, the distinguished geologist, as of the same character and probably a continuation of the deposits of Barbacena. These ores carry varying quantities of manganese, in fact in some cases to such an extent as to be considered manganese rather than iron ores.

The principal ore deposit forms part of Serra do Espinhaço, the others being found in the Serras do Mar e Mantiquiera. The rocks of the first range of mountains are constituted of schistose quartzites, micaceous schists, and limestone being known as the Itacolumite series. These rocks appear to run successively into micaceous schists and schistose quartzites, which in turn pass into an almost pure hematite named itabirite. The base of the rock series is gneiss or granite, and on them the principal iron formation rests, interstratified between the schists and limestones. Owing to the faulted character of the country the precise order in which the rocks occur is not known, nor can their age be determined, though Dr. DERBY is inclined to think that they may be assigned as Archæan, Pre-Cambrian, or Lower Silurian. His study of the genesis of these deposits is not yet complete, but as manganese is so intimately associated with the iron formations he is of opinion that they may be residual metamorphosed deposits of limestones which originally contained carbonate of iron.

The second series of mountains consist of gneiss, with injected diogrites and granites and the deposits in them are, as far as known, exclusively magnetite and of less importance than those already mentioned.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ORES.

The ores found in the principal deposits may be divided into three classes, as follows:

First. Massive hematite ores.

Second. Micaceous iron schists.

Third. Rubble or conglomerate ores.

First. The massive hematite constitutes the most important ore from the economic point of view, and has often associated with it a small quantity of magnetic oxide of iron. It occurs in enormous beds 30 to 50 yards in thickness, generally very much tilted up and outcropping on the summits or along the sides of the mountains, where, owing to its excessive hardness, it has resisted erosion better than the inclosing rock. In composition, it generally contains from 66 to 70 per cent metallic iron with a small quantity of silica and traces of phosphorus.

Second. The micaceous iron schist, or Itabirite, consists of alternating bands of varying thickness of micaceous iron ore and quartz, being often in a very friable condition, which accounts for its facility of weathering. The constituents of the schist exhibit a folded structure, and it has a special interest, because it sometimes incloses thin lines of an ochreous mineral known as "Jacutinga," which often carries gold values. The micaceous schist is preferred to the massive hematite ore by the native ironworkers, because the micaceous character of the ore facilitates reduction in the small furnaces worked on the direct process.

Third. The rubble or conglomerate ore, the result of the weathering of the two other classes and more especially of the micaceous iron schist, is found in one or the other state according as it is anhydrous and pure or hydrated and mixed with argillaceous matter. The rubble ore is always found on the surface and varies between 1 and 10 yards in thickness. Owing to natural concentration, this rubble constitutes a very rich ore, averaging 66 to 70 per cent metallic iron, while the conglomerate portion, which from its very nature is hydrated and mixed with argillaceous matter, contains a very much lower percentage of iron, varying according to the intermixture of binding material. Where possible the native ironworkers use the pure rubble ore, and so dispense with the concentrating process necessary when the micaceous iron schist is used. The conglomerate is often found to be auriferous, the gold no doubt being derived from the "Jacutinga" in the original micaceous iron schist.

The Pico d'Itabira do Campo is perhaps the most favorably situated body of ore. It is about 2½ miles from the Central Railway and some 160 feet above it. The thickness of the deposit, which is tilted almost to the vertical, is somewhat difficult to determine, but it is probably more than 50 yards in width where the "pico" (peak) proper rises 480 feet above the mountain summit. All around this mass huge bowlders of ore exist in great profusion, and for some distance along the slope of the mountain there is the usual surface deposit of rubble or conglomerate ore. The natural facilities for economical working on a large scale are very great, and in view of the enormous dimensions of the outcrop and purity of the ore it is probable that large quantities of mineral could be excavated without the removal of any overburden to speak of or appreciable on the dump.

Along the Caraca Mountain, which is one of the largest in the district, the iron-ore deposit is more imposing and certainly more extensive than that above considered. The railway at the present time is 22 miles from the Caraca Mountain, but a line is projected that will pass near the deposits. The outcrop is nearly vertical, and the deposit, which extends almost without a break along the mountain for about 25 miles, is about 50 yards in thickness. Professor GORCEIX, the first director of the Ouro Preto School of Mines, always considered this the largest iron-ore deposit in the district, and he estimated the quality of easily workable ore at some hundreds of millions of tons.

The Tapanhoacanga Mountain, which runs parallel to that of the Caraca, is covered for some miles with the rubble and conglomerate ore, no doubt being the result of the erosion of the Caraca deposit, and especially those parts of it that are essentially a micaceous iron schist.

The Pico d'Itabira do Matto Dentro is 75 miles from Sabara Station of the Central Railway. It has very much in common with the Pico d'Itabira do Campo, already considered, and consists of an immense body of the purest ore, which outcrops very strongly at an altitude of about 4,250 feet above sea level. Unlike the other "pico," where the stratum is vertical, this one has an inclination of about 30°. The distance from the railway renders it of little present economic importance, but with the projected extension of the Leopoldina Railway to this place it will have an importance equal to any of the other deposits.

The deposits of Congonhas do Campo, Taquaral, Cocaes, Congo Soco, Sao Miguel de Piracicaba, Gandarella, etc., have all much in common with those already noticed.

The Ipanema ore exists as rounded nodules, varying in size from shot-like grains to masses of half a cubic meter or more. In the States of Parana and Santa Catherina the ores are manganiferous in character, but they have not yet been explored, and little information is available with regard to them. W. H. Herdsman, of Messrs. E. Riley & Co., who last year visited the manganese and iron-ore districts of Brazil, and has again recently paid a more extended visit, is much impressed by the character and extent of the immense iron-ore deposits of the State of Minas Geraes and of their importance in the future development of the world's iron and steel industries. Samples of the iron ore, some of which are on view for the inspection of members, were taken by Mr. Herdsman from several districts and analyzed in Messrs. E. Riley & Co.'s laboratory, with the following results:

No. 1.	Per cent.
Silica	0.37
Peroxide of iron	98.98
Alumina	Traces.
Oxide of manganese	.20
Lime	.18
Manganese	.18
Phosphoric acid	.023
Arsenic acid	Nil.
Sulphur	.007
Oxide of copper	Nil.
Carbonic acid	Traces.
Combined water	.10
Moisture	.12
	100.160

	Per cent.
Metallic iron	69.29
Phosphorus	.010
No. 2.	
Metallic iron	67.61
Silica	1.72
Sulphur	.027
Phosphorus	.083
Moisture	.32
No. 3.	
Metallic iron	65.77
Silica	.78
Sulphur	.016
Phosphorus	.109
Moisture	.50

No. 1 is a general sample taken from the Pico d'Itabira do Campo deposit (massive hematite).

No. 2 is a general sample of the Miguel Burnier micaceous rubble surface ore.

No. 3 is a general sample of the Catta Brabca rubble surface ore.

Nos. 2 and 3 are used at the Esperanca blast furnace, and being alluvial surface deposits they contain phosphorus, and so facilitate the production of a satisfactory, easy-running foundry pig.

Respecting the outcrop of Itabira, Mr. Herdsman reports as follows: "Although one hears frequently of mines and deposits which are described as being 'mountains of iron,' I have never in my twenty-five years' experience until I visited Itabira found one which even remotely justified the title. The Pico d'Itabira is, however, a real mountain of iron, and doubly remarkable in the uniform purity of the mineral, for from the moment of arrival on the iron-ore area I did not find one single fragment of stone which was not mineral, not one single piece of mineral which was not of the same pure and rich quality as is evidently the whole of the gigantic body of ore. I use the word 'gigantic' advisedly, for there can be little doubt that not less than 10,000,000 tons of the purest ore known is found outcropping here at a single point, and when one remembers that a similar outcrop is found some 95 miles distant and that other lodes and ore bodies are found at numerous intervening places, while the whole adjoining country is covered with iron ore, ('Canga,') in every direction the immensity of the Brazilian ore deposits becomes very evident."

NATIVE TEXTILE GOODS.

United States Consul Archer, at Porto Alegre, reports that the native mills in different parts of the country are now making many goods which were formerly imported from abroad, and such articles as gray cottons, Oxfords, denims, cotton trouserings, etc., are almost entirely supplied by them. Prints are made in considerable quantities, and the quality of the cloth is excellent and very durable.

Fancy cotton dress goods, and even laces, are now to be had of native manufacture. Woolen trouserings, cassimeres, etc., of good designs and quality, woolen ponchos, blankets, also cotton ponchos and blankets are made by a mill in the city, so that there is little importation of these goods.

There are also hosiery factories now making good undershirts, stockings, etc., which in quality and finish are equal to similar grades of the imported articles, and owing to the advantage in price they have almost entirely driven their foreign competitors out of the market.

Mr. Archer points out that the development of native industries is almost entirely due to the high protective tariff, and as the customhouse revenue throughout the country has continued to decrease in recent years, notwithstanding the elevation of the duties, it is clear that importation must have diminished to a very large extent.

So far the serious competition of native industry is chiefly, if not entirely, confined to textiles; hardware, machinery, earthenware, and rough goods generally being still imported from foreign countries, chiefly Germany and the United Kingdom.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS DURING THE FIRST NINE MONTHS OF 1902.

The customs receipts for the first nine months of 1902 show a considerable increase under all heads in comparison with the corresponding period of last year. The figures for the two years are as follows:

	1902.	1901.
Paper money (*contos*)	111,935	101,521
Gold (*contos*)	29,608	25,447
Total	141,542	126,968

The import receipts show an augmentation of 10,000 *contos* of *reis*, gold, and 3,600 *contos* paper. The receipts in gold specially applied to the guarantee funds have increased by 578 *contos*, taking into account all the custom-houses, but with figures still incomplete, which assures definite results even more favorable.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

The Board of Trade of Great Britain has received information through the Foreign Office to the effect that the commercial convention between Italy and Brazil has been prolonged, by agreement between the two Governments, for a period of two years from the 31st of December. Under the convention in question, Italy grants to Brazilian coffee a special tariff rate of 130 *lire* instead of 150 *lire* per 100 kilograms in return for the application of the Brazilian minimum tariff to Italian products.

The Bureau of the Society of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce of São Paulo has established a permanent exhibition of agricultural and other machinery, including motors and alcohol engines. Brazil has an abundant supply of alcohol, which would afford a cheap source of power in the country, and the movement in favor of its use as a motive power has obtained the support of the Government, alcohol motors of foreign manufacture being admitted into the Republic free of duty.

The government of the State of São Paulo has extended for eighteen months the time granted to Señor FIORITA for the organization of a company for the introduction of Japanese immigrants.

CHILE.

CUSTOMS REVENUES FOR 1901.

The report of the Superintendent of Customs of the Chilean Republic for 1901 has recently been issued and furnishes very interesting data touching this important source of public revenue. The total income from customs in 1901 amounted to $70,988,447 (gold), of which $26,862,188 corresponded to imports and $44,126,259 to exports. Of the total export duties, $43,764,657 corresponded to nitrate and $361,602 to iodine. The quantity of nitrate on which duty was paid was 1,291,958 metric tons, the duty levied being $33.80 per ton, the surcharge corresponding to the price in gold on ninety days' bills on London. The quantity of iodine on which duty was paid was 284 metric tons and 726 kilograms.

It is also shown that 79.04 per cent of the imports and 84.47 per cent of the duties corresponded to the ports of Valparaiso, Talcahuano, Coronel, Valdivia, and Puerto Montt. To the mining and nitrate provinces of the north a credit of 20.96 per cent of the imports and 15.63 per cent of the duties is given. The total importation in 1901 was considerably augmented by the introduction from Australia and the United States of 89,000 tons of wheat and 45,500 tons of flour.

The following table shows the value and character of imports contributed by the four nations leading in imports into Chile:

	Great Britain.	Germany.	United States.	France.
Animal products.				
Preserved food	$280,000	$272,000	$365,000	$108,000
Skins and manufactures of, bone	449,000	780,000	70,000	882,000
Stearine, tallow, common soap, etc	157,000	580,000	80,000	12,000
Vegetable products.				
Rice, sugar, tea, flour, wheat, etc	1,700,000	1,625,000	3,280,000	225,000
Miscellaneous	260,000	613,000	220,000	125,000
Woods and manufactures of	160,000	357,000	1,508,000	150,000
Mineral products.				
Jewelry	83,000	152,000	73,000	385,000
Iron and manufactures of	7,540,000	3,600,000	1,875,000	600,000
Copper, brass, etc., and manufactures of	960,000	880,000	135,000	325,000
Machinery	1,810,000	2,372,000	1,528,000	286,000
Tools	1,026,000	1,220,000	1,020,000	200,000
Arms and ammunitions	122,000	320,000	85,000	24,000
Earthenware, glassware, cement, marble, etc	910,000	3,280,000	83,000	290,000
Fuels, oils, and paints.				
Coal	11,387,000	117,000	329,000	....
Petroleum and industrial oils	455,000	418,000	3,185,000	....
Matches, candles, paints, blacking	520,000	530,000	130,000	40,000
Textiles.				
Jute, hemp, straw	2,500,000	506,000	106,000	140,000
Cotton	12,380,000	6,620,000	1,310,000	1,405,000
Wool	4,392,000	4,450,000	10,000	1,300,000
Flax	220,000	205,000	10,000	190,000
Silk	622,000	736,000	....	1,050,000
Sundries.				
Paper, cardboard, and manufactures	590,000	2,680,000	565,000	400,000
Wines and liquors	520,000	182,000	....	420,000
Perfumes, pharmaceutical and chemical products	700,000	1,300,000	240,000	510,000
Toys	50,000	240,000	7,000	42,000
Miscellaneous	385,344	330,068	312,333	205,536
Total	50,188,344	34,365,068	16,526,333	9,314,536

IMPORT STATISTICS FOR 1901.

The "Chilian Times" of October 4, 1902, publishes an interesting statement bearing on the importation of merchandise of various kinds from abroad into Chile during 1901, in which the relative interests of the nations furnishing such importations are compared. Total import valuations for the year amounted to $139,300,766 (Chilian). Coal and coke head the list as the most important item, the total valuation being $14,388,000, of which Great Britain contributed $11,397,220; Australia, $2,544,800; Germany, $116,840, and the United States, $329,140. The total value of pig iron imported is given as $291,362, of which sum $128,877 was furnished by Great Britain, $110,069 by Germany, and the balance apportioned between the United States and Belgium. The value of merchant iron is returned at $1,437,899, of which sum $798,845 corresponded to Great Britain; $321,401 to Germany; $215,680 to Belgium, and the remainder to the United States and France. Sheet iron figures for $357,549, of which $223,133 corresponded to Great Britain; $105,741 to Germany, and the remainder to the United States and Belgium. Plain galvanized sheets, which pay 25 per cent duty, figured for $129,509, of which $96,422 corresponded to Great Britain; $31,672 to Germany, and the remainder to the United States. Black corrugated sheets, which pay 5 per cent duty, figured for $86,977, of which $83,011 corresponded to Great Britain, and the remainder to Germany. Galvanized corrugated sheets, which pay 35 per cent duty, figured for $1,212,086, of which $1,128,285 corresponded to Great Britain; $68,645 to Germany, and $15,156 to the United States. Painted and tinned corrugated sheets, which pay 25 per cent duty, figured for $122,715, of which $110,237 corresponded to Great Britain and the remainder to Germany, the United States, and France.

The duties above mentioned are specially designed for the protection of a local factory which galvanizes imported black sheets.

Sheet and bar steel, duty free, figured for $531,656, of which $314,927 corresponded to Great Britain; $115,874 to Belgium; $63,190 to Germany, and the remainder to the United States and France. Tin plates, duty free, figured for $220,096, of which $209,362 corresponded to Great Britain, and the remainder to Germany and the United States. Rails figured for $1,905,904, of which $1,592,515 corresponded to Great Britain; $98,827 to Germany; $203,737 to the United States, and $10,825 to Belgium. Fish plates figured for $102,722, of which $87,170 corresponded to Great Britain; $21,320 to the United States; $2,747 to Germany, and the remainder to Belgium. Railway and barrow wheels figured for $1,195,308, of which $508,978 corresponded to Great Britain; $299,520 to Germany; $383,236 to the United States, and the remainder to France and Belgium.

In sacking materials, duty 15 per cent, there was a total importation of $174,501, of which $122,605 corresponded to Great Britain; $42,985 to Germany, and the remainder to the United States, France, and India. Cotton belting, duty 5 per cent, figured for $88,304, of which $52,274 were supplied by Great Britain; $30,686 by Germany, and the remainder by France. Oil cloths, duty 25 per cent, show a total of $219,044, of which Great Britain furnished $133,854; Germany, $64,051; France, $17,032, and Italy and the United States the remainder. Druggets, duty 25 per cent, figured for $82,736, of which $49,949 was contributed by Great Britain; $22,744 by Germany, and the remainder by France and the United States. Rope, duty 25 per cent, represented a value of $199,315, of which Great Britain contributed $98,612; Germany, $51,222; United States, $44,596, and the remainder by other countries. Bags, duty 15 per cent, represented a value of $2,238,727, of which Great Britain contributed $1,752,118; India, $408,319; Germany, $30,275; Italy, $47,884, and the remainder by other countries. In straw hats, a total import value of $300,000 was reached, with Italy as the leading country of origin, followed in order by Germany, Eucador, and Great Britain. In drills, and similar articles, duty 25 per cent, a total value of $2,559,306 was reached, of which Germany furnished $1,362,900; Great Britain, $999,013, and other countries the remainder. Flannels, duty 25 per cent, represented a total of $2,537,878, of which Great Britain supplied $1,390,858; Germany, $596,025, and other countries the remainder. White sheetings figured for $2,844,159, of which Great Britain furnished $2,338,980; Germany, $302,530, and other countries the remainder. Osnaburgs, duty 15 per cent, represented a total of $808,551, of which the United States supplied $505,252; Great Britain, $191,258; Germany, $42,667, and other countries the remainder. Materials for dresses and linings represented a total of $4,037,451, of which Great Britain furnished $2,906,344; Germany, $768,993; France, $265,664, and other countries the remainder. Oxfords represented a total of $584,638, of which Great Britain contributed $421,916; Germany, $147,149, and other countries the remainder. Handkerchiefs figured for $476,973, of which Great Britain furnished $389,734; Germany, $63,879, and other countries the remainder. Gray shirtings represented a value of $1,235,149, of which Great Britain supplied $805,274; the United States, $229,422; Germany, $176,580, and other countries the remainder. In woolen cloths, duty 25 per cent, there was a total importation of $3,305,108, of which Great Britain furnished $1,744,036; Germany, $1,118,064, and other countries the remainder.

A table prepared by the "Commercial Intelligence," of London, and published on October 30, 1902, shows that of the total imports of Chile in the years 1893–1895 Great Britain furnished 44 per cent as against 37 per cent in 1898 and 1900. For both periods Germany's quota remained stationary at 27 per cent, that of France declined from 9 per cent in the former period to 6 per cent in the latter, while that of the United States showed an advance from 6 to 9 per cent in the interval recorded.

NEW CABINET.

The new cabinet of Chile is composed as follows:
Minister of Interior, Señor Fernandez Albano.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Señor Domingo Amunategui.
Minister of War, Señor Francisco Baeza.
Minister of Public Instruction, Señor Horacio Pinto.
Minister of Finance, Señor Ricardo Cruzat.
Minister of Public Works, Señor Agustín Gana.

CONCESSION FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A SUSPENSION RAILWAY.

The Chilian Government has granted a concession to W. R. Grace & Co. for the construction of an aerial railway 2,060 meters long, to connect the Zapiga cañon in the Department of Pisagua with some point on the opposite side of said cañon. The work of construction must commence within a period of six months. When the railway is completed, should the concessionaires desire to use it for the transportation of passengers and freight not connected with the business of the company, the charges or tariffs governing same must be submitted to and approved by the Government. The concessionaires have the right to use such land as may be necessary for the road in the nature of stations, shops, warehouses, offices, etc.

CHILEAN CONSULS IN AMERICA.

[From the "Boletin de la Sociedad de Fomento Fabril."]

Residence.	Title.	Name.
ARGENTINA.		
Mendoza	Consul-general	Gustavo Munizaga V.
Neuquen Chos-Malal	Consul	Víctor Aquiles Bianchi.
Buenos Ayres	do	Ignacio Reyes Lavalle.
Gallegos	do	Ignacio Anguita Greene.
San Juan	do	José Francisco Esbry Ossa.
Corrientes	Vice-consul	Vicente Barrios.
San Rafael	do	Isaac Espíndola.
Mendoza	do	Luis Stoppel.
San Luis	do	Juan de Dios Escobar Bascuñan.
San Carlos de Mendoza	do	Jaime Fuenzalida.
Malagüe y Rio Grande-Mendoza	Acting consul	Luis Valenzuela.
BOLIVIA.		
Oruro	Consul-general	Luis Ortúzar Búlnes.
La Paz	Consul	Domingo Peña Toro.
Colquechara	Vice-consul	Jorje Kindermann.
Oruro	do	Teodoro Van de Wingard.
BRAZIL.		
Paranaguá	Consul	Antonio F. de Santa Riba.
Bahía	do	Federico A. Asselmann.
Rio Grande	do	Francisco S. Barboza García.
Pará	do	Ignacio Gonçalvez Pereira.
Fortaleza (Est. Ceará)	do	Cosme Alfonso Maia.
Rio Janeiro	do	Enrique Romaguera.
Manaos	do	Raul de Azevedo.
Pernambuco	Vice-consul	Antonio J. de Amorin.
S. Francisco del Sur	do	Serjio Augusto Nobrega.
Natal (R. Grande del Norte)	do	Aristides Ovidio Pereira.
Pernambuco	do	Antonio de Amorin.

Chilean Consuls in America—Continued.

Residence.	Title.	Name.
COLOMBIA.		
Bogotá	Consul-general	Juan Manuel Dávila.
Panamá	Consul	Jerónimo Ossa.
Honda	do	Francisco Vengochea.
Cartajena	do	Enrique Roman.
Barranquilla	do	Benjamin Tavares Senior.
Tumaco	Vice-consul	Florentino Pinillis.
Panamá	do	Juan Ehrman.
COSTA RICA.		
San José	Consul	Juan Rafael Mata.
CUBA.		
Habana	Consul	César Ovalle Barros.
ECUADOR.		
Guayaquil	Consul-general	Guillermo Higgins.
Quito	Consul	José Miguel González.
Cuenca	do	Remijio Crespo Toraz.
UNITED STATES.		
New York City, New York	Consul-general	Federico A. Beelen.
San Francisco, California	Consul	Juan Astorga.
Portland, Oregon	do	Fernando J. Ewald.
Boston, Massachusetts	do	Horacio N. Fisher.
Savannah, Georgia	do	Roberto B. Reppard.
Baltimore, Maryland	do	R. J. Leupold.
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	do	Eduardo Pastor Mora.
Tacoma, Washington	do	L. Tennant Steeb.
Chicago, Illinois	do	M. J. Steffens.
Port Townsend, Washington	do	Oscar Kloker.
GUATEMALA.		
Guatemala	Consul-general	Julio Pérez Canto.
Quelzaltenango	Vice-consul	Francisco S. Taglo.
San José	Acting-consul	E. H. Melville.
Champerico	do	Perdo A. Bruni.
Ocos	do	Carlos Lest.
HAITI.		
Haiti	Consul	Charles d'Aubigny.
HONDURAS.		
Tegucigalpa	Vice-consul	Federico Werling.
Amapala	Acting consul	Roberto Motz.
MEXICO.		
Mexico	Consul-general	Vicente Pricto Puelman.
Mexico	Vice-consul	Eujenio Motz.
Manzanillo	do	Adolfo Stoll.
NICARAGUA.		
Managua	Consul	Antonio Agacio.
Managua	Vice-consul	Bernabe Mejía.
San Juan del Sur	Acting consul	Cárlos Holmann.
Corinto	do	Ernesto Palacio.
PARAGUAY.		
Asuncion	Consul-general	Arturo Fernández M.
PERU.		
Callao	Consul-general	Bernardino Toro C.
Mollendo	Consul	Luis M. Vidal.
SALVADOR.		
San Salvador	Vice-consul	Federico Mejía.
Ajacutla	Acting-consul	Leopoldo Córdova.
La Libertad	do	Félix J. Charlaix.
La Union	do	Eduardo Svendblad.
URUGUAY.		
Montevideo	Consul-general	Matías Alonso Criado.
Paisandu	Consul	Juan C. Soto.
VENEZUELA.		
Caracas	Consul-general	Alfredo de la Sota.
Puerto Cabello	Consul	Jacobo E. Pardo.
Caracas	do	Enrique Stock.

COLOMBIA.

TARIFF MODIFICATIONS.

The International Customs Journal of Brussels publishes, as second Supplement to No. 90 (second edition), under date of October, 1902, the following modifications to the customs tariff of the Republic of Colombia:

I. Decree No. 868 of May 28, 1902, increasing the import duties.

["Diario Oficial" No. 11688, of June 9, 1902.]

Sole article. The import duties chargeable upon goods of every description entering the country are increased by 50 per cent.

Sole paragraph. This increase shall be levied on and after the 1st of July next.

II. Extract from Decree No. 865, of May 28, 1902, respecting the certification of manifests (sobordos) and consular invoices, and referring to other fiscal dispositions.

["Diario Oficial" No. 11689, of June 10, 1902.]

ART. 1. Commercial invoices are, for the purposes of consular certification, divided into four classes, viz:

(1) Invoices referring only to articles of iron, steel, copper, zinc, or wood, destined for the machinery of industrial companies, viz., railways, steamers, electric lighting and telegraph apparatus, telephones, printing apparatus, manufactories of glass or earthenware, candles, tissues, or articles which by official declaration are regarded as being of public utility.

(2) Invoices of which the value does not exceed $200.

(3) Invoices of which the value exceeds $200 and does not exceed $500.

(4) Invoices of which the value exceeds $500.

ART. 2. The fees chargeable for consular certification of invoices shall be levied according to the following tariff:

Invoices of the first class per 1,000 pesos or fraction thereof	$3
Invoices of the second class per 1,000 pesos or fraction thereof	6
Invoices of the third class per 1,000 pesos or fraction thereof	8
Invoices of the fourth class per 1,000 pesos or fraction thereof	10

Provided that there will be exception in case said documents refer to articles containing precious stones, or relate to gold, platinum, or silver goods, which would render them liable to the under-mentioned surtaxes:

	Per cent.
Articles containing precious stones	40
Articles of gold	10
Articles of platinum or silver	3

Sole paragraph. Consuls shall not affix their certificate except upon invoices setting out packages provided with the same mark, shipped by the same firm, consigned to the same person or company, and bound for the same destination.

ART. 3. As regards postal parcels, there shall be collected in lieu of the consular fee upon the goods contained therein a charge of 2 per cent on the value of the invoice or the surtax applicable to gold, silver, or platinum wares or to articles furnished with precious stones, the same to be payable in gold or its equivalent in paper money.

Sole paragraph.—It shall be the duty of the General Direction of Posts and Telegraphs to undertake the collection of this surtax and to give notice thereof to all concerned.

ART. 4. The consular fees on manifests shall be at the rate of $5 for the first 100 packages and $1 for every additional 100 packages or fraction thereof.

ART. 5. In order to land foreign goods intended for home consumption of the country at any port of the Republic, whether it be a free port or one open to sea or river trade, the captain or supercargo of the vessel is required to produce a manifest certified by the Consul.

ART. 6. If in a foreign port merchandise is shipped in destination of Colombia and is intended to be transhipped in another foreign port, the corresponding invoices must be legalized by the Consul in the port of the original embarkation. This officer will immediately forward to the Cousul in the port of transshipment an official notice containing the following particulars: Number, marks on, and total weight of the packages; value of the goods; port of destination in Colombia; name of addressee, shipper, and consignee, and all other information deemed to be necessary.

The Consul in the port of transshipment may permit that the invoices so certified be written upon the manifest to be presented to him, if they agree with the information in his possession.

ART. 7. Foreign merchandise disembarked in any of the ports of the Isthmus of Panama to be sent to other national ports requires a manifest, certified by the Administrator of National Finance, for which visé a charge will be made at the rate of $3, silver, at the standard of 0.835, for the first 50 packages, and of $1, in the same money, for each additional 100 or fraction of 100.

ART. 8. Manifests or invoices shall bear note of the fee paid to the consul, consular agent, or financial administrator.

ART. 11. Two kinds of tonnage dues shall be levied—the dues upon the registered tonnage and the dues for landing.

The registered tax is to be charged at the rate of 10 centavos gold per ton entered on the ship's register, and this due shall only be levied in the islands of San Andrés and San Luis de Providencia.

The landing tax shall be at the rate of $1.50 gold per ton of goods unloaded in national sea or river ports, whether free or open to trade, and intended for the home consumption of the Republic.

ART. 13. Unless otherwise clearly specified under special laws or contracts, the following shall be exempt from tonnage dues:

(1) Men-of-war of friendly nations and ships assimilated thereto if authorized to enter and moor in ports of the Republic, provided they do not transport cargo.

(2) Vessels arriving in ballast.

(3) Vessels having more than 50 immigrants on board.

(4) Vessels solely transporting coal, salt, ice, bricks, flooring, or roofing tiles and goods shipped in an open port of the Republic.

(5) National vessels.

ART. 14. If a consular invoice is not in the possession of a customhouse at the time of examination of the merchandise the competent authorities will value the goods and the customs will, on that basis, collect from the importer a fine equal to four times the unpaid consular fees without prejudice to any other penalties imposable under article 326 of the customs code.

Sole paragraph.—The same course shall be adopted in case a difference is detected between the value entered on the invoices and the actual value of the merchandise to which they refer.

ART. 15. Any industrial undertaking, corporation, or person having, after the date of this decree, obtained a customs privilege in respect of goods they import under a subsequent contract shall, when taking delivery of the goods at the customs, pay the corresponding import duties, save that such duties shall be refunded as soon as the Ministry of Finance has issued an order to that effect.

ART. 17. This decree, which modifies article 56 of the customs code as well as other fiscal dispositions, shall, both at the customs and consulates of the Republic, be applicable on and after the 1st of August of this year.

NEW EXPORT DUTIES.

On September 20, 1902, President MARROQUIN, of Colombia, signed an Executive decree providing for certain changes in the export duties of the Republic, as follows:

"ARTICLE 1. From the arrival of the present decree to the knowledge of the respective managers of the customs of the Republic, and until new orders be given, the charges for the export duties will be made in gold, in the form and amount expressed below:

Clean coffee	per quintal	$0.70
Coffee in husk	do	.50
Rubber	do	3.50
Hides	do	1.00
Goatskins and the like	do	3.00
Tagua, or vegetable ivory	do	.25
Divi-divi	do	.08

Tobacco:		
Raw	per quintal	$0.40
Plug	do	.50
Prepared	do	.80
Cotton:		
Raw	do	.30
Clean	do	.35
Seeds	do	.15
Bananas	per bunch	.01
Stuffed birds	per kilogram	1.50
Heron feathers	do	15.00
Orchids	do	.30
Tortoise shell	do	2.50
Balsam	per quintal	1.20
Dye:		
Mora	do	.80
Brazil	do	.80
Construction woods (cedar, galiavo, or any other)	per 1,000 superficial feet	2.40
Cocoanuts	per 1,000	1.00
Cattle	per head	8.00
Straw hats	per kilogram	.50

"Art. 2. Articles not mentioned, declared for export, will be valued by the section of inspection of the respective custom, with the approval of the manager, and will pay 5 per cent of the value in gold.

"Art. 3. The Government will charge for the freight of export cargo: In the Upper Magdalena, $1 gold; in the Lower Magdalena, 80 cents gold—for every cargo not exceeding 10 arrobas (250 pounds).

"Art. 4. The payment of the duties will be made in the same way as it has been effected so far; likewise the payment of freights.

"Art. 5. Private persons who wish to anticipate the payment of funds in gold to the Government will have a reduction of 20 per cent, and when they make the consignment, bonds admissible in full in all the custom-houses will be issued to them in payment of export duties and freights.

"Art. 6. The Ministry of the Treasury is authorized to issue the bonds of which the foregoing article deals.

"Art. 7. Forty days from the date of this decree is the term fixed during which these anticipations can be made, and 100 pesos ($100) the smallest quantity which can be anticipated.

"Art. 8. The quantity anticipated will be taken into account in order to give preference in embarking the cargo of those who have anticipated the money.

"Art. 9. Exporters who are willing to do so will be exempt from the payment of the export duties and of the freight if they will deliver to the Government, as a loan, a sum double the value of the duties and freights.

"*Paragraph 1.* The said loan will be returned in the manner and terms which the Congress of the Republic shall determine, or before, if the Government can do so.

"*Par. 2.* The duties, freights, and loans with which this decree deals will be paid in Colombian gold, according to law 73 of 1867.

"ART. 10. Special passports and safe conducts will be issued by the Ministry of War for all those conducting cargo for export to river ports.

"The civil and military chiefs, as well as the commanders and chiefs of operations in the field, will order the necessary measures to quicken and facilitate export; will give strict fulfillment to decree No. 1202 of 1901, and for no reason will put contributions on export articles.

"ART. 11. Export duties for minerals fixed by decree No. 722 of May 1 last continue without any change, but loans can be made as well as the anticipated payments with which the present decree deals, relative to the same minerals.

"ART. 12. All regulations on the matter which do not oppose this decree are in force and those contrary to it are abolished."

NATURAL WEALTH OF THE REPUBLIC.

A recent article in the Industrial Bulletin ("Boletín Industrial") of Bogota calls attention to the natural wealth of Colombia, and refers especially to the gold, silver, platinum, tin, and copper mines, as well as to the valuable dye and cabinet woods, which are found in abundance in many of the provinces of the Republic. As is well known, the resources of Colombia consist principally of her agricultural and mining industries.

The agricultural lands of Colombia may be divided into the tablelands of the Andes, which include the plain of Bogota, and the temperate and tropical zones. These three divisions are adapted to the cultivation of a great diversity of useful products, practically including everything that can be grown in the torrid and temperate zones. The lands of the plain of Bogota, in the immediate vicinity of the capital of the Republic, have been in use so long that the soil has in many places become greatly exhausted, and now requires the use of fertilizers in order to insure the harvesting of crops equal in yield to those formerly obtained. These poor or worn-out lands may be rendered highly fertile by the use of fertilizers, or they may be, in the course of time, returned to their former state of productiveness by a systematic and careful rotation of crops.

The lands lying in the temperate zone of the Republic are chiefly used for the growing of coffee. Many of the older coffee plantations are beginning to show evidence of long and continued cultivation, and a large number of these will have to be systematically manured in order to restore them to their original fertile condition. Some of the agricultural lands of Colombia are very favorably situated for purposes of irrigation. Those of Tolima are exceedingly well watered by numerous streams that flow from the mountains into the plains, and their location is such that irrigation ditches could be employed to great advantage and profit either on a small or a large scale. The exploitation of the virgin forests along the Upper Orinoco and the Amazon rivers offers great returns to persons engaged in commerce with the numerous products of that rich and extensive region.

The mineral wealth of the Republic is incalculable. The precious metals are abundant, are distributed over a vast area, and by the use of improved metallurgical and reduction methods may be mined with great profit. The country is exceedingly rich in copper ores, and this branch of mining offers great inducements to capitalists and miners. The tin deposits in the province of Santander are rich and extend over a large portion of country. Many of the old mines are idle or are practically undeveloped, and great opportunities exist for the profitable employment of capital and labor in the exploitation and development of the mining industry.

TONNAGE DUES.

A decree of the Government, to the effect that tonnage dues are to be collected on all vessels, including those under the Colombian flag, was received by the Department of State of the United States. The decree, which was enforced October 13, 1902, originally exempted ships under the national flag, but it has been changed to include all ships carrying local cargo.

COSTA RICA.

EXTRADITION TREATY WITH BELGIUM.

The Republic of Costa Rica has concluded an extradition treaty with Belgium. This treaty was ratified by Belgium on April 25 last, and was duly signed and proclaimed in Costa Rica on August 14, 1902. The extraditable crimes and offenses covered by this treaty are as follows:

Voluntary homicide, which includes the crimes of assassination, homicide, parricide, infanticide, and poisoning; arson; assault and battery, where dangerous wounds are inflicted that may give rise to extradition, according to the laws of the countries; (where this latter offense would be punishable by death, in conformity with the laws of the country demanding the extradition, the extradition shall only be allowed upon a prior assurance through diplomatic channels that the death penalty, in case of conviction, shall not be inflicted); rape, attempts against chastity with force; attempts without force against the chastity of children who, according to the penal laws of the countries, are under the age of consent; abduction of minors, concealment, suppression, substitution, or supplanting of children; robbery and pillage; damaging or obstructing railways, thus endangering lives of passengers; piracy or rebellion on board ships when the crew or passengers take possession of the ship by surprise, or violence against the captain; association of evildoers; falsification of deeds, falsification of documents or telegraphic messages; use of falsified documents; falsification or fraudulent alteration of official instruments that are issued by the Government or by the public authority, as well as those of tribunals of justice, and the fraudulent use of documents thus changed or falsified; the manufacture of counterfeit money; falsifying or altering of bonds or coupons of the public debt, of bank notes, national or foreign, of paper money or other public values of credit, of seals, stamps, dies, labels of the State, or of the public administration; placing in circulation or fraudulently using any of the objects mentioned above which have been changed or falsified; embezzlement of public funds by public employees or depositaries; fraudulent bankruptcy; extortion; attempts against individual liberty and against the inviolability of the domicile committed by private persons; false testimony, perjury, and subornation of witnesses, experts, or interpreters; deceit; abuse of confidence; abortion; bigamy; the constant excitation of minors to licentiousness; the concealing of objects obtained by means of one of the crimes or offenses mentioned in the foregoing, and an attempt to commit any of the crimes or offenses enumerated, when the attempt is a penal offense under the laws of the contracting nations.

In every case the offenses by reason of which the extradition is demanded shall be punishable, in conformity with the laws of the country making the demand, by a penalty of not less than two years' imprisonment, and the extradition shall not take place except where a similar offense is punishable under the laws of the country upon which the demand is made. It is expressly agreed that the foreigner whose extradition has been granted shall not be prosecuted or punished for any political offense committed prior to the date of the extradition, nor for any act connected with a similar offense, nor for any crime or offense not included in the present treaty. The treaty goes into effect ten days after its publication, in conformity with the laws of the respective countries, and may be annulled by either party giving a year's notice to the other party of such intention, after the expiration of which time the treaty will cease to remain in force and effect.

DUTY ON CEMENT AND PIPES.

An executive decree dated November 10, 1902, contains the following regulations on duties on cement and pipes imported into Costa Rica:

"ARTICLE 1. Roman cement and earthenware tubes introduced for exclusive use in the port of Limon for sidewalks and sewer connections will be free of duty and wharfage.

"Art. 2. This exemption from duty will last until the 30th of April, 1903, exclusive, and will be subject to the following conditions:

"1. That said materials come consigned to the order of the governor of Limon.

"2. That, before authorizing the withdrawal of any quantity of these articles, the said official will demand from the interested party a signed declaration with respect to the place where they will be employed in conformity with the law.

"That the owner of the articles pay, in proportion to the importations, the warehousing and other indispensable charges that the Government may have to pay for the execution of this decree.

"Art. 3. If the articles thus retired be used outside the port, or for any other object than that authorized, the introducer shall pay a fine three times the value of the duty and wharfage, and shall lose besides, the cement and tubes that he may still have in deposit to the order of the governor."

FREE EXPLOITATION OF THE PACIFIC PEARL FISHERIES.

On July 3, 1902, the pearl fisheries of the Republic of Costa Rica on the Pacific coast were opened for exploitation to natives of the country and to foreigners who had resided at least two years in the Republic. On the 22d of last August rules were promulgated by President Esquival, in an executive decree, governing the exploitation of these fisheries. Under these rules the fishing for mother pearl shall not be carried on by contract, but under a license obtained from the Governor of Punta Arenas, which license will be issued upon payment of the proper fee.

Permission will not be given to fish in indeterminate points on the west coast, but certain places between Salinas Bay and Golfo Dulce shall be designated. Fishing may be carried on from May to October, inclusive, in the territory to the north of Cabo Blanco, and from November to April, inclusive, in the territory to the south of said cape. Search may be made by means of divers or with machinery, but no person or company shall employ more than one diving train composed of more than three machines.

Licenses for the use of machines shall not be granted for a longer period than three months, renewable, however, on their expiration at the discretion of the Governor of Punta Arenas. The use of machines is prohibited in water of a depth of less than 5 fathoms. All kinds of explosives or destructive agencies are prohibited under the penalty of a heavy fine.

DUTY ON CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL.

The Government of Costa Rica has repealed the law of November 2, 1900, admitting construction material, such as iron, lumber, and other articles, for use in the city of Limon, free of duty. According to this decree, lumber now introduced into the Republic, through the port of Limon, shall pay importation duties of 25 colones ($11.63) on each 2 cubic meters and 356 cubic decimeters, equal to 1,000 superficial feet, English measure.

DUTY ON WOODEN BLINDS.

On October 24, 1902, the President of the Republic, acting under authority of the laws of July 16, 1888, and June 14, 1901, fixed, by an executive decree, the duty on wooden blinds or curtains simply painted and joined together by means of wire, and intended for use in balconies and halls as a protection against the sun and water, it not being considered just to classify them as shutters owing to their construction and size, at 0.15 colones ($0.07) per kilogram, provided they are without ornaments of any kind and are at least 2½ meters wide.

CUBA.

ENGINEERS' TITLES IN THE REPUBLIC.

Under date of November 11, 1902, United States Minister SQUIERS, at Havana, transmitted the following information to the Department of State of the United States, concerning the formalities required for the exercise of an engineer's profession in the Republic of Cuba:

"The order (No. 81, March 18, 1902) authorizing engineers with foreign titles to exercise their profession, serve in public office, and fulfill official commissions upon presentation of said titles to the Department of Public Instruction, is repealed. The authorization granted to engineers, mentioned in order No. 81, as well as those subsequently granted by the Department of Public Instruction, remain in force. According to order No. 90 (June 23, 1899) and modifications on December 5, 1900, engineers having titles issued by foreign universities shall be admitted on their incorporation in the University of Havana, provided their titles fulfill the requirements. The incorporation of titles shall be effected in the form established for the school of sciences, the examinations being upon matters studied in the school of engineers. Cubans holding titles as engineers issued prior to this law by foreign schools of recognized fame and reputation may, on presentation of said titles to the Department of Public Instruction, exercise their profession without examination. Agricultural engineers from the school of agriculture in Havana, in order to exercise their profession freely in Cuba, shall present their certificate of degree to the Department of Public Instruction, and upon proof of its authenticity and personal identification they shall receive a title authorizing them to exercise their profession in Cuba. Professional men holding foreign titles, who have not previously revalidated them, shall not exercise their professions nor discharge any professional duty—national, provincial, or municipal—dating from the promulgation of this law (October 28, 1902). The engineers above referred to are alone excepted."

SUGAR PRODUCTION.

United States Minister SQUIERS, of Havana, under date of October 24, 1902, transmitted the following statement to the Department of State of the United States, showing the quantity of Cuban sugar exported and on hand September 30, 1902, as compared with the same date in 1901:

[In bags of 320 pounds.]

Port.	Exported.		On hand.	
	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.
Havana	327,796	494,776	289,717	418,119
Matanzas	603,867	825,676	90,209	118,399
Cardenas	705,584	880,967	101,772	204,803
Cienfuegos	805,229	862,681	26,913	42,219
Sagua	279,177	397,483	13,436	36,046
Caibarien	271,619	291,015	35,400	75,055
Guantanamo	250,200	300,435	....	3,276
Cuba	39,433	67,769	6,032	9,103
Manzanillo	127,496	145,530	....	....
Nuevitas	67,030	139,450	....	....
Gibara	103,300	344,661	....	6,283
Zaza	8,146	22,500	8,500	7,058
Trinidad	42,883	66,654	....	....
Total	3,361,940	4,841,597	571,379	920,811

Description.	1901.	1902.
	Tons.	*Tons.*
Exported	518,848	691,657
On hand	81,626	131,544
Total	600,474	823,201
Domestic consumption	29,160	31,750
Total	629,634	854,951
Old crop on hand January 1	523	19,873
Received at ports up to Sept. 30	629,111	835,078

PROCEDURE FOR OBTAINING CITIZENSHIP.

The law promulgated November 7, 1902, establishing the procedures necessary for the obtaining of the rights of citizenship within the Republic of Cuba is as follows:

"ARTICLE 1. The acts by virtue of which Cuban nationality is acquired, lost, or recovered shall be made to appear by means of a record in the section of citizenship of the registry of civil status.

"The persons included in the cases referred to in sections 2 and 3 of article 5 of the constitution, and the second of the transitory provisions of the same, and residing abroad, shall exercise the right conferred upon them by the former sections before the diplomatic or consular agent of Cuba nearest to their place of residence.

"Art. 2. The inscriptions to which the preceding article refers shall be made with the following formalities and requirements:

"1. The date and place where they are drawn.

"2. The names and surnames of the officials authenticating the same.

"3. The names, surnames, and filiation of the parties and witnesses participating in the act.

"The witnesses referred to in the preceding paragraphs shall be two, having legal capacity, and shall make a declaration setting forth the truth of the circumstances, which should be expressed in the inscription.

"Art. 3. The interested parties shall present to the custodian of the registry their certificates of baptism, or the certificate of birth, as the case may be, as well as the record or certificate of marriage, should they be married, together with the certificates of birth of the wife and of the children.

"Should it be impossible to present the documents referred to in the preceding paragraph, they shall indicate the archives where they may be found and their approximate date.

"In the cases where the birth of the interested parties, their wives, or their children shall have been inscribed in the registry of civil status of this island, or in the register in charge of the diplomatic or consular agent, the acquisition, loss, or recovery of Cuban citizenship shall be made by a marginal note on the record of birth, for which purpose the custodian of the register wherein the said acquisition, loss, or recovery occurs shall remit, within the term of fifteen days—counting from that on which the inscription took place—a certificate of the same, to the custodian of the register wherein the said birth appears.

"For failure to comply with the provisions of the preceding paragraph, a fine of from $10 to $25 in United States currency shall be imposed on the custodian of the register, required to remit the certificate.

"Art. 4. In the inscriptions mentioned in this law, the following circumstances shall be expressed if it is possible:

"1. The former domicile of the interested parties.

"2. The names, surnames, place of birth, domicile, and profession or occupation of his parents.

"3. The name, surnames, and place of birth of his wife, if he be married.

"4. The names, surnames, place of birth, residence, and profession or occupation of the parents of the latter.

"5. The names, surnames, place of birth, residence of the children, setting forth if any of them are emancipated.

"Whenever it is impossible to express any of the circumstances mentioned above, a statement shall be made in the inscription of the reason of that inability.

"ART. 5. In order to be inscribed as Cuban citizens, the persons included in section 1 of article 6 of the constitution shall prove by means of the discharge, or of any other document issued by a competent revolutionary authority, that they have belonged to the liberating army. This proof shall be made by such persons before the custodian of the civil registry of their domicile, should they be in this island, or by means of a special attorney before the custodian of the civil registry at their last place of domicile therein, or of the place of domicile where they intend to fix their residence in Cuba, if they are abroad.

"ART. 6. In order to be inscribed as Cuban citizens, the persons included in sections 2 and 3 of article 6 of the constitution shall prove before the custodian of the civil registry of their place of domicile in Cuba the residence required by said sections by means of an authentic document, or proof by witnesses made in the manner established in article 8 of the present law.

"The declaration of intention to which section 3 of article 6 of the constitution refers should be made before the custodian of the civil registry of the domicile which the interested party has in Cuba with the same formalities as in case of inscription.

"ART. 7. To be inscribed as Cuban citizens, the persons included in section 4 of article 6 of the constitution shall prove before the custodian of the registry of civil status of their place of domicile in Cuba that they have not been registered in the registry of Spaniards opened in pursuance of the provisions of the treaty of Paris of December 10, 1898; that they are of full age, and that they resided in this island on the 11th day of April, 1899.

"The proof of not being inscribed in the said registry of Spaniards must necessarily be made by means of a certificate issued by the functionary of said registry.

"The circumstances of full age and of residence shall be accredited by means of proof by witnesses received under oath before the custodian of the registry of civil status, the witnesses declaring that they resided, on the aforesaid date of April 11, 1899, in the same locality as the moving party making the proof.

"The interested party shall present a certificate of the captaincy of the port, or proper authority, wherein shall appear the date of his arrival in the island, the age which he then had, whether he came alone or with a family, the name of the vessel which brought him and of the captain of the same.

"ART. 8. To be inscribed as Cuban citizens, the persons included in section 5 of article 6 of the constitution shall prove before the custodian of the civil registry of their place of domicile that the circumstances exacted in said section exist as to them by means of a declaration of witnesses received under oath.

"ART. 9. In all the inscriptions to which this law refers it shall be made to appear that the interested parties renounce their previous nationality and that they swear to obey the constitution of the Republic, the laws which are actually in force in this island, and those which may be in force in the future.

"ART. 10. The custodians of the registry of civil status in this island shall remit to the division of State of the Department of State and Justice a certificate of each inscription which they make in the books of the section of citizenship, and to the section of registries and notarial affairs of the same Department a comprehensive table of the inscriptions, classified according to the model which said section shall formulate.

"The diplomatic or consular agents shall remit to the Department of State certificates of the inscriptions referred to in paragraph 2 of article 1 of this law, for their transcription in the registry of civil status of the last place of domicile which the interested parties may have had, or of that which they propose to have in this island.

"The term for the remission provided for in the two preceding paragraphs shall be fifteen days, counted from the day following that on which the inscription shall take place.

"Failures to fulfill this duty shall be punished by the Secretary of State.

"ART. 11. Those who, prior to the promulgation of this law, have proven in the extinct Department of State and Government that there exist, as to them, the circumstances exacted in articles 5, 6, 7, and 8 of this law, are exempted from the proof of the same, as well as those that may have made in the registry of civil status of their domicile the declaration of option or renunciation of nationality, to the end that they might be registered as electors, according to the provisions of the additional dispositions of order No. 218, of October 14, 1901."

TRADE WITH GERMANY.

The following interesting article concerning trade between Cuba and Germany is translated from the Berlin South American "Outlook," of November 9, 1902:

"The transfer of the Pearl of the Antilles from Spanish ownership to the control of the American Union has not, during the past year, exerted any injurious effect upon European trade with the island. On the contrary, the Cuban demand for German wares is, judging from the figures for 1901, considerably increasing.

"In the years 1895 to 1897 the annual exportation to Cuba from Hamburg amounted to between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 marks ($476,000 and $714,000); in 1898, it was 1,700,000 marks ($404,600); in 1899, it was 5,900,000 marks ($1,404,000); in 1900, it was 8,800,000 marks ($2,094,400); and in 1901, it amounted to 10,200,000 marks ($2,427,600).

"The needs of the Cuban market are exceedingly varied, Hamburg export statistics showing that 124 different kinds of merchandise were shipped from that port to Cuba last year. The importation into Cuba from Hamburg of rice alone increased in the past year from 1,100,000 to 4,500,000 marks ($261,800 to $1,071,000). Shipments of other articles increased as follows: Malt, from 60,000 to 167,000 marks ($14,280 to $39,746); cotton wares, from 151,000 to 262,000 marks ($35,938 to $62,356); hosiery, from 260,000 to 496,000 marks ($61,880 to $118,048); and paper, from 202,000 to 387,000 marks ($48,076 to $92,106).

In 1901, there was a slight decrease in shipments of ironware, passementerie, and toys, but the amount exceeded that of 1899.

The condition of Cuba's export trade with Germany is also favorable, although the results in 1901 fell somewhat short of those for the preceding year. In 1895, Germany imported from Cuba merchandise valued at 16,000,000 marks ($3,808,000); in 1898, 6,700,000 marks ($1,594,600); in 1899, 12,300,000 marks ($2,927,400); in 1900, 13,200,000 marks ($3,141,600); and in 1901, 12,900,000 marks ($3,020,200). The principal articles taken by Germany in 1901 were cigars, valued at 7,000,000 marks ($1,666,000); and raw tobacco, valued at 3,000,000 marks ($714,000), a decrease of 800,000 marks ($190,400) in cigars and an increase of 400,000 marks ($95,200) in raw tobacco. Other articles furnished by Cuba to Germany in 1901 were wood, valued at 1,000,000 marks ($248,000); wax, valued at 856,000 marks ($205,870); and cattle skins, valued at 300,000 marks ($71,400)."

OPEN PORTS OF THE REPUBLIC.

Following is a list of the ports of the island of Cuba open to importation and exportation of merchandise, as communicated by the Secretary of State and Justice:

Havana, Matanzas, Cardenas, Ysabela de Sagua, Caibarien, Nuevitas, Gibara, Baracoa, Guantanamo, Santiago, Batabano, Manzanillo, Santa Cruz, Tunas de Zaza, Cienfuegos, and Trinidad.

Other ports, such as Bañes, Puerto Padre, Nipe, and Sama, are authorized for the exportation of fruit and for the importation of foreign merchandise, but they are known as subports and depend directly on the administration of customs of the open ports.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

EXPORTS IN 1902.

[From " La Gaceta Oficial."]

The following is a résumé of the exports through the custom-houses of the Republic during the first half of 1902:

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Raw cotton, quintals	36	$364.30
Live animals, head	168	2,691.00
Deer horns	6,000	138.00
Sugar, quintals	1,084,090	1,962,814.18
Bera, tons	245	1,971.50
Sisal rope, quintals	142	1,419.40
Cacao, do	80,428	750,530.32
Coffee, do	26,615	188,500.00
Campeche wood, tons	1,274	10,732.00
Yarey fiber, dozen	4,286	870.00
Mahogany logs, feet	159,188	8,217.52
Mahogany forks, do	15,300	1,570.00
Caya wood, do	5,000	100.00
Cedar, do	30,820	925.00
Wax, quintals	1,506	34,636.49
Tortoise shells, pounds	54	213.00
Goatskins, dozen	4,033	22,051.56
Ox hides, quintals	2,206	20,313.04
Divi-divi, tons	675	4,176.00
Espinillo wood, feet	56,148	2,701.45
Guayacán, tons	286	7,078.32
Bananas, bunches	113,455	37,836.50
Moss, quintals	92	160.00
Molasses, gallons	4,690	398.00
Honey, do	19,150	5,056.00
Mora wood, tons	26	190.00
Guayacán resin, quintals	18	211.80
Rum, gallons	2,093	434.03
Sole leather, quintals	22	225.00
Leaf tobacco, do	10,651	26,974.07
Miscellaneous	....	2,192.95
Total	....	3,095,691.43

ECUADOR.

PROPOSED RAILWAY TO SUCRE, CHONE, AND ROCAFUERTE.

On September 3, 1902, the President of the Republic, in a special message to the Chamber of Deputies, strongly recommended the passage of the proposed law authorizing the construction of a railway into the rich agricultural and mining region embraced in the cantons of Sucre, Chone, and Rocafuerte. As is well known, this portion of Ecuador is exceedingly rich in natural resources, and the building of a railway into the province of Manabí would be a powerful incentive toward the rapid development of that province.

GUATEMALA.

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS.

An interesting résumé of general conditions throughout the Republic of Guatemala is published in the "Tribune" of New York for November 30, 1902, being the expressed views of a traveler recently returned from Central America. He states that one of the features that particularly impressed him was the number of aboriginal descendants found in the country, statistics showing that the pure-blooded descendants of the original Guatemalans outnumber the full-blooded descendants of the other Central American countries 12 to 1. The explanation of this fact lies in the peace-loving characteristics of the native inhabitants of Guatemala at the time of the Spanish conquest, who devoted their time chiefly to agriculture and offered little or no resistance to the invaders. Thus, while the warlike Indians were exterminated, those of Guatemala were merely subjected for the time being, and their descendants, with a slightly larger number of "ladinos" and "mestizos," as the Indians of mixed blood are called, make up the bulk of population of the country.

The pursuits of the inhabitants are still largely agricultural and it is only recently that manufacturing has assumed any proportions in the country. The soil is fertile and the principal crops are: Coffee, which grows between 1,000 and 6,000 feet above sea level; sugar cane, growing between sea level and 6,200 feet; cacao, up to 3,000 feet, while tobacco, wheat, maize, and beans are also raised in large quantities. The ordinary yield of tobacco, according to the best authorities, is 1,000,000 pounds annually; of sugar, 11,000,000 pounds; bananas, 1,000,000 bunches; cacao, 200,000 pounds, and coffee exports in one year attained 85,373,223 pounds, with a value of $7,390,477 gold.

In addition to the agricultural resources of the country, there are also about 1,300,000 acres of forest land, abounding in mahogany, and 750,000 acres of grazing land. Gold mines have been opened on the south bank of the Montagna River and silver mines are being exploited in the vicinity of the same stream. Other mineral deposits embrace coal, lignite, manganese, lead, tin, kaolin, opals, slate, alum, marble, antimony, sulphur, and salt, none of which have, however, received adequate exploitation.

Such manufacturing plants as exist are devoted to the supply of local needs, and include the preparation of ramie fiber and the manufacture of coarse textiles, hats, shoes, clay products, cigars, foundry products, furniture, musical instruments, agricultural implements, and liquors.

The leading population centers are: Guatemala City, with 72,102 inhabitants; Quezaltenango, with a population of 22,265; Coban, with

24,475; Totonicapam, 25,196, and San Pedro, 11,189. The principal ports on the Atlantic Ocean are Livingston and Puerto Barrios, the latter one of the terminals of the transisthmian railway now under construction, while on the Pacific are San Jose, the other terminal of the same railway; Champerico, and Ocos. Education is free and compulsory, the State expenditure for the purpose, exclusive of a polytechnic school, being $95,062.

MODIFICATION OF THE NORTHERN RAILWAY CONTRACT.

The President of Guatemala, in exercise of the authority vested in him by Congress, authorized the Department of Public Works, on October 23, 1902, to make a contract with the Central American Improvement Company, Incorporated, modifying the contracts of August 31 and November 28, 1900, relating to the construction, exploitation, and conservation of the Northern Railway.

In conformity with the terms of the new contract, which was entered into on October 23 of the present year, the Northern Railway Company is granted until December 30, 1904, in which to complete the construction of the railway from the San Augustin ranch to the city of Guatemala. The railway company is also allowed until December 30, 1904, in which to select from the Los Andes ranch the 500 *caballerías* of land referred to in article 8 of the contract of August 31, 1900.

In case of default by the Government in the payment of the principal and interest, the Improvement Company shall retain the railway properties, provided the provisions of the different agreements concerning this subject are complied with. Any questions regarding the interpretation of the contract that can not be mutually settled to the satisfaction of the parties shall be submitted to arbitration.

The contracts of August 31 and November 28, 1900, remain in force in so far as they are not modified or abrogated by the present covenant.

HONDURAS.

POPULATION IN 1901.

Official statistics, received by the International Bureau of the American Republics, of the population of Honduras in 1901 show the following result of the census of that year:

Departments.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Departments.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Tegucigalpa	39,617	42,183	81,800	La Paz	13,452	13,932	27,384
Copán	30,890	31,508	62,398	Intibucá	12,723	13,625	26,348
Gracias	24,543	23,699	48,242	Cortéz	11,594	10,207	21,801
Choluteca	22,199	23,141	45,340	Yoro	9,542	10,446	19,988
Olancho	20,966	23,530	44,496	Colón	6,351	7,440	13,791
El Paraíso	19,567	20,351	39,918	Atlántida	4,778	4,019	8,797
Santa Bárbara	18,053	18,175	36,228	Islas de la Bahía	2,458	2,279	4,737
Valle	16,611	16,839	33,450				
Comayagua	13,960	15,063	29,023	Total	267,304	276,437	543,741

MEXICO.

IMPORTATION OF TEXTILES IN 1902.

The statistics issued by the Treasury Department of the Mexican Republic for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, show the importations of textiles and woven goods in the year to have amounted in value to $8,368,751.28 gold, as compared with $9,212,506.76 in the preceding fiscal year, thus indicating a decrease for the year of $843,755.48. This decline in the importation of textiles and woven goods is the direct result of the increased manufacture of such goods within the Republic. These native manufactures are identical in quality and variety with the imported goods, but are much cheaper.

The number of cotton mills paying the stamp tax for the six months from July to December, 1902, rated in June, was 125, exclusive of the woolen mills. The amount of stamp tax paid in advance was $80,913.10. The total number of spindles employed in these factories was 554,880, of which 162,667 were of the old style and 392,213 new style. Of looms, a total of 17,725 was in operation, 6,125 being old style and 11,600 of modern make. Efforts are being made by the Mexican Government to increase the output of the factories to such an extent that Mexico may enter into competition with the countries exporting textiles.

STATISTICS OF TOBACCO MANUFACTURE.

The "Boletín de Statistica Fiscal," published by the Treasury Department, gives the following statement of the manufacture of tobacco in Mexico during the three fiscal years 1898–99 to 1900–1901:

1898–99.—Number of factories, 743; tobacco made into cigarettes, 4,915,730 kilograms contained in 328,605,915 packets; common cigars, 174,628 kilograms; number of cigars, 45,438,759; fine cigars, 432,966 kilograms; number of cigars, 64,302,282; rape, 414 kilograms in 828 packets; fine cut, 22,939 kilograms in 39,443 packets.

1889–1900.—Number of factories, 766; cigarettes, 5,906,520 kilograms of tobacco in 375,542,765 packets; common cigars, 236,559 kilograms; number of cigars, 53,465,432; fine cigars, 417,932 kilograms; number of cigars, 65,498,010; rape, 22 kilograms in 40 packets; fine cut, 23,733 kilograms in 30,726 packets.

1900–1901.—Number of factories, 740; cigarettes, 5,974,334 kilograms of tobacco in 364,699,301 packets; common cigars, 283,472 kilograms; number of cigars, 55,014,618; fine cigars, 405,798 kilograms; number of cigars, 60,348,278; rape, 16 kilograms in 32 packets; fine cut, 18,215 kilograms in 24,820 packets.

The tobacco factories contributed under the stamp tax in each of these three years the following sums: In 1898–99, $1,395,212.17; 1899–1900, $1,551,447.15; 1900–1901, $1,582,816.46.

The annual consumption of tobacco in the factories each month was: In 1898–99, 5,546,677 kilograms; 1899–1900, 6,584,766 kilograms; and in 1900–1901, 6,681,835 kilograms.

Of the foregoing manufactures of tobacco the exports were during the same three years: In 1898–99, cigarettes and cigars, 404,701 kilograms; value declared in custom-houses, $894,700. In 1899–1900, cigarettes and cigars, 276,967 kilograms; value declared in custom-houses, $699,306. In 1900–1901, cigarettes and cigars, 284,283 kilograms; value declared in custom-houses, $705,385.68.

The tobacco-leaf exports, exclusive of the manufactured articles, were: In 1898–99, 2,275,918 kilograms; declared value, $2,515,606. In 1899–1900, 1,692,578 kilograms; declared value, $1,645,576. In 1900–1901, 1,735,073 kilograms; declared value, $1,509,328.25. Tobacco exported pays no duty.

The foregoing quantities show that the total production of tobacco in each of the three years under review was, in 1898–99, 7,822,595 kilograms; in 1899–1900, 8,277,344 kilograms; in 1900–1901, 8,416,908 kilograms. The production for the year 1901–2 is estimated to reach 10,000,000 kilograms.

CONCESSION FOR THE CUTTING OF TIMBER.

The Department of Public Works has granted a concession to J. E. PLUMER for timber cutting on 216,936 hectares of Government lands situated in the Peto district, State of Yucatan. The lands in question are covered with valuable forests of mahogany, cedar, dyewoods and construction timbers. The contract also authorizes the concessionaire to engage in the industry of extracting rubber and other resinous substances. The duration of the concession is ten years, and is based on the payment to the Government by the concessionaire of the following sums:

	Pesos.
For each mahogany or cedar tree cut	1.50
For each tree of construction timber cut	.50
For each ton of firewood cut	.50
For each ton of dyewood	2.00
For each ton of chicle gathered	18.00
For each ton of rubber gathered	24.00
An annual payment for each hectare of land cultivated	1.00
An annual payment, per head, for cattle pastured in the zone embraced in the concession	.50
An annual payment per hectare of land exploited of	.12

DIVIDIVI, OR CASCALOTE.

A recent article in the "Progreso," of Mexico, contains some useful information regarding the important commercial product called *cascalote*, or dividivi, the latter name being the designation applied by European importers to the pod or fruit of the *Caesalpina coriaria*, an indigenous leguminous plant of tropical America, the West Indies, Northern Brazil, Venezuela, and Colombia. The plant upon which the *cascalote* grows is also cultivated in other tropical regions, usually on a small scale, and in India its cultivation has been engaged in to a considerable extent. The pods of the plant, which is the valuable part for commercial purposes, contain a large percentage of tannin, and, when mixed with other substances possessing tannic properties, makes a good substitute for nutgalls. When employed for tanning purposes, it renders the leather soft and pliable and of a dark red color. One of the largest markets for dividivi, or *cascalote*, is Hamburg. The annexed table shows the value of the shipments of this product to Hamburg from 1893 to 1899, inclusive:

Years.	Value.	Years.	Value.
	Marks.		*Marks.*
1893	1,761,090	1898	1,195,310
1894	1,170,230	1899	1,639,410
1895	988,080	Total	[a]9,957,240
1896	1,532,250		
1897	1,670,870		

[a] Equal in American gold to $2,389,737.

In Venezuela and Colombia the principal ports from which this article is exported are Maracaibo, Rio Nacho, and Sabanilla. The average price paid for *cascalote* during the last twenty years, according to the "Hamburger Seeinfurg," was from 20 to 22 marks per kilogram.

The dividivi shrub thrives over a considerable range of altitude varying from sea level to 2,500 feet. It bears fruit at the end of the sixth or seventh year, the yield increasing annually up to the twenty-fifth year. The shrub may also be employed to advantage as a shade tree, and as protection against the windstorms or gales. It is propagated from the seed. A plot or bed of rich loam of from 3 to 4 feet wide, and of a suitable length, is prepared, the seeds are planted at a distance of about 8 centimeters apart, and are covered to the depth of 1 centimeter with a layer of rich soil. This seed bed or nursery should be kept humid, and should be protected by shade during the heated portion of the day. In about ten days from the completion of the planting, the seeds will have germinated and the tiny plants will appear above the surface of the ground. The shade should then be gradually lessened, and when the plants reach a height of 15 centimeters the shade should be removed altogether. When the plants are 30 centimeters high they should be carefully carried to the field intended for the permanent grove, and transplanted at a distance of 4 meters apart. After transplanting, the soil in which the plants are placed should be kept moist until they have taken root, and should be partially shaded for a period of three months after the operation of transplanting.

No other attention is required except to keep the grove free from weeds. The freeing of the grove from weeds will be rendered easier from year to year until the plants begin to produce, at which time the shade will have become so dense as to prevent any undesirable undergrowth that would endanger the trees or lower their yield. The harvesting of the fruit is very simple, and consists in gathering the pods when they turn to a dark, gray color. These pods, after being dried in the sun, are placed in sacks and are then ready for the market.

RAILWAY CONCESSION IN SONORA.

The Mexican Government has granted a concession for the construction of a railway from Alamos, Sonora, to the port of Ybaros in the same State, with the privilege of building branch lines to San Bernardo, and the mineral districts of Josefita. The duration of the concession is ninety-nine years, at the expiration of which time the railway will revert to the Government. The concessionaire agrees to commence the survey within six months, and is obligated to complete at least 20 kilometers of the road during the first two years, and must not construct less than 20 kilometers additional in any subsequent year, the entire line to be finished within a period of five years.

CONCESSION FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF IRRIGATION WORKS.

The Department of Public Works has authorized the use for irrigation purposes of a quantity of water taken from the Techuitlan or Fuertes rivers, in the State of Jalisco, not to exceed 1,000 liters per second. The concessionaire has seven years in which to construct the hydraulic works necessary to be used in the taking and distributing of the water referred to.

CONCESSIONS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF ELECTRIC POWER HOUSE.

The Mexican Government has authorized the construction of hydraulic works necessary to convert the water power of the Pilón or Montemorelos River, in the State of Nuevo Leon, into electric power. The concessionaire is obligated to use the electric energy mentioned at the place where it is generated, or transmit it for use to some other more convenient place by means of overhead wires.

A similar concession has been granted for the utilization for the generating of motive power of a quantity of water, not exceeding 2,000 liters per second, taken from the Verde River, in the district of Temascaltepec, State of Mexico. The electric energy thus obtained must be used at the place where it is generated, or transmitted for use at some more convenient place.

THE MEZQUITAL MINES.

The Mezquital mines are situated in the range of mountains, in the State of Zacatecas, in which the Mezquital River rises. In addition to the mines proper and the space occupied by the mill and waterworks and concessions, there are 162 hectares of valuable woodland belonging to the company. Adjoining the village of the corporation is the village of Mezquital del Oro, which has a population of some 2,500 inhabitants, composed principally of miners and their families. The company has an excellent 50-stamp mill, and is supplied with all the tools and appliances necessary for the exploitation of the mines, including the crushing and treatment of the ores. The mines contain a number of veins or lodes, but up to the present time the workings have been confined to the principal lode, which runs through the entire length of the mining property for a distance of more than 3½ kilometers. This lode has an average width of 1.50 meters, and assays about 23 grams of gold per ton, of which quantity only about 60 per cent is saved by the amalgamation process. The grade of the ore, while not high, is even and regular, and the treatment of thousands of tons shows but little variation in the richness of the mineral. The other lodes of the mines are of considerable importance and extent, but as the main vein is capable of furnishing a quantity of ore that appears to be practically inexhaustible, the smaller veins will probably not be worked for some time to come. The ores are taken from the mines to the stamp mill through the San Miguel tunnel, and owing to the slant of the tunnel no mechanical force is necessary. The tunnel, which also serves as a drain, penetrates the mountain for a distance of 610 meters. The entrance to the tunnel is 9 meters above the level of the river, and the mines are 129 kilometers from Guadalajara, from which city provisions and supplies are obtained.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF COFFEE CULTURE.

Mexico is the most northerly of American countries to engage profitably in the growing of the coffee plant. The initial efforts in this culture were made in 1818 at Cordova, in the State of Vera Cruz, and large *cafetals*, or coffee plantations, may still be seen in that region, though tobacco growing has become the leading industry of the district. Certain parts of the Republic are admirably adapted for coffee cultivation, and yield a quality which is equal to the best varieties of Arabia.

The plant may be grown at any altitude between sea level and 5,000 feet, its success at the various heights being governed by local climatic conditions. On the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, where the elevation of some of the plantations is not more than 500 feet, a favoring temperature is produced by the air currents which sweep across the neck of land from ocean to ocean, reducing what would otherwise be too tropical heat. Equally good results are obtained from among the mountains and foothills of the States of Oaxaca, Michoacan, Puebla, Vera Cruz, and Chiapas. These States are the principal coffee-producing sections of the Republic, as the northern part has too sterile a soil and too temperate a climate for such vegetation, and much of the southern part is a table-land over 5,000 feet above sea level.

The variety chiefly cultivated is *Coffea arabica*, allied to the Mocha. The myrtle species, similar to the Java, is second in quality, and it is thought that on the lowlands near the coast Liberian coffee would do well, as it is grown near the sea in its native habitat. The best coffee in Mexico is grown in the State of Michoacan, near the city of Uruapan. The berry is small and dwarfed and contains but one seed. This is of so delicious a flavor that it is supposed to have its own portion and that of the missing seed as well.

One of the largest plantations in Mexico is owned by United States citizens, and is situated in the Sierra Madre Mountains in the State of Oaxaca, a day's journey on horseback from the Mexican Southern Railway, over seven ranges of mountains. It is a model farm, comprising 6,000 acres, and fitted up with modern machinery of United States origin. In the Department of Palenque, State of Chiapas, a number of planters from the United States are successfully engaged in raising coffee, and several companies have secured land that they are selling in small tracts and colonizing. On the Isthmus of Tehuantepec an Ohio company has bought 900 acres of coffee lands in the foothills of a mountain range, and adjoining this property is an estate owned by a Kansas City company on which one of the most complete coffee-cleaning plants is in operation. Many other planters in the vicinity have reached the period when returns on their outlay are being realized. Another exceptionally favorable location for coffee growing is on the Tehuantepec Railway, 85 miles south of the Gulf port of Coatzacoalcos, and bordered by rivers on each side. This estate is known as "La Puerta," and contains 40,000 acres. The State of Vera Cruz also contains large plantations devoted to this culture, which is being carried on with good results.

RUBBER CULTURE IN THE REPUBLIC.

In the Report of the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States for 1902 the following is stated with regard to the culture of the Central American rubber tree, known as "castilloa," in the Republic of Mexico:

"It is generally supposed that a continuously humid climate is necessary for rubber culture, but in southern Mexico it is obvious that an alternation of distinct wet and dry seasons is favorable to the production of rubber by castilloa, which will permit a much wider use of this tree in our tropical islands than has appeared possible hitherto. The failure of some of the earlier experiments may be ascribed to planting in situations too uniformly moist. The tree will often grow luxuriantly where it will produce little or no rubber, as many planters have learned to their cost. Rubber is the most important vegetable raw material now imported for manufacture in the United States. The agricultural production of rubber is assured, and several millions of capital from the United States have been invested already in Mexican rubber plantations. The extent, however, to which these and similar enterprises in other countries can be made profitable depends on the solution of many new agricultural problems.

PEARL-FISHING CONCESSION.

The "Diario Oficial" of November 30, 1902, publishes a new concession for pearl fishing, granted by the Mexican Government to Messrs. SANTA CRUZ & OLLIVIER for the purpose of exploiting for ten years the mother-of-pearl to be found from the mouth of the Rio Colorado to the port of Manzanillo and on the shores of the islands in the Gulf of California, known as Tiburon, San Esteban, San Pedro Martir, and San Pedro Nolasco. The concessionaires are also allowed during the same period to exploit the sheep and goats, phosphates and sulphates which exist on the islands of the Revillagigedo Archipelago in the Pacific Ocean, and also within a zone extending 10 kilometers (6 miles) around the coast of the last-mentioned islands to exploit the fish, shellfish, and whales, the islands referred to being Socorro, San Benedicto, Roca Partida, and Clarion, as well as the oysters to be found on the last mentioned.

The concessionaires are obliged to respect previously established fishing rights, especially those of small fishermen. By article 4 the concessionaires will pay in rent as follows: $1 for every ton of fish or shellfish, $10 for every ton of mother-of-pearl, $3 for every ton of whale oil, $2 for every ton of ordinary turtle, and $50 for every ton of the *Eretmochelys imbricata* producing tortoise shell, 10 cents annually for each head of cattle given pasture on national lands within the zone, 50 cents annually for every hectare (2.471 acres) of national lands cultivated, 20 cents per ton of oyster shell, and 50 cents per ton of phosphates and sulphates which they will work, 50 cents for each sheep or goat utilized, besides an annual fixed sum of $400.

They must construct within three years a factory or packing house to tin, or otherwise preserve, the produce of their fisheries. They may build the same free of any charge on any national land within the zone of their concession. They will have to begin work within one year from the date of the present contract, and must contribute $12,000 annually toward the expenses of Government inspection.

It is interesting to note that, among other reasons, the contract will become void by paragraph 7 of article 17, "For having given over the concession or having admitted into partnership any foreign Government or agent of such Government," but by article 20 the concessionaires and the company which they may form shall always be considered, and will in all cases be subject to the courts of law of Mexico. They can not ever claim under the contract any rights in international law, neither will they be allowed to make any appeal to any foreign diplomatic agent.

The same number of the "Diario" contains another concession of a similar nature granted to Mr. R. GILBERT for prawn, lobster, and sponge fishing, off the coast of Yucatan, between Cape Cangrejo and Punta Flor.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

The revenues of the State of Durango during the six months from January to June of the current year 1902 amounted to $1,065,350.17 and the disbursements to $1,042,222.48, leaving a balance of $23,127.69 in cash in the treasury to carry over to the following six months. Among the items forming the revenue is the sum of $53,753, the proceeds of the tax on mining. The tax on rural properties produced $72,959.82, and on city properties $24,388.24; the licenses for the various lines of business yielded $57,186.85.

A table prepared by the "Commercial Intelligence" of London, and published on October 30, 1902, shows that of the total imports of Mexico in the years 1893–1895, Great Britain furnished 17 per cent, and in the years 1898 and 1900 a gain of one point was made, 18 per cent being the recorded quota. In the intervals under comparison, the proportion of German trade advanced from 8 per cent to 11 per cent; that of France declined from 14 per cent to 12 per cent, and that of the United States from 52 per cent in the former period to 49 per cent in the latter.

A French consular report states that there are at present in the State of Vera Cruz 9 cotton-weaving mills which occupy the first rank among the 125 mills throughout Mexico. The chief mills are in the hands of Frenchmen.

NICARAGUA.

VOLCANOES IN THE REPUBLIC.

The following excerpts are from an interesting paper, dealing with the volcanoes of the Republic of Nicaragua, prepared by Mr. P. W. CHAMBERLAIN, C. E., member of the American Society of Civil Engineers. The views of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN are the more important as he was for many years one of the members of a United States company of engineers engaged in the construction of roadbeds in Nicaragua.

"The orographic system of Nicaragua is distinctly marked by two separate and well-defined geological formations, each giving different aspect to the country in its hydrography and general physical conditions, and, moreover, to the social and political as well.

"From the boundary line of Honduras to the valley of the San Juan River and from the lakes to the shores of the Caribbean Sea, which comprises the greater part of Nicaragua, the country is covered with a chain of low mountains and its spurs. Those mountains, for the most part, are of primitive rocks covered with soil formed by their own decomposition and the decayed products of the rank vegetation of luxurious primeval forests.

"The water of the torrents, ravines, and rivulets, slowly but continually carving the sides of the hills, have exposed to view the porphyries and other similar rocks forming the great bulk of the mountains, and in these are embedded quartzite veins, several of which contain gold and silver in paying quantities; those lodes undoubtedly will be profitably worked as soon as the country becomes opened by the construction of roads.

"Between the innumerable spurs of those mountains are picturesque valleys and shaded glades, with very rich soil and congenial climate, making them fit abodes for the white man, and also appropriate for the cultivation of many of the grains, vegetables, and plants of the temperate zones.

"The lack of communication and means of transportation has been the cause, up to the present day, of the abandonment of those natural advantages in soil and climate, and for the preference given to the hot but easily approachable volcanic region that is found in the narrow strip of land between the Pacific Ocean and the lakes.

"Hence, in that limited territory, scorched by the fierce rays of a tropical sun, the majority of the inhabitants of Nicaragua have their home; therein their principal cities are built, resting on a soil of reverberating volcanic dust and in a hot climate that enervates all muscular force and is antagonistic to human energy and industry, while 100 or 120 miles inland are allowed to remain in its primitive wilderness, beautiful valleys with abundance of fresh, pure, and cool water, climates of perpetual spring, great facilities for sanitary drainage, and amidst virgin forests of valuable timbers and soils of unsurpassable fertility; ideal sites for modern towns.

"To the casual observer or traveler that goes through by rail from the seaport on the Pacific to the commercial towns, and only sees the volcanic region and nothing of the richer and better part of Nicaragua, to him the country seems to be the most volcanic region of the globe.

"In a recent geological period a geosynclinal of very small dimensions in breadth but immense length, running from northwest to southeast through what is to-day Nicaragua, marked the locality of a fault in the earth crust. The sedimentary rocks formed during the period of subsidence are to be found in several places between the Pacific and the lakes; in Diriamba is a quarry of sedimentary sandstone; in Rivas, Nandaime, Managua, Leon, and Chinandega, fossil shell lime rock is quarried that gives very good lime.

"The form and nature of the volcanic vents and the matter ejected during the following geanticlinal shows that the fault and line of fissure is of limited breadth and not deeply seated.

"In Nicaragua are not found those colossal volcanoes that are met farther north or south of it, like the *Acatenango*, of 14,000 feet elevation, in Guatemala, and the *Irazú* and *Turealba*, of 12,000 feet, in Costa Rica. The highest Nicaraguan volcano is *El Viejo*, only 5,800 feet above sea level.

"The outward appearance and shape of volcanic mountains is a very good sign and criterion for judging of the force and intensity of the pent-up energies brought forward to the surface of the earth during paroxysmal eruptions at the periods of variable activity.

"Those volcanoes of fierce eruptions and great energy are always ragged and of very irregular shape—such are the *Icelandic* volcanoes, the *Vesuvius*, the *Etna*, and several of the volcanoes of *Java*—while those of milder eruptions and moderate force are always of very regular shape and outline. *Mont Pelee*, in the Martinique Island, before the terrible eruption of May 8 last, had a rugged and ragged appearance, while the well-behaved *Fusiyama*, the sacred volcano of Japan, as is well known, has such regularity of lines that it can be called beautiful.

"All the volcanoes of Nicaragua, with two exceptions, those of *Cosigüina* and *Masaya*, are of the Fusiyama type and of moderate elevation—none reach 6,000 feet above sea level.

"*Cosigüina* made a terrific eruption on the 2d of January, 1835, which, before the eruption of *Krakatoa*, in 1883, was considered the grandest on record. The dust from the *Cosigüina* reached the City of Mexico to the north, Bogota to the south, and Jamaica to the east, but in spite of this fierce eruption Nicaragua suffered no damage whatsoever, because the nearest town, Chinandega, is 40 miles distant from *Cosigüina*.

"The Spaniards founded the city of Leon Viejo at the western end of Lake *Xolotlan*, to-day Lake Managua, and at the very foot of volcano *Momotombo* and no more than 2 miles from its crater. In 1609 *Momotombo* made its first recorded eruption, and it so alarmed the citizens of the city, showing them their mistake in planting it so close to the volcano, that the following year they moved en masse, with their chattels and belongings, to 23 miles from the former locality and established New Leon in its present site, at a reasonable distance from any volcanic vent. In 1870 and 1886 *Momotombo* made eruptions, throwing out ashes, scoria, and dust, but no damage whatsoever was done.

"In 1850 volcano *Las Pilas* begun a short period of activity by small vent on its northwestern flank, through which it ejected lava and scoria, forming a parasitic cone of moderate dimensions. This eruption was witnessed by Mr. Squier, minister of the United States to Nicaragua at the time.

"According to the narrative of the *boucanier* Dampier, who, in 1684, with his horde of pirates, took and sacked the town of Realejo, volcano *El Viejo* was in eruption at the time. This is its only recorded eruption.

"The center of volcanic activity in Nicaragua seems to be located on a ridge named Sierra de los Morabios that runs from volcano *Cosigüina* to *Momotombo*. The first is on the border of Gulf of Fonseca and the last on the western shore of Lake Managua. In this ridge are the following vents: Cosigüina, 2,700 feet above sea level; Chonco, 3,580; El Viejo, 5,800; Santa Clara, 4,500; Telica (active), 3,400; San Jacinto, 2,800; Rota, 3,600; Las Pilas, 3,500; Asososca, 3,200, and Momotombo (active), 4,100.

"None of the volcanoes of the Morabios ridge properly could be called extinct. Several of them have remained inactive for centuries and may remain so for centuries to come, but the fumaroles, hot springs, and specially the seismic disturbances occasionally local to the district clearly shows that they are dormant but not dead.

"On the line of axis of the geanticlinal, and farther southeast from the Morabios ridge, are the isolated volcanoes *Masaya* (active), 2,100 feet; *Apoyo* (extinct), 700; *Mombacho*, 4,450; *Ometepe*, 5,100; and *Madera* (extinct), 4,200, and farther on to the southeast at a long distance and in Costa Rican territory volcano *Orosí*, 5,200 feet.

"The *Masaya* was in activity at the time of conquest of Nicaragua by Gil González in the year 1523, and continued so until 1772, when it made a great eruption, ejecting a vast mass of lava, which covered a tract of land 8 miles long by 2 wide. In 1854 it made another small eruption, which it repeated in 1858 and 1861. Since then it was dormant until May of 1902, when it resumed activity. The constant increase of the volume of steam and other gases thrown out at present from the crater in activity gives evidence of a pending eruption.

"As none of the former eruptions did any damage to the city of Masaya, 5 miles from the volcano, its inhabitants are confidently expecting the approaching eruption without fear.

"This volcano of *Masaya*, in a no-distant geological time—probably the beginning of the Quaternary—was one of great magnitude, with a crater 15 miles in diameter. To-day the remains of the borders and ramparts of the old crater are visible, forming a nearly perfect circle around the present cone and vent, which are situated near the center of the old one.

"In Lake Nicaragua is an island named Ometepe, and on it are situated volcanoes *Ometepe* and *Madera*. The former made a small eruption in 1883, and continued in slight activity for several years afterwards, but at present is quiet and dormant. The eruption of 1883 is the only one on record for this volcano. The *Madera* is an extinct volcano, with a cone of truncated form.

"In the territory comprised between *Madera*, the last of the Nicaraguan volcanoes, and *Orosí*, the first in Costa Rican soil, a distance of over 50 miles, there is no vent, cone, hot springs, or any other sign of volcanic activity, past or present. This fact is of great importance, as it shows that the fault or internal fissure in the earth crust that gave rise to the several volcanic vents of Central America is contracted in Nicaragua, and at that particular place so completely built up and healed that it offers such great resistance to the internal forces that they can not overcome it in any way, shape, or form. Hence the low gap in the grand American cordillera found at that place, which has a mean height of about 150 feet above sea level, the lowest gap from Alaska to Tierra del Fuego. This cause also explains the extinction of volcano *Madera*.

"The seismic vibrations or earthquakes recorded in Nicaraguan history show that none has been of very severe intensity. This may be due to several causes; but there is a good explanation in the fact that *all* the lavas of the volcanoes of Nicaragua are basic or subbasic in their composition. There are no acid lavas to be found near any of the vents; not even the smallest piece of obsidian is to be met with. There are no puys like those of the Auvergne or mamelons of the Bourbon Island type. Some trachyte and andesite lavas are found near the extinct volcanoes, such as *Chiltepe* and *Güisisil*.

"All authorities agree to-day in the direct and immediate connection of earthquakes and volcanic phenomena, and also that eruptions are due to steam tension; therefore it is of capital importance to know the chemical composition of the matter ejected by volcanic vents. The composition of the ejected matter gives us an approximate idea of the amount of pressure or tension that the steam or water vapor is subjected to in the bowels of a volcano before it can be relieved, either by its passage to the vent or to some internal cavity in the earth crust.

"It is well known that acid lavas, such as *rhyolites*, have a much higher melting point than basic lavas; consequently the steam pressure is proportionate to the melting point of the rocks, and is increasing until the lava acquires the necessary fluidity to allow the pent-up steam to escape through its mass. The result is that those volcanoes that eject acid lavas generally originate vibratory waves of great force, while those of basic lavas, milder ones. The *Stromboli* is a volcano of basic lavas and mild eruptions and *Vulcano* of acid lavas with eruptions of considerable force.

"The lavas from *Fuego* and *Cerro Quemado*, in Guatemala, and from *San Salvador* and *Ilopango*, in the Republic of Salvador, are rhyolites. Near *El Chato*, in the neighborhood of Guatemala City, there is a big mass of obsidian, which is very transparent.

"The earthquake shocks of Guatemala and Salvador, as a rule, are very severe, while those of Nicaragua are not only mild in force, but circumscribed to more or less limited areas.

"The only recorded seismic disturbances that have affected the whole country are those of 1538, 1648, 1651, 1844, and 1865.

"The earthquake of 1651 is the only severe one ever felt on the valley of the San Juan River; in this valley earthquakes are seldom felt at all; it could be called immune from those disturbances. In all probability the shocks of 1648 and 1651 originated from some Costa Rican volcano.

"The shock of 1844 was from the volcano *Irazú*, in Costa Rica, then in eruption, which destroyed the city of Cartago, in said Republic, but, although felt all over Nicaragua, did no damage to any of its towns.

"At 9 p. m. of the 11th of October, 1885, a somewhat severe earthquake was felt over a great part of Nicaragua. It did considerable damage at Leon, where a lady was killed by the falling of an adobe wall. This seismic vibration was from the volcano *Momotombo*, which in the following year was in eruption.

"In 1898 a very severe shock at Chinandega destroyed many of the adobe houses of that town; also some at Leon. None of the masonry buildings suffered any damage of consideration. The shock was felt at Managua, where it did some slight damage; at Masaya, Granada, and Rivas the vibration was very slight.

"In December, 1887, several shocks of some force occurred at Managua and its neighborhood within a radius of a few miles; at Masaya, 18 miles to the southeast, and Nagarote, 20 miles to the west, nothing was felt.

"Similar local phenomena happened at Granada in 1890, and nothing was felt in other localities close by.

"In both instances it is clear that the vibrations originated within short distance from the surface of the earth.

"Most of the earthquakes of Nicaragua have been traced to the Morabios ridge, the force of the shocks notably diminishing as the distance from the ridge increases.

"The volcanoes of Nicaragua, with their regular-shaped cones, basic lavas, and seismic vibrations of limited areas, could properly be called mild volcanoes in comparison with those of ragged appearance, acid lavas, and tremendous eruptions.

"The numerous vents in Nicaragua ought to be considered as so many well-balanced automatic spring valves for regulating the internal pressure of steam in nature's laboratory boiler, the earth crust, and not looked upon as powder houses, liable to explode at any moment.

"As the existence of those volcanic vents has caused a great deal of apprehension in certain quarters regarding the future stability and security of the isthmian canal, in case it be built by the Nicaragua route, it is convenient and proper to examine at this opportunity into the position of said route in relation to that of the volcanic vents and of the probable effect of volcanic eruptions on said canal.

"Undoubtedly the minds of many persons have been influenced to a great extent by the appalling catastrophe that has befallen the city of St. Pierre, in the island of Martinique, totally destroyed, with all its inhabitants, by the terrific eruption of Mont Pelée on the 8th of May of this year.

"Although volcanoes in eruption are terrible engines of destruction at close quarters, yet the radius of direct action is very limited, hardly reaching 10 miles from the vent.

"Since the year 79 of the Christian era Vesuvius has been, more or less, in constant activity, and very often in eruption; some of which, like those of 1822 and 1872, have been on the grandest scale, yet the city of Naples, no more than 6 miles from the crater, has survived the eruptions of nearly two thousand years.

"The eruption of the year 79 covered with its *laves di fuoco* the Roman cities of Herculaneum, Pompeii, and Stabiæ, on the flanks of Monte Somma, the original name for the old volcano. In spite of this sad experience, the Italians continued to build around the cone and in close proximity to the crater. During the eruption of 1872 the towns *Massa di Somma* and *San Sebastiano* were destroyed by the streams of the *laves di fuoco.*

"The town of St. Pierre was in too close proximity to Mount Pelée to have survived the eruption had it not been destroyed by the cloud of burning carbureted hydrogen that swept it from the face of the earth. The other towns in that island at reasonable distance from the volcano are safe and not in danger.

"The fertility of the soil on the flanks of volcanoes is a well-known fact; this is due to the high percentage of soda and potash contained in volcanic dust. Although the risk is great to anyone who ventures to cultivate those soils, the temptation is greater still, when the reward is so bountiful and the danger somewhat remote. Hence at every volcanic eruption some people are bound to suffer in one way or another. The eruptions of Etna always bring forth calamities to the peasants of Catania, in Sicily, who have in past years, and in the future will cultivate those rich soils on the flanks of Etna, in spite of all the protesting eruptions of the volcano. The greed of man and not the fierceness of the internal forces are to be blamed for many a catastrophe.

"The two volcanoes of Nicaragua of formidable appearance and bad reputation—the *Cosigüina* and *Masaya*—are far away from the canal route; the first is about 150 miles and the second over 50 from the nearest point of the canal.

"Volcano *Ometepe* is the only one in close proximity to the route and yet is over 15 miles from it. The *Ometepe*, as before stated, made a mild eruption in 1883, and now is quiet and dormant; but were it to awake and make an eruption as fierce as that of Mont Pelée, it could not reach the canal, 15 miles away. On that dreadful morning of May 8 last, at the precise moment of the destruction of St. Pierre, the steamer *Rouyer Quertier* was abreast of the ill-fated city and only 8 miles from the scene of destruction, yet it escaped without the least injury. The action of Pelée was tremendous in its havoc and destruction within a radius of 6 or 8 miles, but beyond those limits its fury was impotent.

"With regard to the canal works, more is to be apprehended from earthquakes than from volcanic eruptions.

"The line of the Nicaragua Canal is at safe distance from the products and ejections of volcanic vents.

"The recorded earthquakes of Nicaragua never have been of highly destructive force; none could have done any material damage to the locks or dams of the canal.

"*None of the eruptions or seismic vibrations have ever affected the level of the lakes or caused tidal waves on same.*"

PARAGUAY.

INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT EZCURRA.

On November 25, 1902, Colonel Juan Ezcurra assumed office as President of the Republic of Paraguay, Dr. Manuel A. Domínguez being the Vice-President. Señor Ezcurra was Minister of War during the incumbency of President Aceval, and in his inaugural address declares that he intends surrounding himself with the most capable men in the country, in order that they may help him to improve the state of the finances and develop the natural resources of the Republic.

NEW CABINET.

The cabinet chosen by President Ezcurra to assist him in his executive duties is composed as follows:

Minister of the Interior, Señor Don Edwards Heytas;
Minister of War and Marine, Colonel Antonio Caceras;
Minister of Finance, Señor Don Fulgencio R. Morano;
Minister of Justice, Señor Don Cayetano A. Carreras;
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Señor Don Pedro Pena.

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS DURING FIRST NINE MONTHS OF 1901 AND 1902.

		1902.	1901.
Hides:			
Dry	pieces	66,990	55,183
Salted	do	116,883	87,290
Bristles	kilos	63,999	40,081
Guampas	do	100,951	70,054
Wool	do	25,306	16,952
Cocoanut bran	do	10,330	38,940
Cocoanuts	do	316,102	10,160
Cocoanut oil	do	1,715	3,500
Extract of ironwood	do	1,328,502	459,300
Petit grain	do	17,441	16,875
Ironwood logs	do	5,635,459	7,403,360
Beams of hard wood	pieces	12,335	17,789
Posts	do	16,941	17,285
Tobacco	kilos	1,974,481	1,777,249
Paraguay tea:			
Not ground	do	5,153,426	5,137,713
Ground	do	171,169	294,930
Curupay bark	do	592,890	176,750
Oranges	number	5,703,100	12,125,630
Palms	do	6,393	33,543

TARIFF MODIFICATIONS.

I.—*Decree of August 8, 1902, amending decree of April 3, 1902, relative to the régime applicable to wine and other beverages.*

["Diario Oficial," No. 554, of August 17, 1902.]

Article 1. The above-mentioned decree (*see* second supplement) repeals the increased duty applicable to common wine and other beverages, in respect to alcoholic strength and quantity of dry extract contained therein.

Art. 2. The valuation of $0.150 gold per liter assigned to Chianti wine in Tariff No. 263 is maintained.

II.—*Exemption from import duty of horses and mules.*

["Registro Oficial" of 1901, p. 31.]

An order dated February 12, 1901, includes horses and mules in the list of exemptions designated in article 4 of law of September 21, 1899.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING PASSES TO IMMIGRANTS.

Following are the regulations and requirements of the Paraguayan Government touching the granting of passes to immigrants, as published in the "Paraguay Monthly Review:"

1. Proof of the identity of the interested party before the consulate at port of embarcation.

2. Proof of nationality, profession, and other circumstances as a foundation for the request for such passes, except in cases of a contrary order of the Ministry.

3. Orders for passes will be effective for thirty days, and after the expiration of said time they shall become void and of no effect.

4. The obligation of the immigrant making use of a Government pass to present himself on his arrival at the Dirección General or the respective immigration office to be duly registered.

5. In no case shall immigration passes be issued in favor of persons afflicted with a contagious disease, nor to paupers, or natives of Asia or Africa, nor to persons of bad conduct or responsible to foreign tribunals, wherever these circumstances (infirmity, bad conduct, or delinquency) come to the knowledge of the consular agents or representatives by whatever means, it being understood that these restrictions involve no obligation on the part of the applicant to submit to medical inspection or to investigations difficult of verification.

Neither shall passes be granted to valetudinarians, invalids, or persons above 60 years of age, unless they show that they come to live at the expense of their families or unless they accompany their families having sufficient resources for their sustenance.

6. The respective consulates shall transmit monthly a list of all passes issued.

7. In order that passes at the cost of the Government may be issued in favor of immigrants coming to Paraguay to establish themselves therein, it shall be necessary in each case that each single adult and every head of a family possess a minimum capital of $50 gold in cash, and that each adult male of the same family shall possess $30 gold upon arriving in the country, excepting in cases of express orders of the Ministry, or in cases of immigrants called to the country by families already established here.

FOR REIMPATRIATION.

8. Having left the country before the year 1895, and having his last place of residence for at least one year in the consular district from which the pass is solicited.

9. Not having made use of a like privilege for the purpose of reimpatriation.

10. To return to the country with the purpose of definitely locating therein.

11. Justification of applicant's identity.

FOR SOLICITORS OF PASSES RESIDENT IN THE COUNTRY.

Petitioners for passes for immigrants called to the country should express the names, age, nationality, and professions of the persons called, declaring that they become responsible for the observation of the respective instructions and for the proper use of the passes desired, as well as for the presentation of the immigrants at the Direction General of Immigration or branch offices thereof, and that the solicitant shall, upon arrival, take charge of such persons, and shall furnish them a location and employment under penalty of refunding to the State the value of such passes in case of failure to fulfill either of said obligations.

The above rules were issued by JUAN F. PEREZ, Subsecretary of Colonization, under date of March 5, 1902, and were of a provisional character, to remain in force until such time as the laws and regulations in the matter shall be passed.

LIVE STOCK AND AGRICULTURE IN 1901.

Statistics published in the "Paraguay Monthly Review" give the following figures of the number of live stock in the Republic of Paraguay at the close of the year 1901, as also of the culture and production of arable lands:

LIVE STOCK.

Horned cattle	2,413,780
Horses	94,105
Mares	113,225
Mules	5,974
Asses	4,665
Hogs	38,377
Goats	46,871
Sheep	236,755

CROPS.

	Area cultivated.	Production.
	Hectares.	*Kilos.*
Maize	47,262	75,620,268
Mandioca	37,333	848,831,280
Beans	4,995	12,010,221
Peanuts	6,010	19,232,280
Sugar cane	8,552	410,509,000
Cotton	75	43,476
Rice	1,181	3,189,700
Castor bean	214	514,494
Coffee	917	2,203,089
Tobacco	5,607	8,972,613

According to the same authority, the national and foreign capital invested in commerce in the country was, at the same period, $27,242,437 (paper currency), and in industries within the Republic, $19,048,095 (paper).

EXTRACTION OF OIL FROM THE COCO PALM.

The "Revista Financiera y Comercial," of Buenos Ayres, draws attention to one of the dormant resources of Paraguay existing in great abundance in that country in the shape of a palm tree, wrongly called "Palmera Paraguaya de Coco," whose Latin name is *Acrocomia mbocaya.* The kernel of the nut furnishes 40 per cent of oil, worth £16 per ton. It is stated that up to a few years ago very little attention was paid to this palm, the small quantities of oil obtained from kernels shelled by hand being solely used by local soap makers. The administration of the "Banco Agricola," of Asuncion, has now taken the matter in hand, and after sending out numerous samples of the oil to leading soap makers in Europe, found that there would be a good market for it if only it could be produced at the right price. In order to do this a machine would be required which would remove the soft part of the fruit and free the kernel from the extremely hard shell of the nut. These machines would have to be worked by hand and be moderate in price, as they would be distributed to the country folk all over the Republic. It is also stated that Herr CHRISTIAN HEISECKE has invented a machine for that purpose, but it is not known as yet if the problem has been solved in the right way. As the Paraguyan coco palm grows in enormous numbers, it is almost certain that a large number of these machines will be required, and observant business men in the Paraguayan Republic see in the export of palm oil one of the best sources of income of that country.

PERU.

EXPORTS OF COTTON IN 1900 AND 1901.

[From the "Auxiliar del Comercio."]

Ports.	Weight (in kilograms).		Ports.	Weight (in kilograms).	
	1900.	1901.		1900.	1901.
Tumbes	1,998	14,458	Mollendo	....	2,275
Payta	2,450,713	2,680,139	Ilo	....	10,480
Eten	294,313	127,830	Buena Vista	10,019	....
Pacasmayo	11,088	1,150	Puno	....	438
Salaverry	....	2,735	Sechura	127,399	107,974
Supe	252,096	254,516	Calla	230,922	332,565
Huacho	175,240	389,677			
Pisco	1,906,858	2,442,812	Total	7,246,096	8,010,944
Cerro Azul	510,081	567,282			
Tambo de Mora	819,517	845,392	Official value	£326,074	£368,501
Lomas	455,852	231,221			

Cotton is extensively being sown and cultivated in the North Piura district, which is noted for its long fiber; and as it rarely rains there and a vast area lies waste for the want of moisture, two companies have been formed for bringing water down from the mountains, a considerable distance. The work is being actively carried on and will be completed at an early date, so that in Arequipa there will be a large opening for machinery of all kinds.

EXPORTATION OF SUGAR IN 1900 AND 1901.

An extract from a report of the Treasury Department of the Government of Peru, published in "El Auxiliar del Comercio" of Callao, shows that Peru exported in 1901 raw and refined sugar to the amount of 113,596,122 kilograms, as compared with 110,695,372 kilograms exported during 1900, making an increase in the exports of 1901 over those of the preceding year of 2,900,750 kilograms. The annexed table gives a detailed statement of the shipments of sugar from the different ports during the years mentioned:

Ports.	Exports (in kilograms).		Ports.	Exports (in kilograms).	
	1900.	1901.		1900.	1901.
Payta	3,738		Cerro Azul	7,039,403	7,809,880
Pimental	3,448,513	3,727,165	Tambo de Mora	1,453,575	1,750,328
Eten	12,803,708	8,887,822	Lomas	730	
Pacasmayo	1,845,767	4,640,111	Ilo	5,360	
Huanchaco	11,079,988	10,467,905	Buena Vista	490,244	428,396
Salaverry	32,061,243	47,237,218	Puno	135,112	105,592
Samanco	4,600,561	3,278,098	Agencia Aduanera	19,798,898	1,190,725
Chimbote	4,670,139	4,361,109	Chancay	500,265	876,570
Supe	8,643,834	9,030,176	Callao	2,385,653	3,168,645
Huacho	4,332,252	4,018,759	Quilca	17,247	
Ancón	888,690	1,709,223			
Pisco	491,362	968,400	Total	110,695,372	113,596,122

EXPORTS OF ORES IN 1900 AND 1901.

[From the "Auxiliar del Comercio."]

Ports.	Weight (in kilograms).		Ports.	Weight in (kilograms).	
	1900.	1901,		1901.	1901.
Payta	4,135		Ancón	32,010	
Sechura		634	Callao	43,332,769	35,927,672
Eten		3,174	Pisco	206,444	334,776
Pacasmayo	96,549	54,069	Lomas	70,919	83,492
Salaverry	220,565	205,599	Chala		26,574
Chimbote	87,783	131,391	Quilca		
Samanco	435,843	479,913	Molendo	1,829,326	1,606,384
Casma	366,608	317,696	Ilo	70,182	35,576
Huarmey	72,882	175,978			
Huacho	36,811		Total	46,881,450	39,399,669
Chancay	11,178				
Supe	7,446	16,742	Official value	£1,750,848	£1,695,056

EXPORTATION OF WOOL IN 1900 AND 1901.

[From the "Auxiliar del Comercio," Callao.]

The exports of wool from Peru in 1900 amounted to 3,534,998 kilograms, valued at £296,673, as compared with 3,904,945 kilograms, valued at £277,623, exported from Peru in 1901. The following table shows the exports in detail:

Ports.	Weight (in kilograms).		Ports.	Weight (in kilograms).	
	1900.	1901.		1900.	1901.
Tumbes		138	Lomas	1,850	3,138
Payta	688	511	Chala	96,192	104,140
Pacasmayo	4,154	65,048	Molendo	3,195,706	3,553,639
Salaverry	27,979	23,735			
Callao	67,795	17,117	Total	3,534,998	3,904,945
Pisco	140,634	137,261			

ERRATUM.

The title of the article on page 1388 of the November issue of the Monthly Bulletin should read "Maritime Commerce of Callao with Chile for Second Quarter of 1902," instead of "Maritime Commerce of Callao for Second Quarter of 1802."

SALVADOR.

TARIFF MODIFICATIONS.

Following are the modifications of the customs tariff of the Republic of Salvador as issued in September, 1902, by the International Customs Journal of Brussels, as fifth supplement to No. 55 (second edition).

I. Decree of August 1, 1902, relative to importation of flour-manufacturing machinery and apparatus.

["Diario oficial," No. 182, of August 2, 1902.]

ARTICLE 1. Natives may import free of all customs duty and municipal taxes, whether at present in force or to be hereafter established, the following articles: Hydraulic or steam motors of all kinds, and also their accessories; flour mills, complete; grain-hulling, washing, and cleaning machines; beltings, shafts, bearings, etc.

ART. 2. Any person erecting, for the purpose of manufacturing wheat or maize flour, a mill provided with all necessary appliances for milling, bolting, and packing from 10 to 25 quintals of flour in a space of ten hours shall be entitled once, and by way of bounty, to import, free of all duties and taxes, up to 1,000 quintals of wheat. If the mill reaches a production of 50 quintals in ten hours the contractor may import, under the same privileged system, up to 2,000 quintals of wheat, and if the manufacture attains 100 quintals in the same time such exemption may extend to 4,000 quintals of wheat.

ART. 3. Any person desirous to establish larger mills must make an application in writing to the Central Committee of Agriculture, with the view of obtaining further advantages than those referred to in the foregoing article. Said committee will adopt such resolutions as they deem fit, save that the conditions of this decree shall not apply to any exemptions exceeding the limits hereinbefore provided.

ART. 4. Persons importing wheat free of duties and taxes, in exercise of the advantages granted by this decree, shall undertake to deliver during the month of April to the Central Committee of Agriculture 1 quintal for every 100 quintals of wheat imported into the country; this wheat shall be in a cleaned state and ready to be sowed; *id est*, in ears and, as far as possible, the product of warm countries.

II. Decision of August 16, 1902, relative to cast or wrought-iron kettles.

["Diario oficial," No. 193, of August 18, 1902.]

Cast or wrought-iron kettles, riveted or of single piece, weighing 20 kilograms and more, and of at least 2 millimeters in thickness, shall be charged at the rate of 1 centavo per kilogram, but are not to be subject to the surtax of 3 pesos per 100 kilograms. If the aforesaid kettles, whether tinned or not, weigh less than 20 kilograms, they shall pay as heretofore a duty of 10 centavos per kilogram. The present decision shall enter into force from and after the date of its publication, and tariff Nos. 101 and 105 are modified accordingly.

III. Decision of August 18, 1902, relative to importation of spirituous liquors.

["Diario oficial," No. 194, of August 18, 1902.]

In conformity with article 574 of the customs tariff nonlicensed importers of foreign spirituous liquors are to pay the surcharge of 10 centavos per kilogram, and 20 centavos additional, in accordance with article 287 of the spirit regulations. Inasmuch as it is not equitable to levy such duplicate surtax, the Executive Power has ruled that such importers shall be exempted from the surtax of 10 centavos aforesaid.

FREE IMPORTATION OF MACHINERY FOR FLOUR MILLS.

The Government of Salvador, for the purpose of encouraging the growing of wheat and other cereals, and in order to promote and develop the agricultural industry of the country, has decreed the free importation into the Republic of all kinds of milling machinery, as well as machinery used for shelling corn, washing cereals, etc., together with their accessories.

Any person erecting a flour or grist mill equipped with the latest machinery for grinding, sifting, and packing of from 10 to 25 hundredweight of flour or corn meal in ten hours, is authorized to make a single importation, free of duty, of a quantity of wheat not exceeding 2,000 hundredweight, and if the mill should have a capacity of 100 quintals of flour during the same period, the owner of the mill may import, under the same franchise, up to 4,000 hundredweight of wheat.

COMPULSORY ARBITRATION TREATY WITH SPAIN.

TOMAS REGALADO, President of the Republic of Salvador.

DECREES:

Whereas the National Assembly of the Republic, by a decree of the 19th of April last, ratified the Compulsory Arbitration Treaty concluded in the City of Mexico on January 28 of the current year between the Republic of Salvador and the Kingdom of Spain, through their Excellencies the Plenipotentiaries Dr. FRANCISCO A. REYES and the Marquis of PRAT OF NAUTONILLET, respectively, which Treaty consists of a preamble and five articles, as follows:

The Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Salvador in Mexico and the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Catholic Majesty in the United Mexican States, duly authorized by their respective Governments to celebrate *ad referendum* a Treaty of Arbitration, to the end that both nations may settle in a peaceable manner any questions that may threaten the friendly relations that now happily exist between both countries, have agreed to the following articles:

ARTICE 1. The high contracting parties bind themselves to submit to arbitration all controversies of whatever nature which, for any reason, may arise between them and which do not affect the provisions of the Constitution of either country if the said questions can not be settled through direct negotiation.

ART. II. Questions already settled between the parties by means of final arrangements can not be renewed by virtue of this treaty. In cases of this kind the arbitration shall be exclusively confined to passing upon the validity, interpretation, and execution of the said arrangements.

ART. III. For the settlement of the disputes that, by virtue of this agreement, may be submitted to arbitration, the personnel of the arbitrators shall consist, preferably, of a President of one of the Latin-American Republics, or of a tribunal composed of Spanish judges and experts, Salvadorians, or Latin-Americans.

In case of a failure to agree upon the selection of the arbitrators the high-contracting parties shall submit the matter to the Permanent International Arbitration Tribunal, established in conformity with the resolutions of the Hague Conference of 1899, subjecting themselves in this and in the former case to the arbitration procedure contained in Chapter III of said resolutions.

ART. IV. The present agreement shall continue in force for ten years, to be counted from the date of exchange of the ratifications.

If, twelve months before the termination of said period neither of the high-contracting parties shall have declared its intention to withdraw from the present treaty, the latter shall continue in force until a year after the date on which either of the high-contracting parties shall have renounced it.

ART. V. This treaty shall be submitted by the undersigned to the approval of their respective Governments, and if it should merit their approval and should be ratified according to the laws of either of the countries the ratifications shall be exchanged in the City of San Salvador within a period of one year, to be counted from that date.

In testimony whereof the plenipotentiaries on January 25, 1902, signed and sealed the same.

[SEAL.] FRANCISCO A. REYES.
[SEAL.] MS. DE PRAT DE NAUTONILLET.

Now, therefore, proceed with the exchange of the ratifications.

T. REGALADO.
FRANCISCO A. REYES.

SAN SALVADOR, *September 26, 1902.*

UNITED STATES.

TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICA.

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Following is the latest statement, from figures compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, United States Treasury Department, showing the value of the trade between the United States and Latin-American countries. The report is for the month of October, 1902, with a comparative statement for the corresponding month of the previous year; also for the ten months ending October, 1902, as compared with the same period of 1901. It should be explained that the figures from the various custom-houses showing imports and exports for any one month are not received at the Treasury Department until about the 20th of the following month, and some time is necessarily consumed in compilation and printing, so that the returns for October, for example, are not published until some time in December.

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Articles and countries.	October—		Ten months ending October—	
	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.
Chemicals, etc.:				
Logwood (*Palo campeche; Pão de campeche; Campeche*):	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Central America	....	....	....	7,500
Mexico	85	....	8,179	17,406
Cuba	....	....	....	22,162
Coal, bituminous (*Carbón bituminoso; Carvão bituminoso; Charbon de terre*):				
Mexico	229	99	39,172	24,885
Cocoa (*Cacao; Coco ou cacao crú; Cacao*):				
Central America	62	....	2,785	3,169
Brazil	62,260	257,003	803,517	893,158
Other South America	86,291	52,854	1,845,356	1,913,217
Coffee (*Café; Café; Café*):				
Central America	48,204	47,222	6,568,441	4,531,772
Mexico	131,311	40,946	1,975,697	2,536,885
Brazil	6,873,186	2,073,697	40,468,345	40,428,333
Other South America	391,946	396,249	6,144,855	3,771,113
Fibers:				
Cotton, unmanufactured (*Algodón en rama; Algodão em rama; Coton, non manufacturá*):				
South America	26,599	8,386	348,977	321,430
Sisal grass (*Henequén; Henequen; Hennequen*):				
Mexico	937,249	1,284,716	7,434,097	10,905,985
Fruits:				
Bananas (*Plátanos; Bananas; Bananes*):				
Central America	196,413	272,443	2,423,433	2,428,748
Cuba	25	209	470,757	595,898
South America	43,946	45,607	492,050	486,392
Oranges (*Naranjas; Laranjas; Oranges*):				
Mexico	43,833	47,568	50,864	56,765
Cuba	121	43	871	477
Fur skins (*Pieles finas; Pelles; Fourrures*):				
South America	44,989	38,823	165,933	248,012
Hides and skins (*Cueros y pieles; Couros e pelles; Cuirs et peaux*):				
Central America	33,414	65,283	397,350	499,248
Mexico	216,678	240,947	2,569,402	3,001,810
South America	1,145,280	1,197,549	9,413,020	10,590,614

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	October—		Ten months ending October—	
	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.
India rubber, crude (*Goma elástica; Borracha crua; Caoutchouc*):	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Central America	53,273	31,314	559,748	428,622
Mexico	6,506	4,477	101,043	84,617
Brazil	1,401,770	956,659	14,337,547	12,616,283
Other South America	59,284	975,818	481,211	365,899
Lead, in pigs, bars, etc. (*Plomo en galápagos, barras, etc.; Chumbo em linguados, barras, etc.; Plombs en saumons, en barres, ctc.*):				
Mexico	301,813	325,716	2,400,881	3,254,605
Sugar, not above No. 16 Dutch standard (*Azúcar, no superior de la escola holandesa; Assucar, não superior ao No. 16 de padrão hollandez; Sucre, pas au-dessus du type hollandais No. 16*):				
Central America	947	2,580	186,003	156,045
Mexico	206	271	33,104	7,937
Cuba	782,978	1,949,886	28,543,933	27,436,980
Brazil	7,955	2	4,912,663	3,224,040
Other South America	419,485	303,329	4,527,937	4,140,109
Tobacco, leaf (*Tabaco en rama; Tabaco em folha; Tabac en feuilles*):				
Mexico	3,683	5,445	44,629	60,065
Cuba	714,568	934,763	7,722,911	7,616,308
Wood, mahogany (*Caoba; Mogno; Acajou*):				
Central America	179	110,362	668,927	434,970
Mexico	35,924	9,768	440,170	332,954
Cuba	22,331	51,653	198,673	394,688
South America	733	1,318	26,457	8,101
Wool (*Lana; Lã; Laine*):				
South America—				
Class 1 (clothing)	47,606	1,979	1,341,337	2,278,207
Class 2 (combing)	....	13,494	43,691	45,321
Class 3 (carpet)	255	9,867	521,190	700,747

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE.

Agricultural implements (*Instrumentos de agricultura; Instrumentos de agricultura; Machines agricoles*):				
Central America	$4,713	$6,841	$14,320	$32,972
Mexico	8,903	22,276	145,066	260,673
Cuba	6,744	4,835	70,535	38,117
Argentine Republic	194,369	181,223	1,523,526	1,756,628
Brazil	1,104	3,538	11,128	28,584
Chile	7,910	15,083	94,322	109,099
Colombia	64	2	474	959
Venezuela	64	576	2,200	1,633
Other South America	4,514	6,584	96,144	115,306
Breadstuffs:				
Corn (*Maíz; Milho; Maïs*):				
Central America	2,296	1,761	53,245	27,673
Mexico	35,114	310	843,340	2,935
Cuba	63,412	41,817	730,877	740,282
South America	1,485	2,813	88,867	29,024
Wheat (*Trigo; Trigo; Blé*):				
Central America	4,372	647	28,753	31,118
Mexico	12,063	547	12,416	8,377
South America	34,112	143,941	892,812	380,680
Wheat flour (*Harina de trigo; Farinha de trigo; Farine de blé*):				
Central America	85,709	57,483	769,047	838,510
Mexico	25,463	16,857	158,068	188,739
Cuba	157,999	139,441	1,744,549	1,748,065
Brazil	171,633	123,702	2,143,158	1,856,367
Colombia	29,762	28,527	193,060	192,863
Other South America	148,849	78,085	1,938,431	1,313,943
Carriages, etc.:				
Carriages, cars, etc., and parts of (*Carruages, carros y sus accesorios; Carruagens, carros e partes de carros; Voitures, wagons ct leurs parties*):				
Central America	3,057	2,655	92,606	33,545
Mexico	75,373	97,776	795,560	1,234,034

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	October—		Ten months ending October—	
	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.
Carriages, etc.—Continued.				
Carriages, cars, etc., and parts of—Continued.				
Cuba	$44,180	$6,676	$324,934	$404,349
Argentine Republic	18,999	20,532	148,442	384,541
Brazil	2,155	6,879	75,571	33,823
Chile	333	1,038	203,800	114,728
Colombia	934	603	15,619	18,937
Venezuela	4,618	242	23,220	12,877
Other South America	865	4,909	215,992	49,835
Cycles and parts of (*Bicicletas y sus accesorios; Bicyclos e accessorios; Bicyclettes et leurs parties*):				
Central America	671	203	4,913	2,427
Mexico	1,235	1,511	19,015	22,178
Cuba	2,189	330	11,777	9,866
Argentine Republic	994	....	5,974	6,384
Brazil	345	522	5,391	5,580
Colombia	37	68	682	813
Venezuela	238	67	1,596	419
Other South America	2,347	1,211	23,610	16,382
Copper (*Cobre; Cobre; Cuivre*):				
Mexico	60,240	124,563	359,933	735,734
Cottons:				
Cotton, unmanufactured (*Algodón non manufacturado; Algodão não manufacturado; Coton, non manufacturé*):				
Mexico	34,409	271,863	849,851	1,935,870
Cotton cloths (*Tejidos de algodón; Fazendas de algodão; Coton manufacturé*):				
Central America	31,700	92,402	542,832	782,243
Mexico	26,681	10,413	202,489	188,814
Cuba	19,801	16,690	243,774	185,037
Argentine Republic	7,053	1,432	89,597	61,138
Brazil	33,258	42,656	268,057	519,747
Chile	8,691	39,628	394,084	362,557
Colombia	51,740	113,352	906,423	988,756
Venezuela	23,896	32,963	471,891	275,782
Other South America	32,993	34,146	259,711	294,402
Wearing apparel (*Ropa de algodon; Roupa de algodão; Vêtements en coton*):				
Central America	36,836	32,363	417,304	264,771
Mexico	48,363	42,911	388,419	376,022
Cuba	17,414	9,197	133,600	124,352
Argentine Republic	25,625	4,043	94,096	169,720
Brazil	1,211	7,137	27,743	66,498
Chile	1,061	1,500	13,461	23,000
Colombia	4,498	4,716	43,590	63,774
Venezuela	1,407	1,374	16,382	16,400
Other South America	2,451	7,946	43,057	38,536
Electric and scientific apparatus (*Aparatos eléctricos y científicos; Apparelhos eléctricos e scientificos; Appareils électriques et scientifiques*):				
Central America	3,165	7,892	60,006	54,301
Mexico	36,081	38,456	325,038	770,391
Argentine Republic	15,617	3,960	141,029	89,715
Brazil	17,440	35,562	222,707	270,290
Chile	4,274	7,240	32,710	39,868
Venezuela	3,816	1,470	20,679	25,751
Other South America	15,080	7,998	134,921	90,709
Iron and steel, manufactures of:				
Steel rails (*Carriles de acero; Trilhos de aço; Rails d'acier*):				
Central America	....	6,000	131,890	13,478
Mexico	70,712	25,513	1,252,080	394,480
South America	7,664	160	1,325,577	78,494
Builders' hardware, and saws and tools (*Materiales de metal para construcción, sierras y herramientas; Ferragens, serras e ferramentas; Matériaux de construction en fer et acier, scies et outils*):				
Central America	10,801	8,408	98,177	99,016
Mexico	7,171	53,799	472,276	656,617
Cuba	40,287	21,104	315,239	282,669
Argentine Republic	45,431	15,451	248,173	173,928
Brazil	9,075	18,730	101,732	153,869
Chile	4,608	18,041	91,803	89,002
Colombia	5,124	5,501	46,209	41,982
Venezuela	2,500	1,053	35,063	19,433
Other South America	28,071	16,866	153,330	122,139

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	October—		Ten months ending October—	
	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.
Iron and steel, manufacturers of—Continued.				
Sewing machines and parts of (*Máquinas de coser y accesorios; Machinas de coser e accessorios; Machines à coudre et leurs parties*):				
Central America	$3,573	$1,894	$26,400	$20,974
Mexico	29,344	34,828	285,160	351,297
Cuba	7,648	170	61,228	86,551
Argentine Republic	5,862	....	124,426	107,605
Brazil	3,161	9,205	28,964	63,742
Colombia	900	2,174	11,571	14,077
Other South America	15,733	18,860	176,487	136,442
Steam engines and parts of (*Locomotoras y accesorios; Locomotivas e accessorios; Locomotifs et leurs parties*):				
Central America	....	....	81,195	14,450
Mexico	19,500	66,491	249,159	857,806
Cuba	16,529	....	98,299	93,540
Brazil	....	....	49,054	20,200
Colombia	10,000	....	10,000	21,400
Other South America	55,175	....	134,698	374,785
Typewriting machines and parts of (*Máquinas de escribir y accesorios; Machinas de escribir e accessorios; Machines à écrire et leurs parties*):				
Central America	503	1,431	4,413	5,588
Mexico	11,242	21,051	82,425	136,730
Cuba	4,409	1,938	33,114	28,437
Argentine Republic	2,255	1,138	13,890	21,776
Brazil	1,102	472	6,648	10,254
Colombia	226	126	2,215	2,962
Other South America	3,964	4,323	34,881	27,690
Leather, other than sole (*Cuero distinto del de suelo; Couro não para solas; Cuirs, autres que pour semelles*):				
Central America	1,589	7,201	19,969	51,153
Mexico	927	183	9,115	10,977
Cuba	5,585	2,995	67,507	61,378
Argentine Republic	1,948	5,421	63,394	50,178
Brazil	3,355	4,231	76,703	137,098
Chile	627	1,253	21,150	20,752
Colombia	458	986	5,920	13,056
Venezuela	3,889	1,620	31,338	22,715
Other South America	2,270	626	21,930	22,906
Boots and shoes (*Calzado; Calçado; Chaussures*):				
Central America	24,500	11,615	120,460	90,966
Mexico	98,987	61,219	481,931	569,424
Colombia	3,170	7,669	35,158	58,218
Other South America	13,851	11,350	89,067	71,409
Naval stores:				
Rosin, tar, etc. (*Resina y alquitrán; Resina e alcatrão; Résine et goudron*):				
Central America	1,226	1,234	8,279	8,934
Mexico	395	1,546	9,047	14,421
Cuba	2,105	2,797	17,821	22,101
Argentine Republic	1,376	31,872	120,529	122,819
Brazil	13,941	26,989	142,568	178,865
Chile	1,522	165	10,574	12,302
Colombia	618	336	11,414	9,765
Venezuela	2,135	2,083	19,918	16,741
Other South America	2,134	7,039	63,432	41,699
Turpentine (*Aguarrás; Agua-raz; Térébenthine*):				
Central America	794	949	5,396	8,129
Mexico	145	182	2,521	2,787
Cuba	2,683	1,417	33,474	21,808
Argentine Republic	3,402	14,178	77,226	101,160
Brazil	4,136	5,933	42,752	66,652
Chile	232	4,367	25,555	27,785
Colombia	420	571	4,748	5,144
Venezuela	409	813	4,669	2,775
Other South America	884	1,152	31,635	20,127
Oils, mineral, crude (*Aceites minerales, crudos; Oleos mineraes, crús; Huiles minérales, brutes*):				
Mexico	34,580	60,835	347,730	403,019
Cuba	23,119	20,020	230,102	268,105
Oils, mineral, refined or manufactured (*Aceites minerales, refinados ó manufacturados; Oleos mineraes, refinados ou manufacturados; Huiles minérales, raffinées ou manufacturées*):				
Central America	12,937	14,587	126,923	131,713
Mexico	18,878	19,089	156,891	171,833
Cuba	20,637	7,388	178,868	147,705

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	October—		Ten months ending October—	
	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.
Oils, mineral, refined or manufactured—Continued.				
Argentine Republic	$124,131	$111,207	$974,360	$930,818
Brazil	177,700	181,810	1,486,930	1,725,762
Chile	14,204	17,127	478,164	454,740
Colombia	23,071	11,590	84,702	89,846
Venezuela	10,952	7,600	105,805	87,004
Other South America	36,093	48,187	456,782	486,259
Oils, vegetable (*Aceites vegetales; Oleos vegetaes; Huiles végétales*):				
Central America	706	1,237	5,850	9,390
Mexico	128,634	118,479	757,910	681,902
Cuba	3,954	1,674	33,913	27,225
Argentine Republic	780	843	34,296	22,017
Brazil	16,804	38,441	288,366	351,337
Chile	458	1,253	14,043	13,307
Other South America	10,610	15,300	135,387	150,621
Provisions, comprising meat and dairy products:				
Beef, canned (*Carne de vaca en latas; Carne de vacca em latas; Bœuf conservé*):				
Central America	1,389	1,134	21,980	21,567
Mexico	4,877	949	30,683	18,194
Cuba	1,976	64	8,354	3,253
Argentine Republic	19	....	19	126
Brazil	2,357	3,024	10,086	9,070
Colombia	1,255	862	5,602	7,954
Other South America	3,314	2,480	18,701	21,148
Beef, salted or pickled (*Carne de vaca, salada ó en salmuera; Carne de vacca, salgada ou em salmoura; Bœuf salé ou en saumure*):				
Central America	2,300	3,324	34,904	34,883
Mexico	48	32	1,257	418
Cuba	508	129	4,605	4,680
Brazil	....	45	3,690	473
Chile	484	35	3,546	4,128
Colombia	865	2,151	11,760	15,596
Other South America	7,990	21,460	138,354	169,201
Tallow (*Sebo; Sebo; Suif*):				
Central America	12,183	11,490	82,084	105,074
Mexico	2,003	2,777	37,947	26,261
Cuba	183	....	2,168	6,433
Brazil	2,270	3,100	9,043	25,313
Chile	....	....	6,676	2,010
Colombia	28	65	5,373	3,514
Other South America	3,642	1,708	42,963	33,614
Bacon (*Tocino; Toucinho; Lard fumé*):				
Central America	2,884	2,837	25,212	22,541
Mexico	2,381	2,169	31,051	25,218
Cuba	32,542	24,050	331,421	323,302
Brazil	17,105	12,371	164,780	143,030
Colombia	46	822	1,869	2,901
Other South America	2,173	22	20,981	25,829
Hams (*Jamones; Presunto; Jambons*):				
Central America	2,800	2,854	26,964	24,453
Mexico	5,901	5,310	43,824	50,977
Cuba	48,467	25,076	467,198	408,724
Brazil	317	221	4,474	2,368
Colombia	1,328	1,672	14,114	12,509
Venezuela	4,842	2,420	35,479	23,259
Other South America	3,414	6,407	29,814	35,754
Pork (*Carne de puerco; Carne de porco; Porc*):				
Central America	9,306	13,199	85,693	93,496
Cuba	39,395	19,447	466,780	271,592
Brazil	....	333	69	9,128
Colombia	1,416	1,763	12,567	12,858
Other South America	20,970	22,188	213,167	235,896
Lard (*Manteca; Banha; Saindoux*):				
Central America	18,000	17,398	148,870	164,201
Mexico	83,172	48,544	477,455	479,279
Cuba	197,662	106,732	2,098,449	1,781,132
Argentine Republic	748	535	9,687	4,598
Brazil	68,499	69,226	943,548	819,324
Chile	2,845	905	55,104	38,163
Colombia	8,205	11,066	83,662	88,375
Venezuela	49,109	27,113	375,925	245,882
Other South America	38,828	35,730	321,884	371,645
Butter (*Mantequilla; Manteiga; Beurre*):				
Central America	4,289	4,738	35,618	32,212
Mexico	7,563	7,218	55,262	72,101
Cuba	2,142	1,177	19,063	24,575
Brazil	15,439	17,323	144,139	101,628

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	September—		Nine months ending September—	
	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.
Butter—Continued.				
Colombia	$796	$1,561	$11,716	$11,298
Venezuela	8,157	6,781	70,542	64,367
Other South America	1,102	3,857	22,516	17,360
Cheese (*Queso; Queijo; Fromage*):				
Central America	1,942	2,404	19,523	18,144
Mexico	3,598	3,015	28,787	45,164
Cuba	1,219	394	21,211	12,638
Brazil		22	70	22
Colombia	811	1,194	6,718	8,227
Other South America	298	223	5,069	1,615
Tobacco, unmanufactured (*Tabaco no manufacturado; Tabaco nao manufacturado; Tabac non manufacturé*):				
Central America	1,979	4,304	26,433	35,646
Mexico	19,429	19,464	121,274	182,470
Argentine Republic			7,739	15,486
Colombia	5,325	2,162	25,599	29,017
Other South America	8,097	8,008	78,016	69,405
Tobacco, manufactures of (*Manufacturas de tabaco; Manufacturas de tabaco; Tabac fabriqué*):				
Central America	2,722	8,246	49,357	60,395
Mexico	2,122	1,252	13,899	11,532
Cuba	12,737	11,133	143,598	113,617
Argentine Republic		72	5,318	72
Brazil			162	342
Colombia	3,136	2,049	15,416	28,137
Other South America	2,454	2,522	48,056	30,033
Wood, and manufactures of:				
Wood, unmanufactured (*Madera no manufacturado; Madeira nao manufacturado; Bois brut*):				
Central America	4,037	3,429	44,618	45,546
Mexico	43,972	32,530	383,644	532,983
Cuba	826	883	51,274	143,461
Argentine Republic	2,339	11,319	28,549	45,603
Brazil				890
Chile	560	71	3,020	71
Colombia	2,748	415	12,138	10,963
Other South America	6,614	318	105,954	34,748
Lumber (*Maderas; Madeiras; Bois de construction*):				
Central America	2,882	2,574	41,883	39,742
Mexico	75,791	116,301	819,948	1,303,066
Cuba	70,226	60,879	636,969	744,034
Argentine Republic	142,297	67,770	1,117,658	688,870
Brazil	26,063	35,192	220,881	302,078
Chile	36,408	26,990	163,388	137,633
Colombia	5,868	928	42,848	29,027
Venezuela	967	280	19,370	1,781
Other South America	21,845	20,016	441,549	367,302
Furniture (*Muebles; Mobilia; Meubles*):				
Central America	4,066	2,813	43,771	40,875
Mexico	39,235	50,760	440,745	519,047
Cuba	45,305	16,209	272,394	220,221
Argentine Republic	14,901	4,761	67,933	70,125
Brazil	455	2,548	14,861	14,563
Chile	1,312	2,187	17,356	12,915
Colombia	1,693	4,087	19,784	19,198
Venezuela	2,080	759	14,138	7,899
Other South America	3,777	2,856	36,576	32,106

CONSULAR TRADE REPORTS.

The following reports are furnished the International Bureau of the American Republics by the various Latin-American consular officers at the ports mentioned:

Advices from the consul of Cuba at Philadelphia state that during the month of October, 1902, 5 vessels cleared from the port of Philadelphia bound for Cuban ports, carrying a cargo of 25,634 cases of oil consigned to Habana, and 7,263 tons of coal billed to the ports of Cardenas, Cienfuegos, and Sagua.

According to data furnished by the consul of Ecuador at San Francisco, California, the exports from that port to the ports of Ecuador during the months of September and October, 1902, consisted of 10,139 packages of merchandise, weighing 451,285 kilograms, valued at $20,379.34. The annexed tables give these shipments in detail, by ports, as well as a recapitulation of the business done during the month:

Articles.	Quantity.	Weight.	Value.
GUAYAQUIL.		*Kilos.*	
Books ... boxes..	6	915	$307.50
Brooms ... rolls..	22	984	132.00
Butter ... boxes..	10	230	40.00
Cordage ... packages..	178	6,606	1,374.74
Drugs ... do....	12	1,133	143.00
Electric models ... boxes..	1	10	3.50
Empty boxes ... packages..	356	6,262	250.00
Flour ... sacks..	7,915	354,808	11,956.75
Groceries ... packages..	184	14,669	2,753.40
Wines and liquors ... do....	93	4,490	601.25
Total	8,777	390,107	17,562.14
MANTA.			
Flour ... sacks..	860	36,000	1,445.00
Wines and liquors ... packages..		2,840	335.00
Total	860	38,840	1,780.00
BAHIA.			
Flour ... sacks..	400	18,000	680.00
ESMERALDAS.			
Candles ... boxes..	16	448	37.20
Cordage ... rolls..	14	357	82.00
Flour ... sacks..	47	2,274	90.00
Ham ... boxes..	23	1,173	138.00
Mineral water ... do....	2	86	10.00
Total	102	4,338	357.20

RECAPITULATION.

Books ... boxes..	6	915	307.50
Brooms ... rolls..	22	984	132.00
Butter ... boxes..	10	230	40.00
Cordage ... packages..	178	6,606	1,374.74
Drugs ... do....	12	1,133	143.00
Electric models ... boxes..	1	10	3.50
Empty boxes ... packages..	356	6,262	250.00
Flour ... sacks..	9,115	408,808	14,081.75
Groceries ... packages..	184	14,669	2,753.40
Wines and liquors ... do....	153	7,330	936.25
Total	10,139	451,285	20,379.34

The Mexican consul at San Francisco, California, reports that the imports into the United States from the Republic of Mexico, through the port of San Francisco during the month of October, 1902, consisted of mineral products to the value of $466,620, Mexican silver, and other products valued at $37,279, Mexican silver, the details of which are shown in the following tables:

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
MINERAL PRODUCTS.		
Gold bullion	....	$34,739
Gold coin	....	3,200
Gold ore	....	6,464
Silver bullion	....	214,657
Silver ore	....	207,560
Total	....	466,620
SUNDRY PRODUCTS.		
American merchandise returned	....	1,715
Beeswax .... pounds..	1,192	286
Coffee .... do...	27,818	2,435
Copper ore .... tons..	23	668
Drugs and medicines	....	40
Fish	....	827
Fish scales	....	6
Glycerine .... pounds..	27,533	3,110
Hides and skins .... do....	151,862	16,721
Horns	....	115
Ixtle .... tons..	2	145
Lead .... pounds..	12,668	400
Lemons	....	2,142
Live animals	....	262
Manufactures of iron	....	722
Marine plants	....	3,234
Material for glue	....	9
Metal	....	134
Peas	....	304
Porcelain	....	83
Residue of linseed oil .... pounds..	154,537	786
Rum .... gallons..	50	21
Salt .... pounds..	88,000	138
Shellfish	....	2,785
Shells	....	116
Sugar .... pounds..	1,250	75
Total	....	37,279

The exports from San Francisco to Mexican ports during the same period consisted of domestic merchandise invoiced at $106,354, and foreign products reexported to the value of $5,715. This trade is shown in the following tables:

AMERICAN MERCHANDISE.

	Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
Acids	....	$218	Cognac .... gallons..	32	$60
Apples .... barrels..	573	1,091	Coke .... tons..	12	245
Bacon .... pounds..	844	137	Cordage .... pounds..	9,762	1,285
Beans .... quintals..	23	50	Cork	....	152
Beer, in bottles .... dozen..	100	175	Cotton clothing	....	570
Biscuits .... pounds..	13,346	634	Cutlery	....	34
Blacking	....	114	Doors and windows	....	78
Boilers, etc	....	1,788	Dried apples .... pounds..	1,525	89
Books	....	30	Drugs	....	4,101
Brooms	....	143	Electrical apparatus	....	448
Butter .... pounds..	1,637	417	Fish	....	242
Cacao	....	34	Firearms	....	455
Candles .... pounds..	144	16	Fire brick	....	56
Candy	....	38	Flour .... barrels..	12	46
Canned salmon .... pounds..	11,568	819	Fruits	....	1,587
Canned meat	....	534	Furniture	....	196
Carriages	....	805	Furs	....	54
Cast iron	....	2,064	Glass	....	1,721
Cement .... barrels..	54	141	Glue .... pounds..	39	7
Cider .... gallons..	28	13	Grease	....	206
Cheese .... pounds..	6,189	842	Groceries	....	799
Coal .... tons..	10	113	Ham .... pounds..	4,892	859
Codfish .... pounds..	640	40	Hemp .... do....	640	113

AMERICAN MERCHANDISE—Continued.

	Quantity.	Value.
Hides		$75
Horses	2	300
Ink		36
Iron:		
In bars...pounds	4,857	175
In sheets...do	1,013	35
Tubing		12,014
Iron boxes	1	90
Lamps		71
Lard...pounds	600	74
Locks		816
Lumber		5,793
Machinery		2,007
Manufactures of—		
Brass		459
Clay		234
Copper		468
Cotton		258
Iron		2,405
Leather		865
Paper		1,186
Rubber		273
Silk		27
Stone		265
Straw		13
Tin		58
Wood		772
Malt		904
Mercury...pounds	26,045	14,770
Milk		296
Molding		55
Musical instruments		10
Nails, cut...pounds	600	22
Nails, wire...do	10,300	339
Nuts		40
Oilcloth		16
Oils		439
Onions...quintals	1,018	481
Oysters		98
Patent medicines		1,415
Paints		$1,194
Pianos	1	407
Plows		194
Potatoes...quintals	2,808	1,450
Powder		11,851
Printing paper...pounds	10,080	294
Prunes...do	2,667	136
Pumps		88
Raisins...pounds	4,564	352
Rubber tubes		1,423
Sacks		190
Sausage...pounds	106	17
Saws		16
Scales		36
Seeds		320
Shellfish		55
Shoes...pairs	197	338
Spirits of turpentine...galls	226	158
Starch...pounds	2,780	123
Staves		6,487
Steel:		
In bars...pounds	8,345	277
In sheets...do	29,628	847
Stoves		96
Tallow...pounds	38,392	2,372
Tar...barrels	121	492
Tools		358
Type...pounds	104	48
Typewriters		150
Varnish...gallons	122	204
Vegetables		927
Vinegar...gallons	953	117
Whisky...do	198	354
Wine:		
In bottles...dozen	58	276
In kegs...gallons	6,234	2,862
Writing paper		202
Yeast...pounds	1,358	328
Total		106,354

FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.

Beer...gallons	459	$369
Bottles		350
Caustic soda...pounds	107,491	2,301
Champagne...dozen	1	15
Firecrackers		265
Manufactures of—		
Jute		139
Metal		384
Tin		19
Matting...yards	890	74
Mineral water...gallons	420	$123
Pepper...pounds	726	106
Rice...do	41,962	619
Rum...gallons	165	297
Spices...pounds	639	114
Tea...do	2,724	301
Wine, in bottles...dozen	70	239
Total		5,715

The exports of Mexican dollars to Hongkong during the month amounted to 720,655, and to the Philippine Islands 50,206, making a total of 770,861.

The Mexican Consul at Philadelphia reports that the merchandise exported from that port to Mexican ports during the month of November, 1902, consisted of 3,700,000 kilograms of coal, valued at $10,175, and 1,300,840 kilograms of iron pipes, valued at $41,573.22, or a total of 5,000,840 kilograms, valued at $51,748.22.

The Consul-General of Mexico at New York advises that during the month of October, 1902, 8 vessels proceeding from Mexican ports entered the harbor of New York, bringing 79,257 packages of merchandise. During the same period, 16 vessels cleared from the port of New York, carrying 194,630 packages of merchandise destined to Mexican ports. The imports in detail from Mexico to New York, during the month referred to, were as follows:

Alligator skins	bales	45
Bones	packages	1,393
Broom root	bales	1,641
Chicle gum	do	1,347
Cigars	boxes	101
Coffee	sacks	1,594
Copper bullion	bars	3,663
Deerskins	bales	47
Fustic	logs	6,573
Goatskins	bales	615
Hair	do	7
Henequen	do	7,860
Heron plumes	boxes	1
Hides	bales	3,003
Hides, loose	do	1,516
Honey	barrels	235
Ixtle	bales	3,741
Lead bullion	bars	44,785
Mahogany	logs	104
Metals	boxes	188
Oranges	crates	659
Rubber, crude	bales	33
Sarsaparilla	do	70
Tobacco leaf	do	31
Vanilla	boxes	2

The Mexican Vice-Consul at Mobile, Alabama, reports that during the month of October, 1902, 8 vessels, proceeding from the Mexican ports of Progreso, Vera Cruz, Tampico, Frontera, and Campeche, entered the port of Mobile, bringing cargoes of henequen and mahogany. During the same period 6 vessels sailed from Mobile, bound for the Mexican ports of Coatzacoalcos, Campeche, Progreso, and Frontera, carrying cargoes of lumber, coal, steel, general merchandise, and railroad ties.

According to a report of the Consul-General of Venezuela at New York, the total shipments from the city of New York to the Republic of Venezuela during the month of November, 1902, consisted of 41,488 packages of merchandise, weighing 2,285,825 kilograms, valued at $232,729, as compared with 56,453 packages, weighing 3,100,464 kilograms, valued at $268,472, shipped in November, 1901. The movement of this merchandise in October, 1901 and 1902, is shown in the following table:

Ports.	Articles.	1901.			1902.		
		Number of packages.	Weight.	Value.	Number of packages.	Weight.	Value.
			Kilos.	*Bolivares.*		*Kilos.*	*Bolivares.*
La Guaira	Merchandise	27,749	1,654,028.65	683,017.65	25,910	1,488,339.70	643,412.80
Do	Silver				4	500.00	40,000.00
Puerto Cabello	Merchandise	10,038	471,362.25	176,050.40	5,302	230,400.70	166,249.85
Maracaibo	do	8,137	451,837.00	275,341.95	9,950	534,625.75	318,797.95
Do	Gold				1	12.00	25,000.00
La Vela	Merchandise	500	22,324.10	8,645.00	67	12,470.00	1,610.00
Guanta	do	1,585	75,406.00	35,475.00			
Cumaná	do	279	18,209.00	6,515.00			
Carúpano	do	1,127	75,076.00	30,145.00	254	19,477.00	10,777.50
Ciudad Bolivar	do	6,527	299,684.70	153,974.15			
Caño Colorado	do	511	32,536.75	21,883.75			
Total		56,453	3,100,464.45	1,391,047.90	41,488	2,285,825.15	1,205,848.10

This commerce of $232,729 in November, 1902, was made up of the following articles:

Articles.	Packages.	Weight.	Value.
Axes and agricultural implements	34	1,563	$2,700.00
Barbed wire and clamps	412	17,092	5,350.00
Beer and hops	27	488	1,190.00
Blankets	376	50,782	162,261.45
Butter	727	39,160	58,890.00
Cordage	1,441	39,077	41,125.00
Cotton drill:			
Colored and white	108	18,606.50	48,185.00
Rough and muslin	378	30,378	52,741.70
Drugs and perfumes	406	16,095.80	36,656.15
Fine hardware, etc	394	28,463.50	54,856.50
Flour, wheat	13,373	948,587	200,170.00
Forage	58	3,180	475.00
Glass and lampware	89	2,949.80	6,918.15
Gold coin	1	12	25,000.00
Hardware and carriages	422	25,997.50	25,695.10
Kerosene	13,809	499,159	70,365.00
Lard	3,394	168,667	175,010.00
Liquors	15	1,286	960.00
Live animals	1	20	10.00
Lumber (undressed)	50	4,530	600.00
Machinery and electrical supplies	354	17,562.40	24,889.00
Oils and paints	437	30,009.70	14,269.25
Printing supplies (paper, machinery, and type)	100	11,617.75	4,130.25
Provisions	2,983	95,384.20	83,210.00
Roman cement	100	18,183	1,150.00
Sailcloth and ducking	116	12,386	25,010.00
Sewing machines and parts thereof	12	627	1,785.00
Silver coin	4	500	40,000.00
Small fruits	700	40,033	10,805.00
Soap and candles	1,089	156,888.50	20,120.55
Sugar	7	679.50	330.00
Tobacco:			
Leaf	10	590	2,350.00
Fillings	61	5,270	8,640.00
Total	41,488	2,285,825.15	1,205,848.10

FOREIGN TRADE IN OCTOBER, 1902.

The following table shows the imports into the United States by great classes in the ten months ending with October of 1902, compared with the ten months of the preceding year:

Class.	1901.	1902.
Food and animals	$187,096,139	$175,078,509
Crude manufacturers' materials	248,484,999	286,114,734
Partially manufactured materials for use in manufacturing	70,574,300	79,748,105
Articles manufactured ready for consumption	114,857,583	136,779,323
Luxuries and other articles of voluntary use	106,911,311	111,848,824
Total imports	727,924,332	789,569,495

The following table shows the domestic exports by great classes in the ten months ending with October of 1902, compared with the ten months of the preceding year:

Classes.	1901.	1902.
Agricultural products	$750,347,698	$632,575,063
Manufactures	332,084,762	347,240,920
Products of the mines	34,410,744	30,195,977
Products of the forests	42,865,756	43,592,782
Products of the fisheries	4,971,970	6,051,878
Miscellaneous articles	3,859,837	4,473,608
Total domestic exports	1,168,540,767	1,064,130,228

The unexampled activity of the manufacturers of the United States, measured by the exports of manufactured articles and the imports of manufacturers' materials, is greater than ever before in the history of the country. The imports of unfinished materials in the ten months ending with October, 1902, are, as shown by the official figures of the Treasury (in round numbers), $365,000,000, against $201,000,000 in the corresponding months of 1896, $274,000,000 in the corresponding months of 1899, and $319,000,000 in the corresponding months of 1901. These imports of 1902, therefore, are 15 per cent higher than those of 1901, the highest record heretofore, and more than 80 per cent in excess of the figures for the corresponding months of 1896. On the other hand, the exports of manufactures are also larger than those of any preceding ten months' period, with the single exception of 1900, showing an increase of over $15,000,000 over the total for the ten months of 1901, and being actually more than double the figures for the corresponding months in 1895.

The following table, prepared by the Treasury statisticians, shows the imports of manufacturers' materials and the exports of manufactures, respectively, in ten months ending with October of each year, from 1895 to 1902:

	Imports of materials.	Exports of manufactures.		Imports of materials.	Exports of manufactures.
1895	$267,981,979	$164,572,252	1899	$274,391,601	$311,369,173
1896	201,019,503	208,286,285	1900	310,044,276	376,247,618
1897	268,775,864	234,728,097	1901	319,026,206	332,084,762
1898	213,730,204	253,177,715	1902	365,862,839	347,240,920

NEW CONCENTRATION PROCESS.

The United States Consular Agent at Rossland, British Columbia, in a recent report (Advance Sheets of Consular Reports, No. 1456), describes a new process for ore extraction, the value of which lies in the increased percentage of recovery of values and the higher grade of concentrates it produces.

The ores in the vicinity of Rossland contain copper, gold, and silver; lead, silver, and gold; gold, copper, silver, and lead, and many other combinations. The process of extraction, known as the "Elmore," is described as follows: The ore having been previously reduced to a freely flowing pulp (oil and suitably pulverized pulp), passes directly from the mill into the open end of a horizontal rotating drum, inside of which is fixed a heli with cross blades or buckets which lift up the pulp to a certain height and drop it again, at the same time propelling it forward to the opposite end of the drum, thus keeping the pulp in constant agitation for the few seconds which are occupied in its passage. With the pulp is also admitted a small quantity of thick, sticky oil known as "summer dark oil." This exercises the remarkable property of picking up and holding the mineral that is floating about or suspended in the pulp in minute particles.

The oil and pulp automatically discharge from the other end of the drum into a pointed box, in which the tailings or rock pass off with the water at the bottom, while the oil floats up to the top and carries with it practically all the values which the ore contained. Ore from an important property on the British Columbia coast, containing 22 per cent of copper, showed by water concentration a loss ranging from 30 to 58.6 per cent, mainly arising from float mineral, the surface of the water being covered with a scum of metallic mineral which would not sink. By the "oil process" the loss was only from 1 to 7 per cent. The extraction was, therefore, 99 to 93 per cent of the assay value.

The initial cost of the machinery is small as compared with plants of equal capacity under any other process. A plant of 4 units, capable of treating 100 tons of ore per day of twenty-four hours, costs f. o. b. London, exclusive of power plant and crushing apparatus, about $10,706. The process appears to be especially applicable to low-grade sulphide ores, such as have a tendency to slime when crushed and also for treating tailings from richer ores. Experiments have also demonstrated the feasibility of separating, at a small cost, sulphides, such as copper pyrites from oxides, etc.

TOBACCO AS A SOURCE OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

A good deal of interesting matter concerning tobacco is furnished by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in his lately issued report. This is the more important because of the fact that the internal-revenue office is now so largely the source of statistical knowledge concerning tobacco.

This importance of the internal-revenue returns makes it especially interesting to consider the figures furnished by it for exports of unmanufactured tobacco from the United States during the past decade. They show a very considerable growth within the past few years, although the figures do not now stand as high as they have done on various occasions in the past. In the following table the main outlines of the export trade in tobacco are given:

DOMESTIC EXPORTS.

Calendar year.	Pounds.	Value.	Calendar year.	Pounds.	Value.
1892	259,410,020	$21,744,117	1897	281,074,422	$22,790,150
1893	277,258,871	23,819,597	1898	269,966,833	23,796,869
1894	304,597,808	25,772,701	1899	346,823,677	29,985,742
1895	293,637,217	24,707,563	1900	305,033,235	26,886,372
1896	300,047,687	24,052,332	1901	308,743,593	26,861,132

Information concerning the production of tobacco in the United States must also be gained from the internal-revenue figures for tobacco used in manufacturing for home consumption.

The quantity of leaf tobacco used in the production of tobacco, snuff, cigars, and cigarettes for the past ten years has been as follows:

	Pounds.		Pounds.
1892	339,012,619	1897	357,171,033
1893	312,907,679	1898	349,877,737
1894	317,640,403	1899	367,139,310
1895	323,656,332	1900	379,162,884
1896	308,398,583	1901	398,039,646

Roughly stated, the farmers and tobacco growers in the United States annually produce more than 680,000,000 pounds of raw leaf tobacco, of which less than half is exported.

It should be noted that the internal-revenue taxes imposed on manufactured tobacco products include internal-revenue taxes paid by manufacturers and importers, both upon domestic and imported manufactured tobacco products, and those manufactured in Porto Rico and brought to the United States after July 25, 1901. The latter was the date of the proclamation made by the President as provided by section 3 of the act of April 12, 1900. Thus composed, the amount collected during the past fiscal year comes to $51,718,258. These tax receipts from tobacco for the past fiscal year are $10,463,880 less than those of the previous year and $7,303,748 less than during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900. It will be recalled that the act of March 2, 1901, indirectly reduced the tax of 12 cents per pound imposed on manufactured tobacco and snuff to 9.6 cents per pound. This was due to the discount of 20 per cent allowed to manufacturers on the sale of stamps and to the reduction of the tax on large cigars from $3.60 to $3 per thousand and on small cigars from $1 to 54 cents per thousand. Other changes in rates of taxation on various tobacco forms were also made. This accounts for the falling off of about $10,500,000 as compared with the previous year. A total production of 328,464,428 pounds of tobacco and snuff for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, implies an increase in the quantity of tobacco and snuff withdrawn for consumption amounting to 4,925,915 pounds as compared with the preceding year. The figures for the exports of tobacco (unmanufactured) are not available for the calendar year 1902, of course.

COTTON TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICA.

"Dun's Review," in its issue of November 8, 1902, states that in seeking an outlet for American cotton goods too much attention can not be given to the development of the markets lying nearest geographically. Throughout Mexico, the West Indies, and Central and

South America, cotton goods constitute one of the leading imports, but hitherto the United States has been able to secure only a relatively unimportant share of the trade. The reasons for this are extremely complex, and it is not to be expected that any marked progress can be made toward winning a stronger position in these markets without long and systematic effort, but in some respects the conditions are at present more favorable than formerly to the growth of American trade, while the certainty that before long the output of American mills will so far exceed the normal demand as to result in an increasing surplus for export renders it important to devote immediate attention to the subject of increasing the sale for American cottons in these countries. The construction of the Panama Canal will tend to stimulate the demand for American manufactured goods of all kinds in the countries lying on the Pacific Coast of Central and South America, but it is important that a foothold for lines not at present well known, such as American cottons, should be secured in advance. Transportation and banking facilities between the United States and Latin America are improving steadily, and the problems connected with the extension of credit—heretofore the most serious drawback to the growth of American trade—are now being rapidly solved. The following table shows the present volume of the trade in American cotton goods in the principal countries and colonies of the Western Hemisphere south of the United States:

Exports of American cotton goods to Latin America for 1901.

Countries.	Cloths, colored.		Cloths, uncolored.		All other.	Total.
	Yards.		*Yards.*			
Mexico	3,045,876	$179,338	1,007,791	$85,335	$104,359	$369,032
Central America:						
Costa Rica	2,101,954	109,477	997,435	50,513	22,052	182,042
Guatemala	1,804,457	95,984	1,012,988	55,501	10,903	162,388
Honduras	1,586,071	87,302	1,740,627	84,977	18,613	190,892
Nicaragua	860,084	51,061	276,002	21,154	13,339	85,554
Salvador	1,235,177	65,922	2,489,999	123,748	660	190,330
West Indies:						
British West Indies	4,841,542	252,178	1,253,616	91,938	60,187	404,303
Danish	121,455	7,700	36,988	4,471	1,218	13,389
Dutch	1,929,346	91,793	322,871	22,231	2,181	116,205
French	61,489	4,167	41,384	4,048	197	8,412
Haiti	10,921,427	687,027	599,362	34,377	16,111	737,515
San Domingo	3,497,999	205,956	841,071	55,823	14,640	276,419
South America:						
Argentine Republic	495,916	36,312	1,224,091	78,958	5,261	120,531
Bolivia	80,955	4,670	225,475	9,691	256	14,617
Brazil	4,248,061	259,284	720,712	70,799	9,498	339,581
Chile	1,311,378	78,575	11,331,413	565,445	13,793	657,813
Colombia	15,865,418	729,012	1,968,462	112,307	24,272	865,591
Ecuador	931,652	45,282	161,414	12,829	2,886	60,997
British Guiana	533,556	29,721	129,891	9,737	630	40,088
Dutch Guiana	20,816	1,704	29,944	3,363	100	5,167
French Guiana	373	35	1,527	224	....	259
Peru	482,359	28,718	1,425,915	90,295	291	119,304
Uruguay	252,062	14,962	522,033	42,417	306	57,685
Venezuela	12,398,928	662,651	3,314,841	217,715	4,061	884,427
Total	68,628,351	3,718,831	31,675,852	1,847,915	325,841	5,902,541

Although in the aggregate these figures may seem somewhat imposing, the totals shown form in reality a very insignificant portion of the cotton goods trade of the countries enumerated. In the majority of cases, moreover, the present volume of American trade is greatly below previous records, showing that in the main American manufacturers have not held their own in these markets. Some fifteen years ago, especially, an excellent foothold was obtained for American cotton goods in many parts of Latin America, but through various causes the advantage then gained has since been lost. Thus, in Mexico, the exports of American cotton cloths throughout the decade ending some fifteen years ago were nearly double what they are at present. For the last ten years this trade has continued at about the same volume, averaging less than one-fifth of that of Great Britain in the same lines. In Central America the situation is more satisfactory, the present trade being practically the largest recorded thus far except in Guatemala, where it falls considerably below the totals attained during the nineties. In the West Indies, also, American cotton goods have been sold in recent years to an extent that compares favorably with past records. In both Central America and the West Indies, however, the United States is securing a much smaller share of this trade than that enjoyed by Great Britain and frequently less than that of Germany or France. In the Argentine Republic, Brazil, Colombia, and Venezuela the present volume of American trade is much below the highest record, and the decline in each case is believed to be due, not to the inferiority of American goods or to their higher cost, but to the indifference of American manufacturers to the requirements of these markets whenever domestic demand became brisk.

Each marked increase in the volume of American cotton goods exported to these countries coincides with a period of more or less severe depression in the United States, while the subsequent sharp decline is clearly due to the resumption of a good home demand. It is important that, in the future, efforts to secure portions of this trade should be less spasmodic, and that whenever a foothold is secured it should be steadily maintained, regardless of the fluctuations in the domestic demand. In Chile the trade in American cottons has been more even, and the present volume compares favorably with the average of the past two decades. In the other South American countries the volume of American trade is so slight that occasional fluctuations, even though statistically violent, are of no significance.

In order to appreciate properly the extent of the market for cotton goods in these countries it is desirable to note the volume of trade now enjoyed by Great Britain. Statistics for 1901 are not available for every country, and the returns for 1900 are therefore used. The following table gives the quantities of cotton goods exported from Great Britain to Mexico, Central and South America:

Exports of British Cottons to Latin America for 1900.

Countries.	Unbleached.	Bleached.	Printed.	Dyed.	Total.[a]
	Yards.	*Yards.*	*Yards.*	*Yards.*	*Yards.*
Mexico	159,200	19,178,900	11,931,000	7,103,300	38,372,400
Central America	12,356,800	10,278,400	8,139,100	3,102,100	58,866,800
Brazil	1,813,700	16,897,100	20,954,500	8,657,800	104,937,600
Peru	2,090,700	18,075,500	13,424,700	8,292,300	27,614,700
Colombia	3,733,000	8,322,000	10,468,200	6,733,800	25,252,600
Venezuela	2,804,300	25,532,000	35,135,200	25,638,800	42,596,800
Argentine Republic	19,419,300	24,837,300	46,901,200	31,382,400	131,285,300
Uruguay	4,203,200	7,430,700	10,191,900	8,717,600	30,542,400
Chile	11,719,800	34,005,300	44,086,200	33,774,500	98,025,800

[a] These totals include other cotton goods not here specified.

The average price of the unbleached goods is stated to have been 3½ cents per yard, that of the bleached goods 4½ cents, the printed goods 4½ cents, and the dyed goods 5½ cents, taking as the basis of prices not only the exports for the year 1900 but for the two preceding years. The following table presents, for purposes of comparison, the values of the cotton goods exported from Great Britain to Mexico, Central and South America:

Exports of British Cottons to Latin America for 1900.

Countries.	Unbleached.	Bleached.	Printed.	Dyed.	Total.[a]
Mexico	$6,886.09	$889,333.40	$585,994.73	$471,768.24	$1,953,983
Brazil	71,303.95	649,449.02	838,274.09	458,064.17	5,821,784
Central America	413,744.96	315,183.73	290,491.11	151,158.35	2,359,727
Peru	87,363.40	654,276.59	552,367.21	385,611.72	1,467,070
Colombia	105,393.79	401,247.79	566,149.14	412,309.34	862,227
Venezuela	110,435.48	1,214,717.33	1,664,498.72	1,537,677.73	1,707,558
Argentine Republic	784,484.66	1,267,333.93	2,519,435.71	1,963,433.22	7,601,171
Uruguay	189,005.12	435,040.76	503,921.20	548,493.48	1,671,594
Chile	441,221.22	2,176,814.64	2,329,846.60	2,310,025.35	4,858,115

[a] These totals include other cotton goods not here specified.

These figures suffice to indicate the extent of the market for cotton goods in Latin America. The total imports amount to more than 600,000,000 yards per annum, of which the United States supplies less than 70,000,000, in spite of the fact that the American Southern mills are the nearest to these markets and enjoy greater advantages in the way of transportation costs for their raw materials and cost of labor than do any of the mills which are actually supplying the Latin American trade at present. As already stated, however, little can be done in the direction of extending the sale of American cotton goods in these regions except through long and painstaking effort. English goods are standard everywhere, and trade connections have been established with that country dating back, in many instances, for half a century. The average price of all the English cottons sold in Latin America from 1898 to 1900 was 4½ cents a yard. The average price of all American cottons sold during the same period was 5 cents a yard, a very large difference in favor of English goods. It has frequently been asserted that the quality of the American goods is superior. This may be the case, but it is not what is wanted. To displace the goods now being sold, which are presumably giving satisfaction as to quality, it is necessary to produce something equally good at a lower price. To insist upon supplying superior grades will simply handicap and retard the growth of trade unless superiority is desired by the purchaser. German houses have of late made some progress in many parts of South America through extending even longer credit than has been customarily accorded by the English firms. It is probably not necessary for American manufacturers to meet this policy in extreme cases, but in general it is indispensable that reasonable credit be accorded. Obviously, the latest claimant for the favor of the South American buyers is not the one to tell them how they should transact their business. Insistence upon cash with order or against shipping documents merely means the loss of the time devoted to developing business upon this basis. At present the growth of American banking connections and credit-reporting facilities in Latin America render the granting of credit even safer than in the past, but at all times the average merchant in these countries has been entitled to reasonable credit, both by reason of his personal integrity and the conservatism and soundness of his business methods.

A new factor in the cotton-goods trade of Latin America is the competition of the Mexican cotton mills in many of the cheaper grades formerly imported exclusively from Europe. Already the output of these mills has reached such proportions as to displace the bulk of the importations in these lines from Great Britain to Mexico. In June, 1902, a law was passed granting important bounties on all cotton goods exported from the Republic, and the utmost activity has since prevailed in preparing to take advantage of this offer. A commission is at present visiting the different Latin American markets in behalf of this new development of Mexican industry, and the most ample information is to be obtained as to the goods now in demand, and facilities improved for placing Mexican goods in these markets. Thus far, naturally, exports of Mexican cottons have not assumed great proportions, but before long it is likely that American manufacturers will find this factor a serious one, especially in the cheaper grades.

COINAGE IN 1902.

In his annual report Director of the Mint George E. Roberts states that during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, the number of coins minted aggregated 191,419,506, the value of which amounted to $94,526,678. While the number of pieces exceeds any previous record, there was a decline in valuation from 1901, when $136,340,781 represented the total valuation. Gold coinage dropped from $99,065,715 in 1901 to $61,980,572 in 1902, but the stock of bullion on hand increased in the latter year to $124,083,712, as compared with $100,219,493 in 1901. The coinage of silver dollars amounted to $19,402,800, subsidiary silver coins to $10,713,569, and minor coins to $2,429,736.

The original gold deposits of the year amounted to $132,580,839. Gold bars taken for export amounted to $36,332,678 and for domestic consumption $14,482,578. The gross expenditures on account of the mint service, including loss by wastage in operating upon the metals, was $1,910,503. The earnings from all charges and incidental gains, exclusive of seigniorage, aggregated $357,568. The seigniorage realized in the manufacture of 1 and 5 cent pieces amounted to $1,919,370, and the total seigniorage accruing on the silver, nickel, and bronze coins made during the year was $11,013,856, which was turned into the general fund of the Treasury.

THE POSTAL SERVICE IN 1902.

The annual report of the Postmaster-General of the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, shows the total receipts from the postal service for the year to have been $121,848,047.26, as compared with $111,631,193.39 for the preceding twelve months. The expenditures were $124,785,697.07, as compared with $115,554,920.87 for the previous year. The excess of expenditures ($2,937,649.81) was less than the previous year's deficit by $986,077.67.

The number of domestic money orders issued was 40,474,327, amounting to $313,551,269, and the number of international money orders issued was 1,311,111, with a value of $22,974,473. The number of international money paid during the year was 307,679, amounting to $5,821,729. It will be noted that the amount of foreign orders issued was nearly four times as great as the amount paid. The present fee for an order for $100 is 30 cents, and it is recommended that legislation be passed authorizing the Department to reduce this fee to 25 cents. For the transportation of foreign mails during the year the sum of $2,245,625.55 was expended.

In regard to parcels-post transport, it is stated that the average weight of parcels dispatched from the United States to all countries only slightly exceeds 3½ pounds.

EMBARGO ON EXPORTS OF CATTLE.

On November 27, 1902, the Secretary of Agriculture issued the following orders touching the transport of cattle by land or sea from the New England States, recent investigations by the Department having disclosed the fact that what is known as the foot and mouth disease exists to an alarming extent in the States of Connecticut. Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and Vermont:

To the managers and agents of railroads and transportation companies of the United States, stockmen, and others:

In accordance with section 7 of the act of Congress approved May 29, 1884, entitled "An act for the establishment of a bureau of animal industry, to prevent the exportation of diseased cattle and to provide means for the suppression and extirpation of pleuro-pneumonia and other contagious diseases among domestic animals," and with the act of Congress approved June 3, 1902, making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, you are hereby notified that the contagious disease known as foot and mouth disease exists among animals in the States of Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and Vermont, and that the cattle, sheep, and other ruminants and swine of said States have been exposed to the contagion of said disease: Therefore,

It is hereby ordered, That to prevent the spread of the said disease from the States of Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and Vermont into other States or foreign countries, and to aid in its eradication, no cattle, sheep, or other ruminants, or swine shall be moved or be permitted to move from or across the territory of any one of the States above named into any other State or foreign country. Any person, company, or corporation violating this order will be proceeded against as provided for by the act of Congress above referred to.

It is hoped that all transportation companies, cattle shippers, and others interested in the welfare of our animal industry will cooperate with the Department of Agriculture in enforcing this order, to the end that the restriction on traffic may have the desired effect and be removed in the shortest possible time.

JAMES WILSON, *Secretary.*

Whereas a highly contagious disease, known as foot and mouth disease, exists among cattle in the State of Massachusetts, and the routes of transportation possibly may have been contaminated, and in order to protect the export trade in live animals by preventing the exportation of animals which are diseased or which have been exposed to disease,

It is hereby ordered, That no cattle, sheep, or other ruminants, or swine shall be permitted to be exported from the port of Boston until further orders.

JAMES WILSON, *Secretary.*

The British board of agriculture has closed the ports of the United Kingdom against imports of cattle from Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, to take effect on December 5, 1902. Cargoes arriving previous to that date will be subjected to special investigation.

FINANCES OF THE REPUBLIC.

The Annual Report of the Comptroller of Currency of the United States, as transmitted to Congress on December 1, 1902, states that regarding the growth of banking in the United States, in 1892 returns were received from 9,338 national and State banks and private banks and bankers, with capital and deposits aggregating $1,071,073,048 and $4,679,114,316, respectively. In July, 1902, reports of condition were received from 4,535 national banks, and on approximate dates statements relating also to 7,889 State and private banks and bankers. Adding to these the nnmber of banks making returns only of capital and surplus for taxation, the deposits of the latter being estimated, it is shown that there are in active operation in the country 16,156 banks and bankers, with capital and deposits amounting, respectively, to $1,340,160,416 and $9,707,281,904.

From the figures making up the above totals it appears that in 1892 the capital stock of the national banks represented 63.9 per cent and in 1902 52.4 per cent of the total for all banks. The deposits of national banks in 1892 amounted to 37.8 per cent of the total for all banks, and in 1902 amounted to 32.8 per cent. Eliminating, however, the deposits in mutual savings banks in the years mentioned, and basing the comparison on the deposits in national banks with capitalized State and private banks, it is shown that the deposits in national banks in 1892 represented 54.9 per cent and in 1902 47 per cent of the total capital.

On September 15, 1902, the date of the last call, 4,601 associations reported, with aggregate resources of $6,113,928,912.50. The loans and discounts amounted to $3,208,127,480.69, or more than 50 per cent of the total resources of the banks. The items of surplus and undivided profits amounted, respectively, to $326,393,953.66 and $169,216,512.03. The individual deposits reached the highest point in the existence of the national banking system, $3,209,273,893.93. There was due to approved reserve agents, other national banks, State banks and bankers, trust companies, and savings banks the sum of $1,200,341,233.39.

From September 30, 1901, to September 15, 1902, there was an increase of $418,581,617.54 in the aggregate resources of the reporting banks, the principal items of interest being: Loans and discounts, $261,511,562.29; United States bonds, $12,570,520; due from national and other banks, $35,217,372.29. There was an increase in capital stock of $50,193,537, in surplus and other profits of $65,048,357.81, and in individual deposits of $271,520,660.60.

Comparing conditions on September 30, 1892, with those shown in the last report, it will be seen that the number of active associations has increased from 3,773 to 4,601, or a net increase of 828. The aggregate resources of the associations increased during the decade

$2,603,834,015; loans and discounts, $1,109,086,393; bonds on deposit as security for circulation, $160,978,460, and specie and legal-tender notes, $157,119,741 and $37,489,673, respectively, while the capital of the associations increased only to the extent of $18,962,402. The surplus and undivided profits are now greater than in 1892 by $155,086,287. The volume of individual deposits increased from $1,765,422,984 to $3,209,273,894, or nearly 82 per cent. While the outstanding circulation has increased $174,568,511, or over 122 per cent, there was no material increase until subsequent to March 14, 1900, the date of the act authorizing the issue of circulation to the par value of bonds on deposit.

DESTINATION OF AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS.

A bulletin prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture (section of Foreign Markets) supplies the following data concerning the destination of the agricultural products exported from the United States during the year 1901.

Out of a total valuation of $952,000,000 worth of farm produce shipped from the United States during the fiscal year 1901, more than half found a market in Great Britain, $496,000,000 representing the British purchases. Cotton was the largest factor in the trade, followed by wheat and wheat flour. Indian corn ranked fourth, while live cattle formed the fifth item, followed in the order given by fresh beef, bacon, hams, and lard. The only additional articles having a value in excess of $5,000,000 were tobacco and oats.

After the United Kingdom, the foreign countries affording the largest markets for the products of United States agriculture in 1901 were Germany, the Netherlands, France, Belgium, Canada, Italy, Denmark, Spain, British Africa, and Cuba. Agricultural exports to Germany amounted in value to $145,000,000, cotton forming the principal item, followed in order by Indian corn, lard, wheat, oil cake, tobacco, oleo oil, and wheat flour. The Netherlands made purchases of agricultural products to the value of $51,000,000, wheat and corn forming the leading items, followed by oleo oil, wheat flour, lard, cotton-seed oil, oil cake, and cotton. Farm produce sent to France in 1901 had a value of $50,000,000, cotton exports having a far greater value than all the other products combined. The other principal articles of shipment to that destination were cotton-seed oil and tobacco. Belgium furnished a market in 1901 for $35,000,000 worth of agricultural produce from the United States, wheat, cotton, and corn forming the largest items. Lard was also an article of leading importance, while oil cake, leaf tobacco, and bacon were also received in considerable quantities. Canada took farm produce to the value of $28,000,000, wheat, cotton, and corn forming the leading items, while tobacco, horses, cattle, flaxseed, hides and skins, pork, bacon, hams, oats, oranges, and wheat flour followed in the order named. Italy's imports of this class were valued at $25,000,000, the articles marketed there most extensively being cotton, tobacco, cotton-seed oil, and wheat. Denmark took agricultural products to the value of over $31,000,000, Indian corn leading, followed by oil cake, cotton, oleo oil, lard, wheat, and wheat flour. Spain's imports were valued at $12,699,000, cotton forming the bulk of the trade, and the other items of importance being tobacco, wheat, Indian corn, and sausage casings. Exceptionally heavy exports of agricultural produce were also sent to British Africa in 1901, the record for that year from the United States being $12,637,000. Horses and mules comprised an important part of the trade, while wheat, wheat flour, corn, corn meal, canned meats, and hay formed other leading items. To Cuba, which was the only other foreign country that purchased in 1901 over $10,000,000 worth of farm produce, shipments were sent amounting in value to $12,624,000. Lard, wheat, flour, and cattle formed the largest items, the other United States products marketed there abundantly being Indian corn, hams, pork, eggs, bacon, milk, beans and peas, and malt liquors.

In addition to the eleven countries above mentioned, Sweden and Norway took $7,086,000 worth of agricultural products; Japan, $6,299,000; Mexico, $6,265,000; Hongkong, $5,172,000, and the British West Indies, $5,136,000.

Cotton was by far the most important agricultural item shipped from the United States in 1901, the total exports having an aggregate value of $315,000,000. Nearly half of this total found a market in Great Britain, that country receiving consignments worth $147,000,000. Germany, which ranked second as a consumer of United States cotton, made purchases amounting to $77,000,000. France was third on the list, with $35,000,000; Italy fourth, with $17,000,000, and Spain fifth, with $11,000,000. After the five countries mentioned, which took about 90 per cent of the total exportation of this commodity, the principal markets abroad for United States cotton were Belgium, Canada, Japan, Russia, and the Netherlands. The only other countries taking cotton exports to a value exceeding $1,000,000 were: Mexico, $1,751,000; Austria-Hungary, $1,686,000, and Denmark, $1,177,000.

The breadstuffs shipped from the United States to foreign markets during 1901 had an aggregate value of $276,000,000. More than half of these exports were sent to Great Britain, the consignments received by that country being valued at $150,000,000. Germany's purchases amounted to $30,000,000; the Netherlands took $23,000,000 worth, while Belgium and Canada took $15,000,000 and $11,000,000 worth, respectively. Foremost among other destinations were: Denmark, $6,465,000; France, $4,498,000; Hongkong, $3,982,000; Cuba, $3,180,000; Portugal, $3,119,000; British Africa, $3,050,000; British West Indies, $2,890,000, and Brazil, $2,727,000. Other countries receiving consignments exceeding $1,000,000 in value were: Sweden and

Norway, $1,538,000; Mexico, $1,185,000; Japan, $1,109,000, and Portuguese Africa, $1,040,000.

United States meat products were marketed abroad in 1901 to the value of $186,000,000, Great Britain taking $118,000,000; Germany, $21,000,000: the Netherlands, $13,000,000; Belgium, $5,778,000; Cuba, $5,000,000; Sweden and Norway, $4,419,000, and France,-$2,512,000. Other countries that bought over $1,000,000 worth of United States meat products were the following: Denmark, $1,997,000; Canada, $1,994,000; Brazil, $1,354,000; the British West Indies, $1,332,000, and British South Africa, $1,033,000.

The live-stock trade of the United States in 1901 amounted in value to $52,000,000. Great Britain furnished the principal market, taking shipments worth $40,000,000. Other destinations of importance were: British South Africa, $5,909,000; Cuba, $2,080,000, and Canada, $1,777,000.

Tobacco in its various unmanufactured forms was exported during 1901 to the value of $28,000,000. The shipments to Great Britain were valued at $8,821,000; to Italy, $4,458,000; Germany, $3,063,000; Belgium, $1,707,000; the Netherlands, $1,567,000, and Canada, $1,020,000.

The vegetable oils exported had a value of $19,000,000, the Netherlands making purchases to the value of $4,118,000; France, $3,398,000; Great Britain, $2,064,000; Belgium, $1,730,000; Germany, $1,687,000, and Italy and Austria-Hungary, $1,369,000 each.

Of oil cake and oil-cake meal the United States sent abroad in 1901 shipments having a value of nearly $19,000,000. Germany took shipments to the value of $5,286,000; Great Britain, $4,461,000; the Netherlands, $3,037,000; Denmark, $2,775,000, and Belgium, $2,335,000.

Foreign shipments of fruits and nuts amounted in value to $11,000,000, approximately. The purchases of Great Britain amounted to $4,606,000; of Germany, $1,717,000; Canada, $1,648,000, and the Netherlands, British Australasia, Belgium, British South Africa, France, Cuba, and Mexico also received large consignments.

Dairy products worth $9,404,000 were exported from the United States in 1901, Great Britain taking $6,914,000 and Cuba $456,000, the countries taking the remainder being Canada, Brazil, the British West Indies, the Chinese Empire, Japan, and Mexico.

Of seeds, the United States exported $6,385,000 worth in 1901, the Netherlands taking $1,633,000; Great Britain, $1,534,000; Germany, $1,288,000, and Canada, $1,217,000. Among other foreign markets, Belgium and France stood foremost.

The Department of Agriculture has also prepared a bulletin treating of the "Sources of Agricultural Imports of the United States in 1901," to which allusion was made in the MONTHLY BULLETIN for October, page 1133.

GERMAN STUDY OF AGRICULTURAL METHODS.

A large delegation of farmers, under the auspices of the German Agricultural Society, Berlin, will visit the United States in April, 1903, for a three months' tour, studying American agricultural methods. The German Embassy at Washington negotiated the affair with the Agricultural Department, which will furnish a guide during the entire trip. His expenses will be defrayed by the Germans. The trip includes stops at Baltimore, where special attention will be given to dairy farms, and Washington, where the Agricultural Department will be exhaustively studied. The German Agricultural Society, though a private organization, has taken the United States Agricultural Department as a model, and is trying to do in Germany many things which the Department does in the United States. After leaving Washington the industries of West Virginia will be examined, and then the horse-breeding and tobacco-growing industries of Kentucky will be inspected. The tourists will afterwards visit St. Louis, Kansas City, and Omaha, where the stock yards will be investigated, and will also inquire into the Nebraska beet-sugar industry. They will next stop at the irrigating systems of Colorado.

From San Francisco the German farmers will go on an excursion to Los Angeles and study the fruit farms. They will return eastward via Tacoma, and see the wheat farms of the Dakotas and of Minnesota. Later they will visit the Chicago slaughterhouses and grain elevators, after which the Germans will see the beet-root industry of Michigan. A number of agricultural experiment stations along the route will be examined. The travelers will embark for home at New York on June 30. The German Agricultural Society's board of managers will be represented on the trip by Baron VON WALLENBERG-PACHALY. Besides a number of important agriculturists, the party will include a dozen students of the Berlin Agricultural Institute, who will take the trip at their own expense, regarding the knowledge to be gained as a valuable investment for the future great farmers of Germany. Dr. GERBER, the agricultural attaché of the German Embassy at Washington, will accompany the delegation.

The society has just completed an immense building in Berlin, costing over $250,000, in which will be installed the new bureau to be founded upon the researches made during the trip to the United States.

COTTON STATISTICS.

The final report of the Statistician of the Department of Agriculture shows the actual growth of cotton in the United States in the year 1901–2 to have been 9,966,478 commercial bales, of which 115,550 bales were marketed before September 1, 1901, and 9,696,336 bales between September 1, 1901, and August 31, 1902, 154,592 bales being carried forward to year 1902–3. The commercial crop of the year amounted to 10,663,224 bales, thus exceeding the amount actually grown by 696,746 bales. This excess was due in the main to the very extensive marketing of cotton held over from previous years.

The Statistician of the Department of Agriculture estimates the actual growth of cotton of the United States in the year 1902–3 as 10,417,000 bales of an average net weight of 490.6 pounds. The area picked or to be picked is estimated at 27,114,103 acres, a reduction of 764,227 acres, or 2.74 per cent, from the acreage planted. The total production of lint cotton is estimated at 5,111,870,028 pounds, an average of 188.5 pounds an acre.

The commercial crop will consist of the above-mentioned 10,417,000 bales, together with 154,592 bales brought forward from last year, about 250,000 bales of linters and sample cotton, and so much of the crop of 1903–4 as may be marketed before September 1, 1903, less 198,190 bales of the present crop marketed before September 1, 1902, and so much of this same crop as may be carried forward to the year 1903–4.

RECOGNITION OF LATIN-AMERICAN CONSULAR OFFICERS.

The following Latin-American consular officers have been recognized by the Department of State of the United States:

Eduardo Tingle, Consul of Chile at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Leonardo D. Le Baron, Consul of Colombia at Mobile, Alabama.

Howard P. Wilson, Consul of Colombia at Norfolk, Virginia.

Octavio Zayas y Adan, Consul-General of Cuba at New York for the United States.

Laureano Cortes y Enriquez, Consul of Cuba at Boston, Massachusetts.

Leopoldo Dolz y Arango, Consul of Cuba at Mobile, Alabama.

Manuel Izaguirre, Consul of Cuba at New Orleans, Louisiana.

Mariano Rocafort y Marcayda, Consul of Cuba at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Francisco F. Mendoza y Rodriguez, Consul of Cuba at Tampa, Florida.

Salvador Ros y Pochet, Consul of Cuba at San Juan, Porto Rico.

Antonio Altamira y Polo, Vice-Consul of Cuba at New York.

Gustav Niederlein, Honorary Consul of Guatemala at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

E. F. Peters, Vice-Consul of Honduras at Cincinnati, Ohio.

TRADE WITH CHINA.

The increasing popularity of American products in China and the rapid growth of American trade with that country are shown by two different official statements which have just reached the Treasury Bureau of Statistics. One of these is the report of the foreign commerce of China in the year 1901 by customs districts, which contains the detailed reports of the customs officials of each district, as well as a summarization of the total commerce of the year, while the other consists of some extracts from the report of the British commercial attaché in China, J. W. JAMIESON. The general report on the commerce of China for the year 1901 shows that the imports from the United States have grown from 5,093,182 haikwan taels in 1895 to 23,529,606 in 1901, while those from Great Britain grew from 33,960,060 taels in 1895 to 41,223,538 taels in 1901, those from Russia from 1,791,658 taels in 1895 to 3,015,756 taels in 1901, and those from the continent of Europe, Russia excepted, from 7,552,099 taels in 1895 to 17,046,453 taels in 1901, showing a much more rapid gain proportionately in imports from the United States than from the United Kingdom or other countries of Europe.

Cotton goods and flour are the items of importations from the United States which show the greatest gain, and in cotton goods especially the increasing popularity of the American product seems to be causing some anxiety on the part of European manufacturers and representatives of European manufacturing countries. Commercial Attaché JAMIESON, commenting upon this fact, says that "cotton manufacturers are finding it increasingly difficult to compete with the United States, particularly in the coarser grades of cottons." The American manufacturer, he says, enjoys advantages in the way of geographical position, transport rates, and improved machinery. In gray goods the competition is especially strong, while in other lines American goods are at least holding their own. In cotton yarns the United States has up to this time made no effort to supply the demand, Great Britain, Japan, and India being the chief competitors for that class of merchandise, nearly all of the cotton yarn exported from India being sent to the markets of China. The value of cotton yarns imported into China in 1901 was 48,000,000 haikwan taels, or about $35,000,000.

Especially interesting is a report from the collector of customs at Niuchwang, located in the extreme northeast of China, a section in which American goods are supposed to be especially popular, and to which a large share of those entering China by the way of Shanghai, the most important port of entry, finally make their way, largely for distribution in Manchuria. "Dealing first with foreign goods," says the report, "we find that American drills almost hold their own in comparison with 1899, being 546,123 pieces, against 584,877. Of American jeans and sheetings, 52,473 and 979,559 pieces came in, against 29,630 and 1,101,885 pieces, respectively, in 1899. The value of the three articles during the year, including the small direct arrivals, was 5,653,661 haikwan taels, or about 33 per cent of the total foreign importations into this port. To grasp fully how the trade in American piece goods has grown in Manchuria, the comparative table of ten years' imports should be referred to, when it will appear how rapid the growth has been and how indispensable the Manchurians now find these products." The ten-year table to which he refers is as follows:

Importations of American drills and sheetings into Niuchwang, 1892 to 1901.

Year.	American drills.	American sheetings.
	Pieces.	*Pieces.*
1892	153,485	369,770
1893	100,785	251,750
1894	141,250	290,195
1895	72,485	136,910
1896	246,993	376,105
1897	349,145	566,107
1898	367,916	625,982
1899	584,877	1,101,765
1900	116,525	426,113
1901	546,498	980,001

BUDGET FOR 1903-4.

The estimates of the appropriations required for the Government service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, as furnished by the heads of the various executive departments, were transmitted to the Congress of the United States at the opening of its session on December 1, 1902. The total appropriations asked for are $589,139,112, which is $21,638,576 less than the estimates for 1903, and $33,050,014 less than the appropriations for that year. Following is a recapitulation of the estimates by Departments, the fractions of dollars being omitted:

Legislative	$11,508,483
Executive	319,500
State Department	2,676,825
Treasury Department	172,313,526
War Department	130,986,605
Navy Department	84,725,798
Interior Department	163,018,616
Post-Office Department	10,363,486
Department of Agriculture	5,660,150
Department of Labor	184,220
Department of Justice	7,431,900
Total	589,189,112

URUGUAY.

FOREIGN TRADE FOR THE FIRST HALF OF 1902.

The "Montevideo Times" of the 1st of October publishes the statistics of the foreign trade of Uruguay during the first six months of the current year, supplied from official sources, as compared with the same period during 1901 and 1900:

	First six months of—		
	1900.	1901.	1902.
IMPORTS.			
Drinks in general	$1,480,042	$1,269,733	$1,026,754
Comestibles, cereals, and spices	2,685,153	2,558,430	2,429,639
Tobaccos and cigars	106,697	136,145	99,570
Stuffs and woven goods	2,411,700	1,936,962	2,103,786
Made clothing	678,565	523,245	500,873
Raw and industrial materials and machinery	3,501,915	4,139,859	3,843,720
Various	1,335,602	1,253,557	1,238,610
Lives tock	541,609	691,400	459,783
Total	12.741,283	12,509,331	11,702,735
EXPORTS.			
Live stock	459,632	319,033	452,040
Slaughterhouse products	15,490,722	16,991,146	18,419,150
Agricultural products	1,481,919	117,036	1,377,549
Other products	196,866	279,256	276,430
Various	12,416	4,971	8,465
Provisions for vessels	64,083	70,807	65,911
Total	17,707,638	17,782,249	20,599,554

The value of the total trade of the country for the first six months of each of the last five years is as follows:

1898	$31,514,398
1899	34,568,866
1900	30,448,921
1901	30,291,580
1902	32,302,289

EXPORTS FROM MONTEVIDEO, FIRST NINE MONTHS OF 1902.

According to figures compiled by the Buenos Ayres "Handels-Zeitung," 848 steamships and 84 sailing vessels cleared from Montevideo during the first nine months of the calendar year of 1902, carrying the following merchandise to the enumerated countries:

To the United States: Oxhides, dry, 499,030; oxhides, salted, 54,115; hair, 486 bales; wool, 151 bales; sheepskins, 66 bales; dried meat, 6,820 bales; bones and bone ash, 3,717 tons; tongues, 100 casks; horns, 254,761 pieces.

To Italy: Oxhides, dry, 46,137; hair, 126 bales; wool, 1,170 bales; sheepskins, 395 bales; dried meat, 100 bales; tallow, 2,907 pipes and 149 casks; corn, 150 sacks; wheat, 14,314 sacks and 942 tons; bones and bone ash, 222 tons; horns, 137,804 pieces.

To France: Oxhides, dry, 16,198; oxhides, salted, 102,660; hair, 371 bales; wool, 14,698 bales; sheepskins, 5,430 bales; various hides, 17 bales; dried meat, 2,359 bales; tallow, 504 pipes and 926 casks; bird seed, 309 sacks; linseed, 3,920 sacks; wheat, 4,197 sacks; bones and bone ash, 12,786 sacks and 365 tons; sheep, 300; intestines, 1 bale and 81 casks; horns, 271,442 pieces.

To Portugal: Oxhides, dry, 55,323; hair, 14 bales; wool, 10 bales; sheepskins, 227 bales; dried meat, 930 bales; tallow, 1,145 pipes and 96 casks; conserved meat, 116 cases.

To Spain: Oxhides, dry, 47,573; oxhides, salted, 1,100; hair, 1 bale; wool, 5 bales; sheepskins, 8 bales; dried meat, 2,174 bales; tallow, 2,018 pipes and 1,922 casks; birdseed, 692 sacks; corn, 162 sacks; wheat, 13 sacks; cattle, 314; sheep, 148; grease, 40 cases; intestines, 158 bales; meat broth, 31 cases.

To Belgium: Oxhides, dry, 24,531; oxhides, salted, 155,823; hair, 147 bales; wool, 13,050 bales; sheepskins, 38 bales; bran, 421 sacks; corn, 2,626 sacks; wheat, 4,000 sacks; barley, 1,583 sacks; bones and bone ash, 611 sacks; tongues, 503 casks and 5,193 cases; intestines, 487 casks; horns, 50,900 pieces.

To Germany: Oxhides, dry, 58,840; oxhides, salted, 138,997; hair, 81 bales; wool, 20,383 bales; sheepskins, 62 bales; dried meat, 595 bales; bran, 38,387 sacks and 211 tons; linseed, 17 tons; wheat, 400 tons and 6,291 sacks; bones and bone ash, 1,924 tons; intestines, 5 casks and 47 barrels.

To Great Britain: Oxhides, dry, 6,659; oxhides, salted, 13,480; hair, 103 bales; wool, 5,666 bales; sheepskins, 194 bales; dried meat, 2,518 bales; tallow, 1,756 pipes and 5,658 casks; flour, 500 sacks; corn, 15,658 sacks; wheat, 212 tons and 17,598 sacks; barley, 70 tons: bones and bone ash, 2,934 tons; tongues, 3,862 cases and 5,152 casks; horses, 2; oxen, 50; grease, 424 bales; intestines, 30 casks; hay, 56 bales; meat broth, 10 cases; conserved meat, 53 cases.

To Brazil: Oxhides, dry, 23,096; oxhides, salted, 3,578; wool, 348 bales; sheepskins, 4 bales; various hides, 6 bales; dried meat, 253,898 bales; tallow, 2,300 pipes and 5,757 casks; birdseed, 5,764 sacks; flour, 108,905 sacks; bran, 2,351 sacks; linseed, 50 sacks; corn, 10,740 sacks; wheat, 96,003 sacks and 364 tons; bones and bone ash, 11 sacks; tongues, 750 cases, 10 casks, and 16 barrels; horses, 2; mules, 182; oxen, 1; cattle, 3; sheep, 5,231; hogs, 150; meat extract, 13 cases; intestines, 51 bales; hay, 2,039 bales; conserved meat, 30 cases.

To the West Indies: Dried meat, 740 bales; birdseed, 50 sacks; bran, 50 sacks; corn, 100 sacks; horses, 5; mules, 125; hay, 34 bales.

To Chile: Dried meat, 874 bales; tallow, 708 pipes and 340 casks; birdseed, 745 sacks; flour, 2,491 sacks; bran, 32 sacks; corn, 2,383 sacks; wheat, 740 sacks; meat extract, 4 cases.

To the Malvinas Islands: Flour, 367 sacks; fine bran, 93 sacks; corn, 497 sacks.

To Holland: Oxhides, salted, 7,707; wheat, 2,900 tons; intestines, 69 casks.

To Cuba: Dried meat, 97,974 bales and 2,063 tons.

Orders: Oxhides, dry, 3,007; oxhides, salted, 26,952; tallow, 40 pipes and 100 casks; flour, 1,006 sacks; fine bran, 46 sacks; corn, 8,554 sacks; wheat, 60 sacks; horn, 40,014 pieces.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE FROZEN MEAT INDUSTRY.

The following law, designed for the protection and development of the frozen meat industry in the Republic of Uruguay, was promulgated on October 17, 1902, having been previously sanctioned by the chambers and signed by the Executive:

"ARTICLE 1. The State hereby accords to the establishments which prepare or export frozen or chilled meat, exemptions from the import duties corresponding to the machinery, construction materials, and pieces of replacement intended for the land installation and floating material necessary for the preparation and exportation of the meat.

"ART. 2. Frozen or chilled meats are hereby exempted from export duties for a term of five years, dating from the promulgation of this law.

"ART. 3. At the termination of said five years they shall pay a specific duty of 16 cents per 100 kilograms for a minimum term of three years, and until further legislative action.

"ART. 4. The establishments claiming the benefit of this law must previously present for the approval of the Executive an inventory of the materials and machinery referred to in article 1.

"ART. 5. The exemptions accorded by this law do not include the additional licenses (duties) created by law of November 7, 1899, with assignment to the construction of the port of Montevideo and to the payment of which the establishments referred to in the preceding articles remain subject.

ANIMAL WEALTH OF THE REPUBLIC.

The "Statistical Annual" of Uruguay for 1901 gives some interesting information on the live-stock wealth of the Republic, showing the existence of live stock in the Republic in 1901, according to the declarations made for the payment of the property tax, to be as follows:

Cattle	6, 326, 601
Mules	22, 184
Horses	575, 361
Sheep	17, 624, 548
Swine	47, 584
Goats	8, 815
Total	25, 605, 093

An official note to the above table adds that live stock are exempt from direct taxation, and the declarations made are very imperfect, so that the real number is greatly superior to that given above. Adding only 5 per cent for omissions, the total is brought up to 25,835,000, or may be safely said to be, in round figures, 26,000,000.

The census of live stock officially taken in 1900 gave a total of 26,134,896, and there is no reason to think that it fell off last year. The "Annual" gives a comparative table showing the difference between the totals of 1900 and those for 1901, in every case to the disfavor of the latter; the decrease being 500,827 in cattle, 13,953 in horses, 948,169 in sheep, and smaller numbers in the other animals, but, for the reasons already mentioned, this can not be regarded as trustworthy.

Taking the three principal animals, the following division is made among the Departments:

	Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.
Canelones	63,458	10,801	21,446
San José	117,067	13,763	729,637
Colonia	185,957	24,122	851,336
Maldonado	95,421	10,801	437,748
Rocha	233,137	21,646	762,857
Soriano	355,152	32,849	1,738,281
Rio Negro	463,916	21,400	500,798
Paysandu	624,899	39,868	845,137
Salto	357,403	96,031	791,948
Artigas	502,156	47,357	604,652
Rivera	354,224	32,311	227,061
Cerro Largo	595,349	31,587	631,929
Florida	247,719	17,107	1,178,100
Flores	172,707	26,510	2,039,965
Minas	436,178	33,619	1,512,813
Durazno	486,622	39,172	2,828,157
Tacuarembó	707,148	55,407	1,073,240
Trenta y Tres	326,988	21,010	669,343

The Department of Monte Video is not calculated in either this or the preceding table, but this would not make much difference, as the Department is too small in area to be of pastoral importance.

The official estimate of the population of the Republic on January 1 was 964,577 souls, which is probably somewhat under the mark. Taking it in round figures at 965,000, it gives, more or less, a quotient per head of population of 6.3 cattle, 0.59 horse, 18.1 sheep, and 25.5 live stock in general. Unfortunately, there are no means of comparing this with the similar quotient in other pastoral countries, but it is likely that it compares very favorably. At any rate, a country which, although it has only a limited territory of some 186,926 square kilometers, can count some 6,500,000 cattle and 18,000,000 sheep, can not be regarded as an insignificant factor in the world's supply of meat, hides, wool, and other animal products.

COMPARATIVE TRADE STATISTICS.

A table prepared by the "Commercial Intelligence" of London, and published on October 30, 1902, shows that of the total imports of Uruguay in the years 1893–1895, Great Britain furnished 32 per cent as against 27 per cent in 1898 and 1900. For both periods Germany's quota remained stationary at 11 per cent; that of France declined from 10 per cent in the former period to 9 per cent in the latter, while that of the United States showed an advance from 7 to 8 per cent in the interval recorded.

VENEZUELA.

TARIFF MODIFICATIONS.

Following are the modifications of the customs tariff of Venezuela, published in September, 1902, by the "International Customs Journal" of Brussels as 1st supplement to No. 30 (sixth edition):

I. Corrections of errors found in the text of the law of May 19, 1902, establishing the import duty tariff.

["Gaceta Oficial" of June 30, 1902.]

The Customs Law, edition[a] of which dated June 18 inst. was erroneous, is ordered to be reprinted.

The errors detected are as below:

Goods mentioned under Tariff Nos. 507, 508, and 509 are not to be placed in Class VIII but in Class IX under Nos. 521, 522, and 523. The numeration of items 510 and following is modified accordingly, so that these items will become respectively Nos. 507, 508, and so on up to No. 520.

II. Ordinance of July 29, 1902, ranging the various undermentioned articles under Class VIII.

["Gaceta Oficial" of August 1, 1902.]

In virtue of the present ordinance, from and after this date, the following goods are ranged under Class VIII:

Chemisettes, linen or wool, and those of cotton with slight admixture of linen.

Trousers, jackets, blouses, vests, drawers, coats, lounges, frock coats, and all other nonenumerated wearing apparel of linen or cotton, for men.

Collars, shirt fronts, and cuffs of linen or cotton, for men and women.

Hammocks (*chinchorros*) of all kinds.

Petticoats and skirts of all kinds (*fustanes*, *fustansones*), pillowslips, dressing gowns (*tunicos*) of batiste or light tissue of linen, pure or mixed with cotton.

Jewelry, pearls, trinkets, precious stones and articles, also wares of gold or silver, or combined therewith, watches of any material, empty cases for watches or precious articles, even imported separately.

Silk, pure or mixed with another material, and stuffs and tissues of other materials mixed with silk.

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[a] See No. 30 (sixth edition).

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

According to figures published in the "Venezuelan Herald" for November 1, 1902, the public debt of the Republic of Venezuela on December 31, 1901, stood as follows:

FOREIGN DEBT.

	Bolivars.
English debt (3 per cent)	66,614,550
French and Spanish debt (3 per cent)	6,546,925
United States (American mixed claims)	466,247

INTERIOR DEBT.

Railroad, 5 per cent (Disconto Bank)	46,880,000
Railroad, 12 per cent per annum	3,544,341
Caracas waterworks, 5 per cent	10,175,199
Caracas waterworks, 6 per cent	59,808,671
Salt debt	5,251,500
Interest, unpaid	34,953,634
Amount due Bank of Venezuela	8,815,797

The Government receipts during the last decade (1890–1901, July to June) have been as follows:

	Bolivars.
1890–91	47,941,886
1891–92	42,272,402
1892–93 (period of revolution)	29,430,187
1893–94	47,862,489
1894–95	42,638,273
1895–96	47,560,636
1896–97	43,035,359
1897–98 (revolution and smallpox)	31,505,405
1898–99 (revolution and smallpox)	37,633,948
1899–1900 (revolution)	41,763,919
1900–1901 (revolution)	41,763,919

CUSTOM-HOUSE RETURNS.

The "Venezuelan Herald" of November 17, 1902, publishes a table showing the custom-house returns of La Guayra for the months of May, 1901, to October, 1902, inclusive; as follows:

1902.	Bolivars.	1901.	Bolivars.
October	768,201	December	829,370
September	511,480	November	881,148
August	572,372	October	832,614
July	670,748	September	889,790
June	687,876	August	1,102,970
May	901,499	July	1,312,671
April	827,655	June	1,222,909
March	640,508	May	1,492,361
February	710,806		
January	874,950		

THE WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER.

The report of Mr. GEORGE E. ROBERTS, Director of the Mint of the United States, gives the following figures of the production of precious metals during the calendar year 1900: The output of gold from the United States during the year was $78,666,700 and of silver $33,128,400 (commercial value). Mexico produced $10,284,800 gold and $34,593,900 silver; Canada, $24,128,500 gold and $3,145,000 silver; Africa, $9,089,500 gold and no silver; Australasia, $76,880,200 gold and $7,829,500 silver; Russia, $22,859,900 gold; Austria-Hungary, $2,136,700 gold and $2,000,000 silver; Germany, $3,313,000 silver, and Spain $1,911,000 silver.

Colombia leads the South American countries in the output of gold, $2,775,400 being her quota; Brazil produced $2,801,000 gold and $1,129,000 silver; Chile, $1,067,000 gold and $5,553,000 silver; Peru, $1,329,000 gold and $3,360,000 silver; Bolivia, $6,157,600 silver.

China's output of gold was $9,091,000; British India produced $9,395,000 gold; Korea, $4,500,000, and Japan $1,201,600 gold and $1,037,000 silver.

The industrial consumption of precious metals in the world for the year is estimated in the report at $80,000,000 gold and $157,000,000 silver.

THE WORLD'S COAL CONSUMPTION.

Coal production and consumption, and especially of the United States in comparison with other coal-producing countries, is the subject of a monograph appearing in the issue of the Treasury Statistical Bureau's "Summary of Commerce and Finance for September, 1902." The general demand for coal seems to have increased rapidly in recent years, not alone in the United States, but throughout the world, and one of the characteristic features of modern industrial development has been the rise of the coal industry.

The rapidity with which the production of coal has increased may be appreciated when the present volume of that production is considered in conjunction with the phenomenal increase in output within recent times. In 1901 the total coal production of the world was 866,165,000 short tons. Until as late a period as 1883, the world's production had never been half so great, being only 450,990,000 metric tons in that year, and not until 1872 had the world's production been as much as a third as large as it is at present. In 1864 the world's production was only 174,000,000 metric tons, or less than 23 per cent of the production of 1901.

The statistics of production for earlier periods can not be determined with any pretense of accuracy; but on the basis of the British statistics subsequent to 1854 and of estimates for earlier periods, and from such statistics as are obtainable from France, Germany, Belgium, and Austria-Hungary, an approximation may be made of the actual production. In 1860 the world's production of coal was about 144,000,000 metric tons, or less than one-fifth of the production of 1901, and considerably less than the output of either the United States or the United Kingdom at present. Ten years earlier the world's production amounted to only about 83,000,000 metric tons, about one-tenth of the present production, and considerably less than the present output of the single State of Pennsylvania. In 1840, the production was much smaller still, amounting to little over 45,000,000 metric tons, or about one-seventeenth of the present output, while during the three-quarters of a century since 1820, when the output was about 17,000,000 tons, the production has increased about 4,500 per cent.

While the figures of the world's production prior to 1864 are necessarily defective, owing to the absence of accurate statistics for the English and American industry, they sufficiently indicate the immense development of the industry during the last century. The significance of this development can not be overlooked. The production of coal is chiefly in the hands of three nations—the British, the American, and the German. During the last thirty years, and even earlier, the combined coal output of the United States, the United Kingdom, and Germany has averaged, year for year, about five-sixths of the coal output of the world. Possessing only a tenth of the world's population, they have produced about 83 per cent of the mineral fuel, while the remaining 90 per cent of the world's inhabitants have produced only about 17 per cent of the coal, and even if the savage and semibarbarous nations be disregarded, the immense preponderance of coal production in these countries must be conceded. To this group might be added Belgium, which produces and consumes more coal per capita than any other European country except the United Kingdom, but the fact of its small population places it in the second rank of coal-producing countries.

While the continued output of these three countries has kept pace with the production of the rest of the world, their relative position has been materially altered. In 1868 the United Kingdom produced over three times as much as either the United States or Germany, the output of these countries being approximately 52, 14½, and 16½ per cent of the world's production. In 1870 the proportion was about the same, although the United States had gained upon Germany as a coal producer. By 1875 the output of the United Kingdom was still considerably greater than the combined production of the United States and Germany, the output of these three countries being 45, 20, and 18 per cent of the world's production, respectively. The next half decennial period witnessed a remarkable increase in the American production and a corresponding relative decrease in that of Great Britain, the proportions of the three countries under consideration being 36, 28, and 17 per cent, respectively. This increase was maintained during the latter part of the past century, and in 1896 the output of Great Britain and Ireland was only 34 per cent, that of the United States already 30 per cent, and that of Germany 19.2 per cent of the coal production of the world.

In 1899, for the first time, the coal production of the United States exceeded in quantity that of Great Britain. This superiority was maintained for two successive years. During 1901 the United States production was greater than the amount of coal produced in Great Britain and all her colonies. During that year the shares of the leading coal-producing countries were as follows: United States, 34 per cent; United Kingdom, 28 per cent, and Germany, 19.2 per cent.

TRADE OPPORTUNITIES IN LATIN AMERICA.

The construction of an electric road up the Andes on the Chilian side is now contemplated. There are no American bidders, but private advices just to hand from Chile state that public sentiment is now in favor of the Government undertaking the work on its own account. The Government contends that the road has no value to them until completed, and insists on the stipulation in the original concession that subvention is to be payable only upon such completion. It has been pointed out that if the contractors were paid in sections they could build the easiest stretches before the difficult or unprofitable ones were reached. It has been estimated that the final or mountain section of the road would cost more to construct than the amount of the Government grant. It is proposed to build the road from Los Andes to the foot of the mountains, a distance of some 30 miles. The line would then ascend the mountain to Cumbra, located at an altitude of 13,500 feet. There is practically unlimited water power available. After reaching the top of the Andes the road would descend on the Argentine side and connect with the steam road running to Buenos Ayres. Rail connection would thus be made right across South America. If the work is ultimately undertaken by the Government, contracts for equipment, etc., will in all probability be placed through BEECHE, DUVAL & Co., whose offices are in the Broad Exchange Building. It is estimated that the construction of an electric road will entail an expenditure of some $2,250,000 gold.

The Spanish Vice-Consul at Manaos, Brazil, reports that there is a splendid market in the Amazon provinces for all kinds of firearms. This demand is owing to the wild nature of the country and to the number of people employed in the profitable work of exploring for india rubber, who often have to depend for food on what they can shoot. The demand is principally for old-fashioned fowling pieces, but rifles also sell very well. It is further stated that all the boots and shoes sold in the Amazons are imported either from abroad or from southern Brazil. Spanish goods are unknown here, although in style and quality they should be able to compete quite well with the Portuguese article, which practically controls these markets. The first-class qualities sold are chiefly of British make. This report also adds that the furniture trade would be much greater if it were not for prohibitive tariff and high freight charges, as well as for the simplicity with which the people here furnish their homes as a rule. The class of furniture most in demand is that of the Austrian bent-wood type.

HAROLD J. ROSS, of the City of Mexico, is now in New York for the purpose of letting contracts for the equipment of an electric power-transmission plant to be constructed in the vicinity of the town of San Martin Texmelucan, in the State of Pueblo. It is proposed to utilize the power from a large waterfall on the hacienda of Monseñor GUILLOW, Archbishop of Oaxaca. The initial equipment of the plant will have a capacity of 500 horsepower. The power will be transmitted to Texmelucan, about 10 miles away. The energy will also be utilized for operating cotton mills and other industrial plants in the vicinity. Later it is proposed to generate a larger amount of power for transmission to Tlaxcola and to the haciendas between San Martin Texmelucan and the city of Pueblo.

The Mexican Government has granted a concession for the purpose of constructing a railroad from San Juan Bautista, located in the State of Tabasco, to Pichucalco, State of Chiapas, with two branches, one to Juarez and another to Macuspania. The road will cross both these States and will facilitate the transporting of Mexican products from about 80 adjacent plantations. The total length of the line will be about 100 miles. An American company is said to be in course of formation, with a view to carrying out the enterprise. ERNEST F. WOLFF & Co., whose offices are in the Hudson Building, No. 32 Broadway, are interested in the matter.

United States equipment, etc., will be purchased for installation in a large hydraulic plant which is to be constructed on the Hacienda de la Estanguela for the purpose of developing power to transmit for the electric lighting of the city of Ameca, a place of some 12,000 inhabitants, about 65 miles distant from the city of Gaudalajara, Mexico. The transmission line will be about 10 miles in length.

A consignment of ten locomotives will be shipped to Guatemala for use on the new railway system, to be built there by American capitalists, connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. It is said that the new road will bring San Francisco 1,500 miles nearer to New York than the Isthmian Canal route. Two hundred cars will be used on the road, and they will be purchased in this country. Several hundred trucks and 6,000 tons of 56-pound rails will also be purchased in the United States.

A German syndicate is negotiating for a railway in Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil. The road is to run from Novo Hamburgo to Caxias, and will connect directly with Porto Alegre. It will be 150 kilometers long and is expected to cost 10,000,000 marks. Rio Grande do Sul is to guarantee 4 per cent interest on the expenditure.

The Potosina Electric Light Company, which was formerly the San Luis Potosi Electric Light Company, Mexico, is about to let contracts, through the electrical engineering and contracting firm of SANDERSON & PORTER, Bank of Commerce Building, Nassau street, New York, for an extension to the plant. The contracts about to be placed are for a 1,500-horsepower plant.

South America was the largest purchaser of wire during October. There were 864 tons exported to Chile, 245 tons to the Argentine Republic, and 453 tons to various ports in Brazil. In November there were 370 tons of wire nails exported from the United States to Chile and the Argentine Republic.

The Jalisco Development Company, of Guadalajara, Mexico, is about to build a road between the city of Guadalajara and Chapala, a distance of about 30 miles. The president of the company is Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. ZERMENO is the vice-president and ERNESTO MORA is treasurer, all of Guadalajara.

It is reported that the Government of Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, has under consideration a project for a telegraphic convention with Chile, the object being the union of the telegraph lines of the two countries. The cost of construction in the Argentine Republic to join with the lines of Chile will be about $200,000.

Señor VICENTE VIEGRA, an extensive landowner in the State of Jalisco, Mexico, is about to let contracts for the equipment of an electric plant which is to be constructed in the town of Tamazula de Gordiano. The plant will be used for both light and general power purposes.

AGUSTIN GORDILLO, Chief Engineer of Public Works of the Province of Matanzas, Cuba, desires catalogues with prices and samples of standard manufactured articles of building and mechanical arts for use in the Government offices at Matanzas. His address is care of the Jefatura de Obras Publicas Distuto de Matanzas, Cuba.

The Jimulco Mining Company of Monterey, Mexico, is reported to be making arrangements for the construction of a railroad from its mines in Coahuila to the Mexican Central Railway. The distance is about 7 miles.

Some $700,000 gold is to be expended for the installation of new machinery for making cotton cloths and yarns in the Metepec Cotton Mills, located near Atlixco in the State of Pueblo, Mexico.

The Mexican Electric Tramways Company of the City of Mexico is about to make an extension of its lines to Texcoco, located about 20 miles from Mexico City.

The construction of an extensive shoe factory in Monterey is contemplated by Ohio capitalists. In addition to the shoe factory it is proposed to build a tannery, at which all the leather used in the shoe factory will be prepared. The plants, it is reported, will entail an expenditure of $1,000,000 gold.

The exports of iron pipe in October made through Eastern seaboard points, by the National Tube Company, aggregated 2,559 tons. Mexico was the largest purchaser, 1,241 tons in two lots going to that Southern Republic.

An American syndicate is said to be negotiating for the purchase of the street tramways in San Luis Potosi, Mexico, which are at present horse lines about 13 miles long. It is proposed to convert the road into electric motive power.

The municipality of the city of Guadalajara, Mexico, is about to place contracts in the United States for fire appliances, etc. The initial expenditure will be about $20,000.

FELIPE ROCHA, of Mexico City, is reported to be about to let contracts for the equipment of a water-power plant which is to be constructed on the River Tepic, Mexico.

JOSE GARCIA and DIAZ RUGAMER, of the City of Mexico, are reported to have secured a concession to construct a suburban electrical traction system in the Federal District.

The existing mule lines operated in the city of Granada, Nicaragua, are to be converted into electric traction. The requisite material, equipment, etc., will be purchased in the United States.

OSCAR BRANIFF, of the City of Mexico, is about to let contracts for the equipment of a hydraulic plant which is to be erected on the River Atoyac, near Cordoba, State of Vera Cruz.

T. H. DAVIS, manager of the Rivas Tramway Company, Rivas, Nicaragua, is in the market for electrical equipment, etc.

An electric traction system is to be constructed with United States equipment in Cananea, Mexico.

BOOK NOTES.

Books and pamphlets sent to the Bureau of the American Republics, and containing subject-matter bearing upon the countries of the International Union of American Republics, will be treated under this caption in the Monthly Bulletin.

The "Nineteenth Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology, 1900," received by the Columbus Memorial Library, deals with the ethnologic research carried on by that branch of the Smithsonian Institution during the year 1897–98. The field of operations embraced not only all sections of the United States, but extended into Mexico, the Argentine Republic, Chile, and Honduras. A paper on the numeral systems of Mexico and Central America, by Dr. CYRUS THOMAS, demonstrates the essential similarity of the number systems of the various tribes, ranging from the sedentary groups of American aborigines of the Pacific coast to the nomadic groups in the interior, through the settled peoples of the pueblos and up to the codex makers of Mexico and Yucatan. This paper, in conjunction with that of Mr. W J MCGEE on primitive numbers, renders it clear that primitive numbers were symbolic in a considerable measure before they acquired the conventional character by which they are now distinguished. The mounds in northern Honduras form the topic of a paper by Dr. THOMAS GANN, the contents of the mounds being described and illustrated in demonstration of the fact that the culture of the region corresponded fairly with that of Mexico at the time of the Spanish conquest. The relics are especially significant as connecting links between different archæologic districts. The molded and painted stucco work resembles that of Yucatan, while both symbolic and industrial devices are akin to those of numerous tribes throughout the southwestern part of North America. The Mayan calendar systems are extensively reviewed by Dr. THOMAS, the discussion extending not only to the inscriptions of the codices, but to other Mayan records and to the times of the Nahuatlan peoples. A full list of the papers accompanying the report includes also "Myths of the Cherokee," "Tusayan Migration Traditions," "Localization of Tusayan Claims," "Tusayan Flute and Snake Ceremonies," and "The Wild Rice Gatherers of the Upper Lakes."

In the publication of "Unknown Mexico," a record of five years' exploration among the tribes of the western Sierra Madre, in the *tierra caliente* of Tepic and Jalisco, and among the Tarascos of Michoacán, Dr. CARL LUMHOLTZ, M. A., has levied a new debt of gratitude on all collectors of Americana. The main purpose of the expedition, headed by Dr. LUMHOLTZ and inaugurated in 1890 through the assistance of various scientific societies and private individuals, was the conservation of actual knowledge of the fast-vanishing primitive peoples of the New World. Inquiry was directed principally toward the remote sections of the Sierra Madre del Norte and the contiguous country to the south and east as far as the City of Mexico, and the volumes in reference give a succinct account of the travels and work of the party. The cave dwellings, ancient implements, mummies, etc., are dealt with as matters of prime importance, while the manners and customs of the survivors of the native races of Mexico are extensively treated. The characteristic fauna and flora of the country are noted, as is also their connection with the domestic life of the inhabitants. Thus, the hairless dog, which is indigenous to Mexico, is credited with curative properties, and is placed in the bed of invalids with assumed beneficial results. Among the Tarahumares were found legends relating to the creation and deluge similar to biblical accounts, while the giants of the dawn of the world also had existence in their folklore. Dr. LUMHOLTZ bears enthusiastic witness to the high mental gifts, artistic sense, and innate morality of the so-called primitive races of Mexico, and expresses the opinion that the work of missionaries is often more needed among the conquering soldiers, the prospectors, and adventurers that follow in their wake than among the unsophisticated barbarians. Much light is shed upon the relations between the ancient culture of the valley of Mexico and the Pueblo Indians in the southwest of the United States, and certain phases in the development of the human race are made clear.

The Columbus Memorial Library has received a valuable work prepared by the Bureau of Insular Affairs, United States War Department, 1902, covering information from official and other sources respecting the Philippine Islands, their geography, physical features, areas, communication, population, towns, resources, wealth, products, industries, commerce, finances, social economy, natural history, military occupation, and civil government. This is supplemented by an alphabetically arranged descriptive list of islands, provinces, districts, townships, cities, towns, hamlets, mountain ranges, peaks, volcanoes, rivers, seas, straits, gulfs, sounds, bays, lakes, promontories, capes, points, light-houses, and other mapped objects and places. The full title of the volume is "A Pronouncing Gazetteer and Geographical Dictionary of the Philippine Islands, United States of America, with maps, charts, and illustrations; also the Law of Civil Government in the Philippine Islands, passed by Congress and approved by the President, July 1, 1902." In the compilation of the book not only the existing literature, but all available reports from military, naval, and civil officers, giving the observations and results of campaigns, expeditions, reconnoissances, etc., have been consulted. When this data was collected by provinces it was submitted to officers returning from the Philippine Islands in order that corrections and additions from their personal knowledge might be made. The encyclopedic features have reference only to information of a practical nature associated with the places described.

"The History of the Second Pan-American Congress" is the title of an attractive volume received by the Columbus Memorial Library from the house of Guggenheimer, Weil & Co., Baltimore. In the author's preface, Mr. JOHN VAVASOUR NOEL states that the book embodies his personal impressions of a most interesting and historic event, and the work of the congress is reviewed in order that a general understanding of the scope, purposes, and achievements of that international council may be obtained. He adds that, in his opinion, the educational campaign inaugurated through the medium of these congresses, and the mutual interests which politically and commercially bind the various countries of the Western Hemisphere, will unquestionably bring about practical results, and that future generations will think gratefully of the pioneers in this movement for a better mutual comprehension between the independent nations of the New World. The subject-matter of the volume in reference treats of the various questions considered during the sessions of the congress, with the author's comments thereon, and is supplemented by "Notes on the Republic of Mexico," and an appendix containing the debate on arbitration with the papers referring thereto. Numerous photogravures add to the attractive appearance of the book, which is a valuable contribution to Latin-American literature.

The Geographical Society of Lima, Peru, has published, under the auspices of the Peruvian Government, the fourth volume of the work on Peru by Dr. RAIMONDI. The subject of Volume IV of this valuable series is "Estudios Mineralógicos y Geológicos" (Mineralogical and Geological Studies) of Peru, and the material used in the compilation of this volume was collected by the distinguished Italian scientist, Dr. ANTONIO RAIMONDI, whose lamented death occurred in 1890 while his celebrated work, "El Perú," commenced in 1874, was still unfinished. Dr. RAIMONDI spent forty years in explorations and study in Peru, and devoted nineteen years of his life in collecting material for use in his famous work, "El Perú," four volumes of which have been published. The Geographical Society at Lima recently resolved to revise and publish the manuscript of Dr. RAIMONDI that had not been printed, and this undertaking received the support of the Peruvian Government. The fourth volume of this important work, which has been received by the Columbus Memorial Library, covers a great number of subjects relating to the geology and mineralogy of Peru. The mountain system of the Republic is ably discussed, as are also its rocks, minerals, and mineral springs. Volume IV contains over 500 quarto pages, is neatly printed, and is replete with valuable information upon the subjects of which it treats.

The Consul of the United States at Montevideo, Uruguay, has forwarded to the Columbus Memorial Library a copy of the plans and specifications prepared by the Government of Uruguay in connection with the extensive sanitary works planned to be constructed at the port of Montevideo. The bids, which the Department of Public Works of the Republic of Uruguay is now soliciting, will be based on these drawings and specifications. The improvements contemplated include the construction of a tunnel, excavated in solid rock, 1,278 meters long, 3 meters 65 centimeters high, and 3 meters wide, as well as two reservoirs or deposit basins, sewers, and other works necessary for the complete drainage of the city of Montevideo. The bids, which have been solicited at Montevideo, Paris, London, and Berlin, will be opened in Montevideo on the 15th of December, 1902, the Government reserving the right to reject any or all bids and to accept such bid as it may deem most advantageous to its interests.

Mr. JENARO SANJINES, of Sucre, Bolivia, has recently compiled and published (1902, Bolivar Printing Office, Sucre) a book entitled "Historia de Bolivia Bajo las Administraciones de Don Adolfo Ballivián y Don Tomás Frías" (History of Bolivia during the Administrations of Messrs. Adolfo Ballivián and Tomás Frías), covering an important epoch in the development and growth of the Republic of Bolivia. This excellent work discusses in great detail the political lives of Messrs. BALLIVIÁN and FRÍAS, and relates in simple, concise, and vigorous language the stirring events that took place in Bolivia during the period in question. The book contains 264 octavo pages and is a historical work of great merit and exceedingly valuable to the student of Bolivian history. During the Administrations of the Presidents named some of the most important events concerning the Republic of Bolivia, both as to its domestic and foreign relations, took place.

The Columbus Memorial Library has received an interesting volume of over 250 octavo pages, the author of which is Mr. JENARO SANJINES, of Sucre, Bolivia, entitled "Historia de Bolivia Bajo la Administración del General D. Agustín Morales" (History of Bolivia under the Administration of General Agustin Morales). The book is a valuable compilation from a historical standpoint, and the matter of which it treats has been carefully collated from a number of reliable sources and is presented to the reader in a concise, logical, and entertaining form. The style of the work is patriotic and lofty, and the principal events which occurred during the memorable Administration of General MORALES, and which form an important link in the political and economic history of Bolivia, are recorded in language pure, vigorous, and instructive.

"The Manganese Ores of Brazil" form the topic of a very interesting paper forwarded to the Bureau of the American Republics by Mr.

HERBERT KILBURN SCOTT. Mr. SCOTT states that the presence of manganese ore near Miguel Burnier (the center of the manganese district in the State of Minas Geraes) was first noted during the construction of a branch line of the Central Railway to Ouro Preto in 1888, but not until 1893 were conditions favorable for the exploitation of the new industry. The paper in question deals with the development and possibilities of the ore as found in Brazil, and gives the results of extended geologic research in the vicinity of the mines. Numerous plates and maps add to the utility of the information furnished.

The "Maritime Annual for 1902" (Annuario Maritimo para 1902), issued by the Brazilian Naval League (Liga Naval Brazileira), has been received by the Columbus Memorial Library, and contains abundant information concerning the maritime affairs of the Republic of Brazil, with special reference to the development of the merchant marine of the country.

An interesting publication dealing with the Cuban war for independence is the "Bibliografía de la Segunda Guerra de Independencia Cubana de la Hispano-Yankee" (Bibliography of the Second War for Cuban Independence and the Spanish-American War). As indicated by its title, a complete list of the various books and papers dealing with the subject of Cuban independence is furnished as an aid to students and historians.

ADDITIONS TO THE COLUMBUS MEMORIAL LIBRARY DURING NOVEMBER, 1902.

[The symbol = indicates a gift.]

=Acevedo, Octavia A.: The Dominican Republic. Washington, 1902. 8 pp. 8°.

=Aguilar, Delio: Heridas ponzoñosar por arañas. (Conferencia pronunciada en el Círculo Médico Argentino.) Buenos Aires, 1901. 21 pp. 8°.

=Austin, O. P.: Expansion of American commerce. Washington, 1902. 15 pp. 8°.

=Chamber of Commerce of Guayaquil [Ecuador]: Report of the Chamber of Commerce. 1902. Guayaquil, 1902. 56 pp. 12°.

=Chamber of Commerce of Paris: Compte rendu des travaux de la Chambre. 1901. Paris, 1902. 616, (53) pp. 4°.

=Foster, Volney W.: Commercial expansion and growth of credit with some notes on the Republic of Mexico. Chicago, 1902. 21 pp. 8°.

=Galindo y Villa, Jesús: Reseña histórico-descriptiva de la ciudad de Mexico . . . [escrito] expresamente para los delegados á la Segunda Conferencia Internacional Américana. Mexico, 1901. Ills. Map. 243 pp. 8°.

=International Cable Directory Co.: Western Union telegraph code. New York, 1902. 804 pp. 4°.

=——— International cable directory of the world in connection with the Western Union telegraph code. New York, 1902. 438 pp. 8°.

=Lake Mohonk Conference: Report on international arbitration. 1902. Lake Mohonk Conference, 1902. 128 pp. 8°.

Lorini, Eteocle: La Repubblica Argentina e i suoi maggiori problemi di economia e di finanza. Monografia fatta per incarico del R. Governo. v. 1. La questione monetaria. Roma, 1902. 504 pp. 8°.

=Madriz, F. J.: Cultivo del café ó sea manual téorico práctico sobre el beneficio de este fruto con las majores ventajas para el agricultor. Paris, 1869. 166 (1) pp. 16°.

=Noel, John Vavasour: History of the Second Pan-American Congress. With notes of the Republic of Mexico. Baltimore, 1902. Ills. 375 pp. 12°.

=North, S. N. D.: Need for permanent tariff commission. Boston, 1902. 15 pp. 8°.

=Orrego, Luco Luis: Los problemas internacionales de Chile. La cuestión Argentina. La Patagonia hasta el tratado de 1881. Santiago, 1902. 335 pp. 16°.

Preuss, Dr. Karl: Expedition nach Central und Südamerika, 1899–1900. Mit 20 Tafeln, 1 plan, und 78 Abbildungen im Text. Berlin, 1901. 452 pp. 8°.

=Sociedad de Nudillales [Colombia]: Informes relativos á las minas de oro de Nudillales. Medellín, Tip. Central, 1902. 43 pp. 12°.

=Stevens, Horace J. (Comp.): The copper handbook. Marquette, Mich, 1900. 328 pp. 8°.

=Taylor, J. P.: Coffee growing in Mexico. Mexico, 1893. 80 pp. 8°.

=Yorba, J.: Mexican coffee culture. Its history, proper selection of land, cultivation, and preparation of the bean. Mexico, 1894. Map. 72 pp. 12°.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Departamento de Inmigración: Entre Ríos, Santa Fé y Córdoba. Buenos Aires, n. d. 132 pp. 12°.

Estadística de la mortalidad ocasionada por la epidemia de fiebre amarilla durante los meses de enero, febrero, marzo, abril, mayo y junio de 1871. Buenos Aires, 1873. 324, XXIII, (1) pp. 8°.

Informe sobre las obras en el Riachuelo por la comisión de injenieros nombrada por decreto de 30 de julio de 1877. 21 pp. 8°.

Legislación aduanera. Buenos Aires. 1311 pp. 8°.

Ministerio de Agricultura: El carbunclo por Ronaldo Tidblom. Buenos Aires, 1899. 21 pp. 8°.

——— Elección y selección de las semillas y estaciones de control y ensaysos . . . Buenos Aires, 1899. 21 (5) pp. 8°.

——— Informe de la Dirección de Agricultura y Ganadería sobre el solicitud presentada por los agentes de vapores de ultramar. Buenos Aires, 1899. 57 pp. 8°.

——— El inmigrante en provincias y gobernaciones. Buenos Aires, n. d. 96 pp. 12°.

——— Leyes y decretos sobre tierras públicas. Buenos Aires, n. d. 64 pp. 12°. (English translation also received.)

Provincia de Buenos Aires: Informe de la comisión nombrada por el gobierno de la provincia para examinar los reparos hechos por los peritos que revisaron las cuentas de la administración correspondiente á los años 1866 y 1867. Buenos Aires, 1870. 18 pp. 8°.

——— Presupuesto general de gastos de la provincia de Buenos Aires para los años de 1866, 1870–1875, 1883, 1884, 1889. Buenos Aires, 1867–1889. 9 v. 8°.

Urquiza. Primer centenario del General Urquiza. 1801–1818. Octubre, 1901. Ills. 53 (1) pp. 4°.

GUATEMALA.

Datos sobre las principales maderas de uso industrial producidas por los bosques de la República. Guatemala, 1902. 23 pp. obl. 8°.

Ministerio de Hacienda y Crédito Público: Memoria del Ministro para 1902. Guatemala, 1902. 217 pp. 8°.

MEXICO.

Secretaría de Fomento: Cultivo y beneficio del café por Gabriel Gómez. Seg. ed. México, 1899. 174 pp. 8°. (English translation also received).

PARAGUAY.

Colonia Gaboto. Organización y reglamentación. Asunción, 1902. 10 pp. 12°.

PERU.

Ministerio de Fomento: Boletín del cuerpo de Ingenieros de Minas. Lima, 1902. 47 pp. 8°.

——— La crisis del azúcar. Lima, 1902. 34 pp. 12°.

——— Escuela Nacional de Agricultura. Lima, 1902. 33 pp. 12°.

——— Memoria del Ministro. 1901. Lima, 1902. XXXVI pp. 8°.

SALVADOR.

Cuadros del movimiento rentístico en Salvador. 1901. San Salvador, 1902. 68 pp. 8°.

UNITED STATES.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Dairy industry and dairy markets in Porto Rico. Washington, 1902. 397 pp. 8°.

Foods and food control. Washington, 1902. 2 pamphlets. 8°.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Exports declared for the United States for quarter ended June 30, 1902. Washington, 1902. 140 pp. 8°.

Silver and plated ware in foreign countries. Washington, 1902. 376 pp. 8°.

Treaty of extradition between the United States of America and the United States of Mexico. Proclaimed April 24, 1899. 16 pp. 8°.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The dinosaurs of North America, by Othniel Charles Marsh. Washington, 1896. 414 pp. 4°.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Mortality statistics in 1,435 places in the United States. Washington, 1902. 25 pp. 8°.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

University of the United States. Washington, 1902. 192 pp. 8°.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Bureau of Insular Affairs: Report on Economic Questions in English and Dutch Colonies in the Orient. Washington, 1902. 176 pp. 8°.

URUGUAY.

Colegio de Villa Colón: El año meteorológico. 1900–1901. Montevideo, 1902. 16 (5) pp. 4°.

Reglamento de sanidad maritima. Montevideo, 1902. 33 pp. 12°.

ADDITIONS TO PERMANENT FILES DURING NOVEMBER, 1902.

Dun's Review. New York, N. Y. Weekly.

Mexican Industrial Review. Chicago, Ill. Monthly.

PERMANENT LIBRARY FILES.

Persons interested in the commercial and general news of foreign countries will find the following among the official and periodical publications on the permanent files in the Library of the International Bureau of the American Republics:

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Argentinisches Wochenblatt. Buenos Ayres. Weekly.
Boletín de la Cámara Mercantil. Barracas al Sud. Weekly.
Boletín de la Unión Industrial Argentina. Buenos Ayres. Monthly.
Boletín del Instituto Geográfico Argentino. Buenos Ayres.
Boletín Demográfico Argentino. Buenos Ayres. Monthly.
Boletín Oficial de la República Argentina. Buenos Ayres. Daily.
Bollettino Mensile della Camera Italiana di Commercio ed Arti in Buenos Aires. Buenos Ayres. Monthly.
Buenos Aires Handels-Zeitung. Buenos Ayres. Weekly.
La Industria Molinera. Buenos Ayres. Semimonthly.
Monthly Bulletin of Municipal Statistics of the City of Buenos Ayres. Buenos Ayres. Monthly.
La Nación. Buenos Ayres. Daily.
La Plata Post. Buenos Ayres. Weekly.
La Prensa. Buenos Ayres. Daily.
Le Commerce Extérieur Argentin. Buenos Ayres.
Review of the River Plate. Buenos Ayres. Weekly.
Revista Mensual de la Cámara Mercantil. Barracas al Sud. Monthly.
Revista Nacional. Buenos Ayres. Monthly.

BELGIUM.

Bulletin Commercial (Bulletin of the Commercial Museum). Brussels. Weekly.

BOLIVIA.

Boletín de la Sociedad Geográfica de la Paz. Monthly. (Received irregularly.)
El Comercio. La Paz. Daily.
El Comercio de Bolivia. La Paz. Daily.
El Estado. La Paz. Daily.
Revista Comercial é Industrial de la República de Bolivia. La Paz. Semimonthly.
Revista Económica Financiera. La Paz. Monthly.

BRAZIL.

Boletim do Serviço da Estatistica Commercial da Republica dos Estados Unidos do Brazil. Rio de Janeiro. (Irregular.)
Brazilian Review. Rio de Janeiro. Weekly.
Diario da Bahia. Bahia. Daily.
Gazeta Commercial e Financeira. Rio de Janeiro. Weekly.
Jornal do Commercio. Rio de Janeiro. Daily.
Jornal do Recife. Pernambuco. Daily.
Lavoura (A). Rio de Janeiro. Monthly.
Propaganda (A). Pernambuco. Weekly.

Provincia (A) do Pará. Belém. Daily.
Revista Agricola. São Paulo. Monthly.
Revista Brazileira. Rio de Janeiro. Monthly.
Revista de Electricidade. Rio de Janeiro. Monthly.
Revista Industrial e Mercantil. Pernambuco. Monthly.
Revista Maritima Brazileira. Rio de Janeiro. Monthly.
Rio News. Rio de Janeiro. Weekly.

CANADA.

Canadian Manufacturer and Industrial World. Toronto. Semimonthly.

CHILE.

Boletín de la Sociedad Nacional de Agricultura. Santiago. Weekly.
Boletín de la Sociedad Nacional de Minería. Santiago. Monthly.
Chilian Times. Valparaiso. Semiweekly.
Diario Oficial de la República de Chile. Santiago. Daily.
El Mercurio. Valparaiso. Daily.
Revista Comercial é Industrial de Minas. Santiago. Monthly.
Verhandlungen des deutschen Wissenschaftlichen Vereins. Santiago.

COLOMBIA.

Diario Oficial. Bogotá. Daily.
La Estrella de Panamá. Panamá. Weekly.
Revista de la Instrucción Pública de Colombia. Bogotá. Monthly.
Star and Herald. Panama. Weekly.

COSTA RICA.

Boletín Judicial. San José. Daily.
Boletín de la Biblioteca Nacional. San José.
La Gaceta. (Oficial.) San José. Daily.

CUBA.

La Gaceta Económica. Habana. (Issued three times a month.)
Boletín del Centro General de Comerciantes e Industriales de Cuba. Habana. Monthly.
La Escuela Cubana. Habana. Weekly.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

El Mensajero. Santo Domingo. Three times a month.
Gaceta Oficial. Santo Domingo. Weekly.

ECUADOR.

Anales de la Universidad Central del Ecuador. Quito. Monthly.
Gaceta Municipal. Guayaquil. Weekly.
Registro Oficial de la República del Ecuador. Quito. Daily.
Revista Comercial. Guayaquil. Monthly.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Accounts relating to trade and navigation of the United Kingdom. London. Monthly.
Accounts relating to trade and commerce of certain foreign countries and British possessions. London. Monthly.

Board of Trade Journal. London. Weekly.
British Trade Journal. London. Monthly.
Commercial Intelligence. London. Weekly.
Diplomatic and Consular Reports. London.
Feilden's Magazine. London. Monthly.
Geographical Journal. London. Monthly.
Journal of the Board of Agriculture. London. Quarterly.
Man: A monthly record of anthropological science. London. Monthly.
Mining (The) Journal, Railway and Commercial Gazette. London. Weekly.
South American Journal. London. Weekly.
Times (The). London. Daily.

FRANCE.

Bulletin de la Chambre de Commerce de Paris. Paris. Weekly.
Bulletin de la Société de Géographie Commerciale de Paris. Paris. Irregular.
Courrier des Bibliothèques. Paris. Monthly.
La Géographie. Bulletin de la Société de Géographie. Paris. Semimonthly.
Le Nouveau Monde. Paris. Weekly.
Moniteur Officiel du Commerce. Paris. Weekly.
Revue du Commerce Extérieur. Paris. Semimonthly.

GERMANY.

Der Tropenpflanzer. Berlin. Monthly.
Deutsche Kolonialzeitung. Berlin. Weekly.
Handels-Kammer zu Hannover. Hannover.
Petermann's Mitteilungen. Gotha. Monthly.
Südamerikanische Rundschau. Berlin. Monthly.

GUATEMALA.

Diario de Centro-América. Guatemala. Daily.
El Guatemalteco. Guatemala. Daily.
La República. Guatemala. Daily.

HAITI.

Bulletin Officiel de l'Agriculture et de l'Industrie. Port au Prince. Monthly.

HONDURAS.

Boletín Legislativo. Tegucigalpa. Daily.
El Pabellón de Honduras. Tegucigalpa. Weekly.
Gaceta Judicial. Tegucigalpa. Semiweekly.
La Gaceta. Tegucigalpa. Daily.

ITALY.

Bollettino del Ministro degli Affari Esteri. Roma. Irregular.

MEXICO.

Boletín de Agricultura, Minería é Industrias. México. Monthly.
Boletín de Estadística. Mérida. Semimonthly.
Boletín del Instituto Científico y Literario. Toluca. Monthly.
Boletín Postal de la Administración General de Correos de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos. México. Monthly.
Boletín Telegráfico. México. Daily.
Diario Oficial. México. Daily.
El Agricultor Mexicano. Ciudad Juárez. Monthly.

El Economista Mexicano. México. Weekly.
El Estado de Colima. Colima. Weekly.
El Hacendado Mexicano. México. Monthly.
Mexican Herald. México. Daily.
Mexican Journal of Commerce. México City. Monthly.
El Progreso de México. México. Weekly.
El Republicano. Aguascalientes. Weekly.
La Gaceta Comercial. México. Daily.
Resumen de la Importación y de la Exportación. México. Monthly.
Revista Científica y Boletín Meteorológico del Estado de México. Toluca. Monthly.
Semana Mercantil. México. Weekly.

NICARAGUA.

Diario Oficial. Managua. Daily. (Not received regularly.)
El Comercio. Managua. Daily.

PARAGUAY.

Diario Oficial. Asunción. Daily.
Paraguay Monthly Review. Asunción.
Revista del Instituto Paraguayo. Asunción. Monthly.
Revista Mensual. Asunción. Monthly.

PERU.

Auxiliar del Comercio. Callao. Biweekly.
Boletín de la Sociedad Geográfica de Lima. Lima. Monthly.
Boletín de Minas. Lima. Monthly.
El Comercio. Cuzco. Biweekly.
El Comercio. Lima. Daily.
El Economista. Lima. Weekly.
El Peruano. Lima. Daily.
Padrón General de Minas. Lima.
Revista de Ciencias. Lima. Monthly.

PORTO RICO.

Boletín Mercantil de Puerto Rico. San Juan. Daily.
La Correspondencia. San Juan. Daily.

SALVADOR.

Boletín de Agricultura. San Salvador. Semimonthly.
Diario del Salvador. San Salvador. Daily.
Diario Oficial. San Salvador. Daily.
Revista de Derecho y Jurisprudencia. San Salvador. Monthly.

UNITED STATES.

American Fertilizer. Philadelphia. Monthly.
American Historical Review. New York, N. Y. Quarterly.
American Review of Reviews. New York. Monthly.
Anglo-American Magazine. New York. Monthly.
Board of Trade Journal. Providence, R. I. Monthly.
Board of Trade Journal. Wilmington, Del. Monthly.
Boletín Comercial. St. Louis. Semimonthly.
Bulletin of Books added to the Public Library of the City of Boston. Boston. Monthly.
Bulletin of the American Geographical Society. New York.

Bulletin of the Geographical Society of Philadelphia. Philadelphia. Monthly.
Bulletin of the New York Public Library. Monthly.
Century Magazine. New York. Monthly.
Country Life in America. New York. Monthly.
Current History. Boston. Monthly.
Economista Internacional. New York. Monthly.
Engineering Magazine. New York, N. Y. Monthly.
Engineering and Mining Journal. New York. Weekly.
Engineering News and American Railroad Journal. New York. Weekly.
Export Implement Age. Philadelphia. Monthly.
Field Columbian Museum Publications. Chicago.
Foreign Buyer. New York. Monthly.
Forum (The). New York. Quarterly.
Illustrated Industrial World. Dallas, New York, and City of Mexico. Monthly.
India Rubber World. New York. Monthly.
Journal of Geography. Lancaster, Pa. Monthly.
Library Journal. New York. Monthly.
Literary Digest. New York. Weekly.
Los Angeles Mining Review. Los Angeles, Cal. Weekly.
Maritime World. San Francisco, Cal. Monthly.
Merchants' Journal. Topeka, Kans. Weekly.
Miner and Manufacturer. El Paso, Tex. Monthly.
Modern Machinery. Chicago. Monthly.
Modern Mexico. St. Louis. Monthly.
National Geographic Magazine. New York. Monthly.
New-Yorker Handels-Zeitung. New York. Weekly.
Novedades (Las). New York. Weekly.
Pacific States Investor. San Francisco, Cal. Monthly.
Scientific American. New York. Weekly.
Scientific American. Export Edition. New York. Monthly.
Sister Republics. Denver, Colo. Monthly.
Tropical Truth. Chicago, Ill. Monthly.
United States Consular Reports. Washington. Daily and monthly.
The World To-day. Chicago, Ill. Monthly.
World's Work. New York. Monthly.

URUGUAY.

Anales del Departamento de Ganadería y Agricultura. Montevideo. Monthly.
El Siglo. Montevideo. Daily.
La Nación. Montevideo. Daily.
Revista de la Unión Industrial Uruguaya. Montevideo. Semimonthly.

VENEZUELA.

El Tiempo. Caracas. Daily.
Gaceta Oficial. Caracas. Daily.
Venezuelan Herald. Caracas.

BOLETÍN MENSUAL

DE LA

OFICINA INTERNACIONAL DE LAS REPÚBLICAS AMERICANAS,

Unión Internacional de Repúblicas Americanas.

VOL. XIII. DICIEMBRE, 1902. No. 6.

INFORME DEL SEÑOR DIRECTOR DE LA OFICINA INTERNACIONAL DE LAS REPÚBLICAS AMERICANAS SOBRE LAS TAREAS DE LA MISMA EN EL AÑO DE 1901 Á 1902.

OFICINA INTERNACIONAL DE LAS REPÚBLICAS AMERICANAS,
Wáshington, 29 de noviembre de 1902.

Al Señor Secretario de Estado, Presidente, y á los Señores Vocales del Consejo Directivo de la Unión Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas.

SEÑORES: En la fecha de mi último Informe anual celebraba sus sesiones en México la Segunda Conferencia Internacional Pan-Americana. El 31 de enero de 1902 clausuró aquélla sus sesiones y sus labores dieron por resultado, cierto número de recomendaciones, algunas en la forma de proyectos de tratados y convenciones para que los Gobiernos respectivos las tomaran en cuenta por la apropiada vía constitucional, y otras á modo de protocolos, resoluciones, etc., que en ciertos casos podían ser puestas en ejecución desde luego.

La reorganización de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas, dispuesta en la resolución aprobada por la Conferencia el 29 de enero de 1902, se llevó á cabo el 19 de marzo siguiente, y desde entonces, funciona aquélla con éxito bajo el gobierno y guía del Consejo Directivo. Es punto notable del nuevo arreglo, la fundación, con el nombre de "Biblioteca de Colón," de una biblioteca latino-americana, cuyo establecimiento fué recomendado por la primera Conferencia Internacional también Americana de 1889–90. Á la Oficina Internacional se le ha encargado la custodia de los archivos de las Conferencias internacionales americanas; y sus publicaciones son consideradas como documentos públicos y transportadas libres de franqueo en las balijas de todas las Repúblicas de la Unión.

La Comisión recomendada por la Conferencia para estudiar la producción, distribución y consumo del café, se reunió en Nueva York el 1° de octubre de 1902 y celebró catorce sesiones. Las declaraciones, recomendaciones y resoluciones adoptadas finalmente por la Comisión, serán publicadas en el BOLETÍN MENSUAL.

La recomendación de la Conferencia respecto de la celebración de una Convención que estudie todo lo relativo á la policía sanitaria internacional, se reunirá el 2 de diciembre, día en que la Convención celebrará su primera sesión en Washington.

El Congreso Aduanero que está previsto por la resolución que aprobó la Conferencia el 22 de enero de 1902, se reunirá en Nueva York el 15 de enero de 1903. Ha sido nombrada una Comisión compuesta de cinco miembros del Consejo Directivo para formular un programa.

La Comisión Arqueológica Internacional, recomendada por la Conferencia el 29 de enero de 1902, requiere la ratificación de los Gobiernos respectivos, y se reunirá á su debido tiempo. En la junta del Consejo Directivo el 6 de octubre, se convino, por unanimidad, en ensanchar el objeto de esta Comisión de manera que comprenda la Etnología. El Profesor W J MCGEE, de la Oficina de Etnología Americana, ha sido nombrado delegado de los Estados Unidos, y deberá ponerse de acuerdo con los nombrados por los Gobiernos de las demás Repúblicas de la Unión Internacional, para arreglar los detalles preliminares de la reunión de la Comisión.

NUEVO MIEMBRO DE LA UNIÓN INTERNACIONAL.

El 3 de julio de 1902, la República de Cuba se adhirió como miembro de la Unión Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas, que comprende hoy todas las veinte Repúblicas del Hemisferio Occidental.

CUENTAS.

Las cuentas de la Oficina en el año fiscal que terminó el 30 de junio de 1902, son como sigue:

Ingresos y egresos durante el año económico que terminó el 30 de junio de 1902.

INGRESOS.

Cantidad anual votada para 1902				$36,000.00
Saldo proveniente de ventas, alquileres, etc., en 1° de julio de 1901			$2,552.82	
Cuota de las Repúblicas latino-americanas		$14,020.32		
Entradas por anuncios	$1,266.55			
Entradas por venta de publicaciones	1,466.07			
Sueldo de un año del Director durante su ausencia en China	5,000.00			
		7,732.62		
			21,752.94	
				24,305.76
Total de ingresos				60,305.76

EGRESOS.

De la cantidad votada anualmente	$36, 000. 00	
De entradas por ventas, alquileres, etc	19, 982. 21	
		$55, 982. 21
Saldo el 1° de julio de 1902		4, 323. 55

Cuadro detallado de los gastos en el año económico que terminó el 30 de junio de 1902.

	De la cantidad anual votada, 1902.	De las entradas provenientes de ventas, alquileres, etc.	Total.
Sueldos	$31, 446. 67	$3, 331. 90	$34, 778. 57
Alquiler de casa	1, 666. 68	333. 32	2, 000. 00
Articulos de escritorio		880. 64	880. 64
Biblioteca	2. 74	1, 239. 64	1, 242. 38
Sellos de correo	223. 91	917. 00	1, 140. 91
Muebles		234. 15	234. 15
Impresiones	2, 600. 00	10, 330. 21	12, 930. 21
Gastos diversos	60. 00	2, 715. 35	2, 775. 35
Total	36, 000. 00	19, 982. 21	55, 982. 21

Cuenta de la Imprenta del Gobierno correspondiente al año fiscal que terminó el 30 de junio de 1902.

Importe total de las cuentas presentadas en el año fiscal que terminó el 30 de junio de 1902		$7, 388. 82
Pagado de los fondos procedentes de ventas, alquileres, etc., durante el año económico de 1902	$3, 701. 89	
Pagado de la cantidad anual votada en 1902	2, 600. 00	
Pagado durante el actual año económico	1, 086. 93	
		7, 388. 82

El presupuesto de ingresos y egresos para el año que terminará el 30 de junio de 1903, es el siguiente:

Cómputo de ingresos:		
Crédito concedido por el Congreso		$36, 000. 00
Cuotas de las Repúblicas americanas		15, 370. 56
Ventas de publicaciones		1, 400. 00
Total		52, 770. 56
Cómputo de egresos según cuota actual:		
Sueldos	$33, 600. 00	
Alquiler de casa	2, 000. 00	
Impresiones	11, 000. 00	
Artículos de escritorio y muebles	900. 00	
Biblioteca	1, 200. 00	
Sellos de correo	400. 00	
Gastos diversos	2, 200. 00	
		51, 300. 00
Saldo		1, 470. 56

PUBLICACIONES.

Se está imprimiendo el volumen décimo tercero del BOLETÍN MENSUAL. Cada edición se compone de 11,000 ejemplares, de los cuales más de 8,000 se distribuyen en los países de la América Latina. Durante los tres años anteriores publicáronse ediciones semejantes. Pudiera aumentarse considerablemente, á no dudarlo, el número de ejemplares de cada edición, si se escogitaran medios de llamar más la atención del público, en los distintos países americanos, sobre la publicación.

Durante el año ha publicado la Oficina en inglés una nueva edición del Manual del Paraguay. El texto castellano de esta obra fué preparado por el Señor Don JOSÉ S. DECOUD, Miembro Honorario Correspondiente de la Unión Internacional en el Paraguay.

Se ha publicado igualmente una "Lista de libros, artículos, folletos y mapas relativos á Centro-América—1800–1900," y pronto se dará á la luz pública una Bibliografía de Chile, que está actualmente en poder del impresor.

Para uso de los delegados á la Conferencia del Café en Nueva York, la Oficina preparó é imprimió, en castellano y en inglés, un volumen titulado "El Café: Su Historia, Cultivo, Beneficio, Variedades, Producción, Exportación, Importación, Consumo, etc."

Los Manuales de la República Dominicana y de Nicaragua, que están preparándose por los Miembros Honorarios Correspondientes de dichos países, se hallan un tanto avanzados y serán publicados dentro de pocos meses.

MAPAS.

Se han publicado dos mapas de Guatemala durante el año, y se ha terminado uno del Brasil. El mapa de Costa Rica, que se terminó hace poco tiempo, ha sido sometido al Gobierno de esa República para su examen. Se está preparando actualmente un mapa de Nicaragua.

BIBLIOTECA.

El 7 de abril del presente año se estableció la Biblioteca de Colón, de acuerdo con lo dispuesto por el Artículo XIII de la resolución aprobada por la Conferencia de México para la reorganización de la Oficina Internacional. En esa época la biblioteca de la Oficina constaba de 8,948 volúmenes. De entonces á esta fecha se han agregado 1,038 volúmenes y folletos, de los cuales 822 fueron donados, lo que da un total de volúmenes y folletos de 9,986 que existen actualmente en la biblioteca. Esta suma demuestra un aumento de 4,986 volúmenes y folletos desde el año 1899. Durante el año se han recibido 43 nuevos periódicos y 32 mapas.

Mucho interés se siente por fomentar la Biblioteca de Colón en todos los países de la Unión, y la República Argentina, Bolivia, el Brasil, Guatemala, y el Perú han contribuido ya generosamente á este fin.

Tengo el honor, Señores, de subscribirme de Uds., muy obediente servidor,

W. W. Rockhill, *Director.*

COMISIÓN PARA EL ESTUDIO DE LA PRODUCCIÓN Y CONSUMO DEL CAFÉ.

TEXTO DEFINITIVO DE LAS RECOMENDACIONES, DECLARACIONES Y RESOLUCIONES DE LA COMISIÓN.[a]

PRODUCCIÓN.

Recomendar que todos los Gobiernos y Municipalidades deberían procurarse buenas semillas para aclimatarlas y distribuirlas con el fin de conseguir mejores precios y aumento en la demanda del café; que se establezcan, en los países donde aun no existen, Institutos Agronómicos y Jardines Botánicos de Experimentación con el fin de aclimatar y propagar nuevos tipos de café; que se demuestren prácticamente á los labradores los últimos trabajos practicados respecto del café; que se establezcan premios para estimular otros cultivos que no sean el del café; que se decreten leyes especiales que protejan á los propietarios de plantaciones de café.

DISTRIBUCIÓN.

Recomendar que se castigue severamente el abuso de cambiar los envases ó marcas que indican la procedencia de donde se importen los cafés; que se establezca propaganda efectiva para extender el uso del café en nuevos mercados; que se supriman los impuestos locales sobre el café; que el café se venda, cuando así se desee, en subasta pública; que se desarrollen las facilidades de transporte; que se adopten reglamentos con el fin de que el café se empaque en condiciones que no sufra alteración; que cada bulto de café se marque con indicación del país de donde se importa.

CONSUMO.

Recomendar á todos los Gobiernos que hagan reglamentario el uso de café en sus ejércitos y armadas; que los Gobiernos de los países productores de café establezcan, tan pronto como sea posible, en países en donde actualmente no se consume el artículo, centros para la degustación del café puro; que tanto los países productores como los consumidores prohiban la venta de café adulterado y de todo substituto del fruto, y dado el caso de no poderse conseguir una prohibición, que se impongan derechos elevados sobre tales substitutos.

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[a] El Boletín publica este texto, ciñéndose estrictamente al que le fué comunicado como oficial, procedente de la Comisión misma.

CRISIS ACTUAL.

Las tres declaraciones y cinco recomendaciones siguientes fueron adoptadas.

Las declaraciones fueron las siguientes:

1°. Que aun cuando sea de desear que se introduzcan muchas mejoras en la producción y comercio del café, la crisis presente de esa industria se manifiesta sólo en la falta de ganancia y en el precio ruinoso que por el fruto se paga al productor.

2°. La causa principal del precio bajo que ocasiona la presente crisis, es el exceso de la oferta sobre la demanda natural ó normal.

3°. La especulación puede ser, hasta cierto punto, responsable de la crisis; pero tal especulación no produciría ese efecto sin el enunciado exceso de la oferta sobre la demanda natural ó normal.

Las recomendaciones fueron las siguientes:

1°. Prohibir por los medios más eficaces, la exportación de escorias como si fueran café y la acción más asidua, con respecto á los países consumidores, para que prohiban la importación y uso de dichas escorias y de cualesquiera falsificaciones ó substituciones que se ofrezcan con el nombre de café ó estén destinadas á la adulteración.

2°. La adopción de los medios que se consideren más oportunos y eficaces para conseguir que las Naciones consumidoras supriman ó, por lo menos, reduzcan, por modo razonable, los derechos de aduana y demás impuestos que gravan la importación, distribución y el consumo del café.

3°. La organización de una Unión Internacional que comprenda el mayor número de interesados que sea posible, destinada á velar de una manera permanente por los intereses de la industria cafetera, manteniendo constante propaganda por medio de la palabra hablada ó escrita ó por medio de los hechos, á fin de ensanchar al máximo, el buen uso del café en el mundo.

4°. Como medida única, capaz de modificar favorablemente, á la mayor brevedad posible, el precio á que los productores venden su café, la eliminación de la venta y exportación, de una cantidad tal de la producción universal que reduzca la oferta á los límites razonables del consumo, adicionado de un saldo no mayor de 3,000,000 de sacos de 60 kilogramos ó 132 libras, pudiendo en los primeros tiempos tenerse respecto de este saldo la tolerancia que el volumen descomunal del presente stock visible del mundo pudiera reclamar.

5°. La convocatoria, en el más breve plazo posible, de una conferencia de plenipotenciarios reconocidamente competentes en el ramo económico en cuestión, con el objeto de concluir un convenio ó tratado relativo á las medidas de carácter internacional recomendadas por esta conferencia ó que fueren más tarde sugeridas.

FUTURAS CONFERENCIAS.

Las siguientes resoluciones fueron adoptadas:

La Conferencia Internacional para la protección de la industria del café,

Resuelve: 1°. Invitar al Gobierno del Brasil á que convoque cuanto antes, en el lugar y fecha que tenga á bien, una Segunda Conferencia Internacional de peritos en café, con el objeto de concluir los convenios ó tratados de carácter internacional que puedan derivarse de las medidas recomendadas por esta Conferencia, ó que más tarde puedan ser sugeridas, para la protección de la industria cafetera.

Los delegados á esa Conferencia deberán estar provistos de plenos poderes para concluir y firmar dichos convenios ó tratados.

2°. Invitar también al Gobierno del Brazil á que entable y continúe con los Gobiernos de los demás países productores, todas las negociaciones necesarias ú oportunas á fin de que se lleven á efecto las resoluciones, recomendaciones, y deseos de esta Conferencia.

CONVENCIÓN SANITARIA INTERNACIONAL.

Conforme á lo acordado, se celebraron en esta ciudad de Washington, del 2 al 5 del corriente mes, las sesiones de la Convención Sanitaria Internacional, que mandó convocar el Artículo V de la Resolución de la Segunda Conferencia Pan-Americana, firmada en la capital de México el 29 de enero de 1902.

Estuvieron representadas en esta importante reunión las naciones que siguen:

Costa Rica, por el Señor Dr. Don JUAN J. ULLOA.

Cuba, por los Señores Doctores Don JUAN GUITERAS y Don CARLOS J. FINDLAY.

Chile, por los Señores Doctores Don EDUARDO MOORE y Don EDUARDO GARCÍA COLLAO.

Ecuador, por el Señor Don LUIS FELIPE CARBO.

Los Estados Unidos de América, por los Señores Doctores Don WALTER WYMAN, Médico Mayor y Jefe del Servicio de Hospitales de Marina; Don M. J. ROSENAU, Director del Laboratorio Higiénico, en el Servicio antedicho; Don H. L. E. JOHNSON, Presidente de la Comisión legislativa de la Asociación Médica Americana; Don JAMES TAGGART PRIESTLY, Cirujano General de la Guardia Nacional de Iowa; Don ARTHUR R. REYNOLDS, de Chicago, Illinois, Comisionado de Sanidad;

Don Charles B. Adams, Vocal de la Junta de Sanidad y Presidente de la de Médicos examinadores del Estado de Iowa; Don Edmond Souchon, de New Orleans, Louisiana, Presidente de la Junta de Sanidad de Louisiana; Don Frederic W. Powers, Vocal de la Junta de Sanidad de Iowa; Don Joseph T. Porter, de Jacksonville, Florida, Médico de Sanidad del Estado de Florida; Don Alvah H. Doty, Jefe del Servicio de Cuarentenas del puerto de New York; Don L. M. Powers, Médico de Sanidad, en Los Ángeles, California; Don Frank William Porterfield, de Atlantic, Iowa, Presidente que fué de la Sociedad Médica del Valle del Missouri; Don George P. Bradley, Médico del Cuerpo de Sanidad de la Armada de los Estados Unidos; Don Walter D. McCaw, Médico Militar; Don Whyte Glendower Owen, Vocal de la Junta de Sanidad de Louisiana; Don Rhett Goode, Jefe de Sanidad de Mobila, Alabama, y Don Hènry Goldthwaite, Vocal de la Junta de Cuarentena de esta última ciudad.

Guatemala, por el Señor Don Antonio Lazo Arriaga.

México, por los Señores Doctores Don Eduardo Liceaga y Don José Ramírez.

Nicaragua, por el Señor Doctor Don D. Román.

Paraguay, por el Señor Don John Stewart.

Salvador, por el Señor Don Ernesto Schernikow.

Uruguay, por el Señor Don Luis Alberto de Herrera.

Dieron la bienvenida á estos Señores Delegados, además del Señor Doctor Wyman, que se refirió á la Conferencia Pan-Americana de México, como á un acontecimiento que marcó era en el progreso de la civilización del Nuevo Mundo, el Señor Secretario de Hacienda Don Leslie M. Shaw, y el Señor Doctor Don David J. Hill, Subsecretario de Estado.

Dijo el Señor Shaw que recordaba los tiempos en que la única aspiración del médico era curar el paciente, sin preocuparse de si la enfermedad podía ó no transmitirse á otras personas; pero que ahora se atiende á las dos cosas, procurando no sólo dominar el caso individual sometido al tratamiento facultativo, sino también tomar las propias precauciones para contener el mal dentro de ciertos límites, y extirparlo ó impedir su propagación. De este grande progreso era exponente expresivo la reunión de profesores á que se dirigía en aquel momento.

El Señor Doctor Hill dijo que cuando se propuso hace tiempo la celebración de la primera Conferencia de las Repúblicas Americanas se creyó por muchos que el pensamiento jamás podría realizarse. Los hechos hán demostrado ampliamente que ni entonces ni después hubo razón para abrigar tales temores. Más aún, se ha comprobado que de las referidas reuniones se pueden derivar grandes ventajas. "Lo que se necesita," dijo, "entre nuestras Repúblicas es un contacto más íntimo, una reunión más estrecha, un empeño más marcado de discutir en común cuestiones de mutuo interés y á las veces de importancia vital para todas. Yo me regocijo," agregó, "al ver que la Conferencia Pan-Americana, celebrada en la capital de México, haya dado ya frutos, y que puedan tener lugar y continuarse reuniones como la presente."

Se eligió para Presidente de la Convención al Señor Doctor Don WALTER WYMAN, y para Secretarios á los Señores Doctor Don ARTHUR R. REYNOLDS, para la parte inglesa, y Doctor Don JUAN GUITERAS, para la hispano-americana.

Estuvieron presentes en las reuniones, y tomaron parte en los debates, mediante la debida invitación, el Señor Doctor Don W. M. BRUMBY, Médico de Sanidad de Houston, Texas; el Señor Doctor Don CHARLES WARDELL STILES, Jefe de la División Patológica de la Oficina de Industria Animal en el Departamento de Agricultura de los Estados Unidos; el Señor Doctor Don H. D. GEDDINGS, Segundo Jefe de Sanidad, en el Servicio de los Hospitales de Marina en los Estados Unidos; el Señor Doctor Don L. O. HOWARD, del Departamento de Agricultura de los Estados Unidos de América; el Señor Doctor Don JAMES CARROLL, Médico Militar, y el Señor Doctor Don JOHN F. ANDERSON, Subdirector del Laboratorio Higiénico de Wáshington, D. C.

Las sesiones fueron diarias, teniéndose una por la mañana y otra por la tarde. Leyéronse los diversos Informes y trabajos preparados por las delegaciones, y después de discutirlos debidamente se acordó entre otras cosas:

"1°. Proceder al nombramiento del Consejo Ejecutivo de que habla el Artículo V de la Resolución de la Conferencia, y que funcionará en Wáshington con el nombre de 'Oficina Sanitaria Internacional,' hasta que se reúna la proxima Convención Sanitaria.

"2°. Investir á esta Oficina con el derecho y el deber de solicitar de cada República que se le remitan prontamente, y con la propia regularidad, cuantos datos y noticias de toda clase puedan ser obtenidos relativos á la condición sanitaria de sus respectivos puertos y territorios, y que igualmente se le presten todos los auxilios y facilidades posibles para estudiar cuidadosa, completa y científicamente, cualquiera enfermedad pestilencial que pueda presentarse en el país.

"3°. Imponer á la referida 'Oficina Sanitaria Internacional' el deber de ayudar, con cuantos elementos disponga de ciencia y experiencia, para la mejor protección de la salud pública en cada cual de las naciones americanas, á fin de hacer desaparecer las enfermedades y facilitar el comercio.

"4°. Imponerle igualmente el deber de propender y ayudar por cuantos medios sean propios al mejoramiento de la salubridad de los puertos de mar, incluyendo en esto todo lo relativo á alcantarillado, cloacas, pavimentación, desinfección de edificios, destrucción de mosquitos, etc.

"5°. Y á fin de llevar estas medidas á debido efecto práctico, y ejecutando lo dispuesto en el Artículo VII de la Resolución de la Conferencia, crear un fondo de 5,000 pesos para atender á los gastos de la Oficina Sanitaria Internacional, cuyo fondo se constituya por cuotas que contribuya cada una de las Repúblicas en el orden establecido en dicho artículo."

El personal de la Oficina quedó elegido como sigue:

Presidente: el Señor Doctor Don WALTER WYMAN, Delegado por los Estados Unidos de América.

Vocales: los Señores Doctores Don EDUARDO LICEAGA, Delegado por México; Don EDUARDO MOORE, Delegado por Chile; Don JUAN GUITERAS, Delegado por Cuba; Don JUAN J. ULLOA, Delegado por Costa Rica; Don RHETT GOODE, de Alabama, y Don A. N. DOTY, Delegados por los Estados Unidos de América.

Se acordó finalmente que la próximo reunión de la Convención Sanitaria Internacional se efectúe en Santiago de Chile, inaugurándose sus sesiones el 15 de marzo de 1904.

REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA.

COMERCIO EXTERIOR DURANTE LOS PRIMEROS NUEVE MESES DE 1902.

La Dirección General de Estadística de la nación ha compilado ya los datos del comercio exterior argentino, correspondiente á los primeros nueve meses del corriente año.

El movimiento de importación da el siguiente resultado en pesos oro, 77,878,619.

Cotejando esta cifra con la de los primeros nueve meses de 1901, resulta que la importación ha disminuido en el corriente año en $10,248,333.

Durante el mismo tiempo la exportación ha sido de $136,707,787. La exportación, comparada con la de 1901, ha tenido un aumento de $5,560,560.

La importación de Alemania ha alcanzado en 1902 á $9,908,649; la de Bélgica á $4,626,249; la de Bolivia á $91,790; la del Brasil á $3,327,361; la de Chile á $166,607; la de España á $2,355,622; la de los Estados Unidos á $9,484,368; la de Francia á $6,962,514, y la de Italia á $9,658,212.

De 1901 á 1902 la importación ha disminuido en las siguientes cantidades: la de Alemania, $3,139,124; la de Bélgica, $2,180,627; la de España, $598,280; la de los Estados Unidos, $1,734,763; la de Francia, $839,962, y la de Italia, $2,225,508. En cambio la del Brasil ha tenido un aumento de $96,031 y la de Chile $81,596.

La exportación para los mismos puntos ha alcanzado en 1902 á las siguientes cifras en pesos oro: Alemania, 17,691,553; Bélgica, 10,968,822; Bolivia, 555,963; Brasil, 6,261,334; Chile, 381,216; España, 1,260,366; Estados Unidos, 7,545,229; Francia, 20,127,049; Italia, 3,071,198.

Comparadas estas cifras con las de los primeros nueve meses de 1901 la exportación ha aumentado en esta forma: para Alemania, $263,293; Bolivia, $60,568; Estados Unidos, $1,307,473; habiendo disminuido en cambio: para Bélgica en $604,031; Brasil, $492,939; Chile, $6,731; España, $216,002; Francia, $752,836; Italia, $294,617.

Los $10,248,333 oro, importe de la disminución en las importaciones, corresponden en primer término á los siguientes articulos:

Substancias alimenticias animales, $103,882; substancias alimenticias vegetales, $145,318; especias y otros condimentos, $70,276; substancias para infusiones y bebidas calientes, $123,935; otros productos alimenticios, $3,751; tabaco y sus aplicaciones, $164,508; vinos, $1,286,084; licores, $66,454; materias textiles y sus artefactos, $3,448,556; aceites fijos, minerales, volátiles y medicinales, $455,583; productos químicos y farmacéuticos, $438,582; colores y tintas, $141,999; maderas y sus artefactos, $371,904; papel y sus artefactos, $327,528; cueros, $171,199; hierro, $1,411,021; máquinas y útiles de labranza, $68,559.

LA PROPIEDAD RAÍZ EN BUENOS AIRES.

Según el "Boletín de Estadística Municipal," desde el 1° de enero hasta el 30 de junio de 1902 se han vendido en la ciudad 3,550 propiedades cuyo importe asciende á $19,172,001.72. En el mismo transcurso de tiempo, en los años de 1897 á 1901, las sumas que representan las operaciones de ese género fueron mayores en una proporción de 50 á 100 por ciento, como puede verse por los siguientes resultados del primer semestre de cada año:

Año.	Propiedades.	Pesos, moneda nacional.	Año.	Propiedades.	Pesos, moneda nacional.
1897	5,095	37,890,502.50	1900	4,325	27,648,351.32
1898	3,402	30,496,968.19	1901	4,388	27,094,284.84
1899	3,514	28,461,185.12			

Quiere decir, pues, que en el último quinquenio, en los seis primeros meses de cada año, las sumas que importan las ventas han excedido á las del semestre vencido el 30 de junio próximo pasado, desde la mitad, como en 1901, hasta casi el doble, como en 1897.

MAPA DE FERROCARRILES.

La Empresa Colonizadora Stroeder acaba de publicar un importante mapa de los ferrocarriles de la región agrícola de la República Argentina con la ubicación de las colonias fundadas por la Compañía.

Este trabajo contiene datos muy exactos, como que han sido tomados en las mismas oficinas de las distintas vías férreas y empresas ferrocarrileras.

Es innecesario hacer notar el interés que tiene dicha publicación para los agricultores y colonizadores.

BOLIVIA.

POBLACIÓN DE LA PAZ.

Según el censo último, La Paz tiene 60,031 habitantes, como sigue:

Censo urbano de 20 de septiembre de 1902	51, 162	
Aumento del 3 por ciento	1, 535	
		52, 697
Censo rural de 1º de septiembre de 1900	6, 984	
Aumento del 5 por ciento	350	
		7, 334
Total de población urbana y rural		60, 031

PRESUPUESTO PARA 1903.

[De "La Opinión," de La Paz.]

En el proyecto del Ejecutivo, figuran los ingresos en Bs. 6,008,350, suma á la que hay que agregar la de Bs. 1,566,252, descentralizada para el ramo de Colonización, haciendo un total de Bs. 7,564,602. Los egresos se descomponen como sigue:

	Bolivianos.
Servicio Legislativo	216, 280. 00
Servicio de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto	565, 491. 51
Servicio de Gobierno y Justicia	723, 576. 00
Servicio de Hacienda é Industria	1, 720, 410. 43
Servicio de Fomento é Instrucción	1, 372, 700. 00
Servicio de Guerra	2, 651, 424. 54
Servicio de Colonización	1, 566, 252. 00
Total de egresos	8, 816, 134. 48

En resumen, los ingresos alcanzan á Bs. 7,564,602 y los egresos á Bs. 8,816,134.48. El déficit alcanza á Bs. 1,251,532.48.

DATOS ESTADÍSTICOS SOBRE POTOSÍ.

Del Informe del Prefecto Señor Don Carlos Torrico se toman los siguientes datos estadísticos:

Población de todo el Departamento, 325,615 habitantes, de los que 167,744 son varones, y 160,868 mujeres.

La población de la ciudad es de 20,910, hallándose equilibrada la proporción de sexos.

En la estadística de la ciudad se anotan estos detalles industriales:

Hay un club ó centro social, 3 hoteles, 13 cantinas, 3 canchas de pelota, 13 almacenes de mercaderías al por mayor, 47 bodegas, 3 cervecerías que expenden 43,600 docenas de botellas, 10 tambos y posadas, 13 iglesias, 3 conventos, uno de varones y dos de mujeres, 1 recogimiento, 2 capillas, 3 cementerios.

Los gremios de artesanos son 44, de los cuales los más numerosas son: Mineros 897; sastres 368; zapateros 251; albañiles 144; herreros 124.

En bellas artes hay 2 escultores, 4 dibujantes, 17 pintores, 5 fotógrafos, 13 músicos, 1 grabador.

La estadística escolar es la siguiente:

Siete escuelas municipales de varones, con 12 profesores y 532 alumnos; 7 de mujeres con 13 profesoras y 475 alumnas.

COLOMBIA.

MODIFICACIONES AL ARANCEL DE ADUANAS.

I.—*Decreto nº 868, de 28 de mayo de 1902, pôr el cual se aumentan los derechos de importación.*

["Diario Oficial" de 9 de junio de 1902, nº 11688.]

Artículo único. Auméntanse en un cincuenta por ciento los derechos de importación de toda clase de mercaderías extranjeras que se importen al país.

Párafo. Este aumento principiará á cobrarse desde el día primero de julio próximo venidero.

II.—*Extracto del decreto nº 865, de 28 de mayo de 1902, sobre certificación de sobordos y facturas consulares, y algunas disposiciones fiscales.*

["Diario Oficial" de 10 de junio de 1902, nº 11689.]

Art. 1º. Las facturas comerciales para los efectos de la certificación consular se dividirán en cuatro clases, á saber:

1ª. Las facturas en que solamente estén anotados artículos de hierro, acero, cobre, zinc, ó madera, destinados á maquinarias de empresas industriales, ferrocarriles, vapores, luz eléctrica, telégrafos, teléfonos, imprentas, fábricas de vidrio ó loza, de esteáricas, de tejidos y de las que se consideren como de utilidad pública por medio de declaración oficial:

2ª. Las facturas cuyo valor no sea mayor de doscientos pesos;

3ª. Las facturas cuyo valor pase de doscientos pesos y no exceda de quinientos, y

4ª. Las facturas cuyo valor sea mayor de quinientos pesos.

Art. 2º. Las facturas para obtener la certificación consular serán gravadas en la siguiente forma, y siempre que en ellas no estén anotados objetos con piedras preciosas, de oro, platino ó plata, en cuyo caso tendrán el recargo especial que más adelante se indica:

Facturas de 1ª clase, con	$3
Facturas de 2ª clase, con	6
Facturas de 3ª clase, con	8
Facturas de 4ª clase, con	10

por cada mil pesos ($1,000) ó fracción de mil.

Las facturas en que estén anotados objetos con piedras preciosas, de oro, platino ó plata, tendrán el siguiente recargo:

Por los artículos que contengan piedras preciosas, el 40 por ciento;

Por los artículos de oro, el 10 por ciento;

Por los artículos de platino ó plata, el 3 por ciento.

Parágrafo. Los Cónsules sólo podrán certificar facturas en que estén anotados bultos pertenecientes á una misma marca, una sola firma remitente, para una sola persona ó compañía y para un solo lugar.

Art. 3°. Por las encomiendas postales se cobrará el 2 por ciento de la correspondiente factura, ó el recargo impuesto á los objetos de oro, platino y piedras preciosas, pagadero en oro ó en su equivalente en papel moneda, como compensación del gravamen consular sobre las mercancías que contengan.

Parágrafo. La Dirección General de Correos y Telégrafos reglamentará el cobro de ese gravamen y dará el aviso del caso á quien corresponda.

Art. 4°. Los derechos de sobordos se cobrarán en los Consulados á razón de cinco pesos por los primeros cien bultos, y un peso por cada cien bultos restantes ó fracción de ciento.

Art. 5°. El desembarco de mercaderías extranjeras en cualquier puerto de la República, sea franco ó habilitado, marítimo ó fluvial, con destino al comercio en territorio de la República, obliga al Capitán ó Sobrecargo del respectivo buque á presentar un sobordo con la certificación consular.

Art. 6°. Cuando en un puerto extranjero se tomen mercancías con destino á este país, pero que deban ser trasbordadas en otro puerto extranjero, las facturas correspondientes serán presentadas para su legalización al Consul del puerto donde primitivamente fué embarcada la mercancía, quien dará inmediato aviso al del lugar en cuyo puerto se verifique el trasbordo por medio de un oficio en que conste el número, marca y peso total de los bultos, el valor de la mercancía y el puerto de Colombia al cual se encamina, el nombre de los destinatarios, embarcadores y consignatarios, y los demás datos que sea conveniente manifestar.

El Cónsul del puerto de trasbordo permitirá que las facturas certificadas de este modo sean insertadas en el sobordo que debe presentársele, siempre que estén de acuerdo con los datos que haya recibido.

Art. 7°. La mercancía extranjera que sea desembarcada en alguno de los puertos del Istmo de Panamá para seguir á otros puertos nacionales, obliga el sorbordo con la correspondiente certificación extendida por el Administrador de Hacienda nacional, por la cual certificación se pagarán tres pesos en moneda de plata á la ley de 0,835, por los primeros bultos y un peso en la misma moneda, por cada cien bultos restantes ó fracción de ciento.

Art. 8°. El valor de toda certificación consular debe hacerse constar por el respectivo Cónsul, Agente consular, ó Administrador de Hacienda, en el correspondiente sobordo ó factura.

* * * * * * *

Art. 11°. Habrá dos clases de derechos de tonelaje: el de *registro* y el de *descarga*.

El de *registro* se cobrará á razón de diez centavos oro, por cada tonelada que señale la patente del buque, y sólo se cobrará en las islas de San Andrés y San Luís de Providencia.

El de *descarga* se cobrará á razón de un peso cincuenta centavos oro, por cada tonelada de mercaderías que desembarque en los puertos nacionales, marítimos ó fluviales, francos ó habilitados, y que sean destinadas al comercio dentro del territorio de la República.

* * * * * * *

Art. 13°. Exceptúase solamente del pago de derechos de tonelada, salvo que por leyes especiales ó contratos se diga claramente lo contrario:

1. Los buques de guerra de naciones amigas y los asimilados á ellos, cuando á aquellos les sea permitido entrar y fondear en los puertos de la República, siempre que no traigan carga particular;
2. Los buques que vengan en lastre;
3. Los que traigan inmigrados en número mayor de cincuenta;
4. Los que traigan solamente carbón, sal, hielo, ladrillo, baldosas y tejas, y las mercaderías embarcadas en un puerto habilitado, y
5. Los buques nacionales.

Art. 14°. Cuando en una Aduana no apareciere la factura consular en el acto del reconocimiento de la correspondiente mercadería, la Junta respectiva la avaluará en oro, y sobre esa base se cobrará al introductor una multa igual al cuádruplo de los derechos consulares que se hubieren dejado de causar, y sin que por éso se deje de imponer la pena de que habla el artículo 326 del Código de Aduanas.

Parágrafo. Asimismo se procederá cuando se note diferencia entre el precio anotado en las facturas y el que en realidad deban tener las mercaderías que en ellas se señalan.

Art. 15°. Cualquiera empresa industrial, establecimiento, comunidad ó persona, á quien desde la fecha de este acto legislativo se le conceda franquicia aduanera sobre los artículos que introduzca, en virtud de contrato posterior, pagará al retirar las mercaderías de la respectiva Aduana los correspondientes derechos de importación, los cuales serán devultos tan pronto como el Ministerio de Hacienda ordene la respectiva exención.

* * * * * * *

Art. 17°. El presente decreto, que modifica el artículo 56 del Código de Aduanas y algunas disposiciones fiscales, principiará á regir, tanto en las Aduanas como en los Consulados de la República, desde el 1° de agosto del presente año.

LA PAZ EN COLOMBIA.

["Diario de la Marina," de la Habana.]

Tenemos á la vista un número del "Boletín Oficial" de la República de Colombia, fecha 30 de octubre, en el que se anotan las bases del armisticio y convenio acordado entre el Gobierno y los revolucionarios, con objeto de dar fin á la guerra civil que destroza aquel rico territorio.

Por sus muchas dimensiones, no nos es fácil reproducir íntegro el articulado del convenio.

Véase lo más importante que contiene dicho documento:

Los artículos 1° y 2° están encabezados y redactados en esta forma:

Los suscritos, á saber, Urbano Castellanos, Comisionado por el General Florentino Manjarrés, Comandante General y Jefe de Operaciones en el Departamento del Magdalena, y Carlos Adolfo Urueta, Delegado por el General Rafael Uribe, Comandante General de las tropas liberales en Magdalena y Bolivar, han acordado el convenio contenido en los siguientes artículos:

1°. Las tropas revolucionarias de Magdalena y Bolivar se disolverán, para entrar en la vida pacífica todos los que forman parte de ellas.

2°. Se hace constar que, pudiendo las fuerzas liberales prolongar la guerra, si desisten de ella es por consideraciones de interés patrio, y por no ver probabilidades de triunfo para la revolución.

Véase ahora algunos de los restantes artículos.

7°. Los que depongan las armas no podrán ser en ningún tiempo perseguidos, juzgados, ni penados por actos que, en su calidad de militares en servicio activo y con el fin de realizar operaciones militares, hayan ejecutado ó mandado ejecutar contra las personas ó las propiedades de los demás.

8°. Para comprobar la calidad de militar en servicio activo, bastará la certificación jurada del inmediato Jefe Superior, ó de quien pueda hacer sus veces.

Quedan en consecuencia suprimidas las excepciones señaladas por el articulo 6°. del Decreto Ejecutivo núm. 933, de 12 de junio del corriente año. Con respecto á los liberales que estén sufriendo condenas por sentencias de Consejos de Guerra, se encarece al Señor Presidente de la República que haga uso en favor de ellos de su derecho de gracia, si no se considerara que el tenor de este tratado les alcanza.

Este artículo, el anterior y el 10 irán impresos al respaldo de los salvoconductos y pasaportes que se expidan en virtud de este convenio.

9°. Inmediatamente después de firmado este convenio, el Gobierno hará poner en libertad á todos los prisioneros de guerra y presos políticos que haya en las cárceles y cuarteles de los Departamentos de Magdalena y Bolivar. El Gobierno otorgará á dichos prisioneros y presos todas las garantías de este convenio, siempre que se acojan á él.

10°. En el territorio dominado por la Revolución, designará el Gobierno para autoridades á personas moderadas y conciliadoras, capaces de dar cumplimiento al artículo 10 del Decreto Ejecutivo número 933, de 12 de junio último, que á la letra dice: "ARTÍCULO 10°. Los funcionarios públicos, civiles y militares están obligados á respetar y hacer respetar de todos, las garantías concedidas en este Decreto, y los que infrinjan la presente disposición, incurrirán en las penas que les aparejan la desobediencia y los atentados que cometan contra las personas ó los bienes de los revolucionarios."

11°. Todos los liberales que por algún motivo estén en el Exterior, hayan ó no hecho armas contra el Gobierno, y hayan ó no ejecutado actos de guerra de aquellos de que trata el artículo 7°, podrán regresar libremente al país y recibirán salvoconducto en los términos de este tratado.

12°. Inmediatamente después de firmada la presente convención, el Gobierno ordenará la suspensión definitiva de la contribución de guerra impuesta á los liberales de Magdalena y Bolívar, y los que manifiesten acogerse á los términos de este tratado, no podrán en adelante ser gravados con nuevos empréstitos y expropiaciones especiales.

Firmaron este documento en la finca "Nerlandia," los Generales CASTELLANOS, URUETA, MANJARRÉS Y URIBE-URIBE, el 24 de octubre de 1902.

Los revolucionarios contestaron con lo siguiente, en Barranquilla el 25 de octubre:

"Aprobado, bajo la condición de que las cláusulas 7ª y 8ª queden redactadas así:

"'7°. Los que depongan las armas en virtud de lo convenido en este pacto, no podrán ser en ningún tiempo perseguidos, juzgados ni penados por considerárseles cabecillas de expediciones organizadas en país extranjero, ni por actos que en calidad de militares en servicio activo y con el fin de realizar operaciones militares, hayan ejecutado ó mandado ejecutar contra las personas ó las propiedades de los demás.

"'Para comprobar la calidad de militares en servicio activo, bastará la certificación jurada del inmediato Jefe Superior ó de quien pueda hacer sus veces.

"'8°. Quedan en consecuencia aclaradas las excepciones señaladas por el artículo 6° del Decreto Ejecutivo número 933 de 12 de junio del corriente año. Con respecto á los liberales que estén sufriendo condenas por sentencias de Consejos de Guerra, se encarece al Señor Presidente de la República que haga uso en favor de ellos de su derecho de gracia, si no se considera que el tenor de este tratado les alcanza.

"'Este artículo, el anterior y el 10° irán impresos al respaldo de los salvoconductos y pasaportes que se expidan en virtud de este convenio.'"

Firman los Generales TOVAR y FLÓREZ.

FUENTES DE RIQUEZA EN COLOMBIA.

[Del "Boletín Industrial," de Bogotá.]

Entre las fuentes de riqueza en Colombia, hay que poner en primer lugar las industrias agrícolas y mineras. La agricultura de la Sabana de Bogotá y de las altiplanicies andinas, la de las tierras medias y la de las tierras cálidas representan tres fuentes diferentes de productos y cultivos diversos.

Los terrenos de la Sabana son de primera calidad como contextura, pero están prácticamente agotados, y para rehacer su fertilidad hay que recurrir á los abonos, reintegrando con ellos lo que le quitó el cultivo continuado.

La agricultura de las tierras medias, representada principalmente por la explotación del cafeto, también principia á adolecer del cansancio del suelo; las tierras nuevas, las recientemente desmontadas, pueden dar frutos hasta agotar lo que en ellas había almacenado la Naturaleza; pero al llegar al límite de su fertilidad natural, principian á aparecer los síntomas de cansancio, caracterizados por la enfermedad y debilidad de las plantas y el decaimiento en las cosechas. Entonces se imponen los abonos ó el cambio de cultivo.

El regadío sistemático de las tierras; la construcción de canales para suministrar aguas de riego á las tierras secas, es una de las empresas de más porvenir en el país. Viajando por el Tolima, se ve qué emporio de riqueza han de ser esas tierras cuando en ellas se establezca una irrigación bien conducida. El Tolima, sobre todo por la abundancia de aguas altas, los innumerables ríos y quebradas que bajan de las cordilleras, es el teatro más adecuado para el establecimiento de una irrigación por canales. Una pequeña empresa de esta clase (la que sería un brillante ensayo de prueba) es la toma de agua del río Coello y su conducción al Espinal, regando los terrenos intermedios.

No hay para qué hablar de la explotación de las selvas vírgenes del Orinoco ni del Amazonas, pues todo el mundo sabe qué riquezas están depositadas allí y qué esperanzas representan.

Quien estudie á Colombia con el deseo de su progreso y enriquecimiento, no puede dejar de llenarse de tristeza al contemplar la destrucción de sus selvas, y con ellos la de la enorme riqueza pública y privada que representan, y que es preciso rehacer. Es, por lo tanto, indispensable enumerar como fuentes de riqueza nacional las medidas administrativas que se providencien para conservar las selvas existentes, y para formar bosques artificiales en el futuro. No solamente hay que conservar lo que hay y rehacer mucho de lo que se ha destruido sino que es indispensable, en lo porvenir, reglamentar la explotación de los bosques de tal manera, que aprovechando la industria sus productos, el país no sufra con la extinción de ellos.

Otro factor primario de la riqueza nacional son las minas. Al haber paz establecida, el grande entusiasmo industrial tiene necesariamente que dirigirse á la minería, y no debe perderse de vista que de la perfección de los aparatos metalúrgicos que se empleen, así como de su adaptación á la naturaleza de los minerales á que se apliquen, ha de depender, en gran manera, el éxito favorable ó adverso de la nueva efervescencia minera que se espera.

No hay necesidad de recomendar la importancia que tiene en Colombia el beneficio de los minerales de cobre, en los cuales la República es tan rica. También llaman grandemente la atención los importantes yacimientos de estaño, que ocupan vastas extensiones en el Departamento de Santander. El precio de este metal es en extremo halagador ($600 oro la tonelada) y muy firme.

La transformación y utilización de los productos naturales, la creación de nuevas empresas para el aprovechamiento y transporte de las fuerzas hidráulicas, y el descubrimiento de nuevos productos para la exportación, constituyen por sí solos amplísimo campo para las energías que existen en grado muy eminente en el pueblo colombiano.

COSTA RICA.

LIBRE ENTRADA DE CEMENTO ROMANO Y TUBOS DE BARRO EN EL PUERTO DE LIMÓN.

La Comisión Permanente del Congreso Constitucional de la República de Costa Rica, á iniciativa del Poder Ejecutivo, y de conformidad con la fracción 4ª del artículo 94 de la Constitución, decreta:

Artículo 1°. Serán libres de derechos de aduana y muellaje el cemento romano y los tubos de barro que se introduzcan para usarse exclusivamente en el puerto de Limón en aceras y conexión de las casas con las cloacas.

Art. 2°. Esta franquicia durará hasta el día 30 de abril de 1903, inclusive, y estará sujeta á las siguientes condiciones:

1ª. Que dichos materiales vengan consignados á la orden del Señor Gobernador de Limón;

2ª. Que antes de autorizar el retiro de cualquier cantidad de esos artículos, dicho funcionario exija del interesado declaración firmada respecto del lugar en donde haya de emplearse conforme á esta ley;

3ª. Que los propietarios de los artículos paguen, en proporción á sus introducciones, los gastos de bodega y demás indispensables que tenga que hacer el Gobernador para ejecución de este decreto.

Art. 3°. Si los materiales retirados del depósito fueren usados fuera del puerto ó en otros objetos qué los autorizados, el introductor pagará una multa de tres veces el valor de los derechos de aduana y muellaje, y perderá además el cemento y los tubos de barro que conserve en depósito, á la orden del Gobernador.

Al Poder Ejecutivo.

Dado en el Salón de Sesiones, Palacio Nacional, San José, á primero del mes de noviembre de mil novecientos dos.

PEDRO ZUMBADO, *Presidente.*
FÉLIX PACHECO F., *Secretario.*

Palacio Nacional, San José, á primero de noviembre de mil novecientos dos.

Ejecútese: ASCENSIÓN ESQUIVEL.

El Secretario de Estado en el despacho de Hacienda y Comercio,
CLETO GONZÁLEZ VÍQUEZ.

REGLAMENTO PARA LA EXPLOTACIÓN DE LOS YACIMIENTOS PERLÍFEROS.

ASCENSIÓN ESQUIVEL, Presidente Constitucional de la República de Costa Rica,

Habiendo sido, por decreto Legislativo nº 27 de 3 de julio próximo pasado, declarada libre la explotación de los yacimientos perlíferos de todo el litoral del Pacífico de la República, para los nacionales y para los extranjeros que tengan por lo menos dos años de residencia en el país, decreta la siguiente reglamentación:

ARTÍCULO 1°. La explotación de la pesca de la concha perla no podrá hacerse por contrato; se hará mediante la licencia que otorgue el Gobernador de Puntarenas y el pago de la patente respectiva.

ART. 2°. No se otorgará licencia para pescar en puntos indeterminados del litoral sino en parajes señalados, comenzando desde la bahía de Salinas y prosiguiendo sin interrupción hasta Golfo Dulce, ni se podrá señalar á distintos buceadores varios parajes sino que todos á la vez deben explotar con la debida separación una misma zona, á fin de que la autoridad pueda fiscalizarlos fácilmente.

ART. 3°. La matrícula estará á cargo de la Gobernación de Puntarenas, y la recaudación de derechos se efectuará en la Tesorería Municipal de dicho puerto.

ART. 4°. El Gobernador, con informe del Inspector ó Subinspector de Hacienda, podrá negar el permiso que se le solicite, cuando en alguna forma el solicitante hubiere eludido ó tratado de eludir las disposiciones existentes relativas á esta franquicia, lo mismo que cuando por los antecedentes de las personas ú otros datos haya motivos suficientes á su juicio de que á la sombra del buceo se trata de hacer el contrabando. De estas negativas quedará al interesado el derecho de apelación ante el Ministerio de Hacienda.

ART. 5°. Las estaciones del año para el buceo son dos: una que comprende desde mayo hasta octubre inclusive para la parte del litoral que queda al norte del Cabo Blanco, y otra desde noviembre hasta abril inclusive, para la parte que queda al sur.

ART. 6°. El buceo puede hacerse con buzos llamados de cabeza ó con máquinas, pero ningún individuo, empresa ó compañía podrá poner más de un tren de buceo ni éste constar de más de tres máquinas.

ART. 7°. No se podrán otorgar licencias para máquinas por más de tres meses renovables á su vencimiento á juicio del Gobernador de Puntarenas. Las fechas de estas licencias se computarán desde las de salida de las embarcaciones del puerto de Puntarenas, hasta las de su regreso al mismo.

ART. 8°. El Gobernador, con informe del Inspector ó Subinspector de Hacienda, podrá cancelar las patentes extendidas á aquellos buceadores que en alguna forma infrinjan ó eludan los estatutos de este Reglamento.

ART. 9°. En las licencias deberá constar:

1°. El nombre del lugar en donde debe establecerse la pesquería de perlas.

2°. Los nombres del empresario y de la embarcación de la empresa.

ART. 10°. Las embarcaciones que se empleen en esta pesca deberán estar inscritas en los registros marítimos de la República y ser nacionales.

ART. 11°. El Gobernador tendrá el derecho de poner uno ó más guardas á bordo de las embarcaciones buceadoras y mientras estén á bordo su manutención será obligatoria por el empresario.

ART. 12°. Queda prohibido el buceo con máquinas á una profundidad menor de cinco brazadas, computadas en las mareas bajas.

ART. 13°. Los empresarios presentarán mensualmente al Gobernador de Puntarenas una lista que contenga los nombres de sus empleados y exprese los cambios, supresiones ó defunciones que hayan ocurrido en el personal de la empresa.

ART. 14°. Se prohibe el empleo de todo género de explosivos ó cualesquiera otros medios destructores, bajo la pena de 100 á 500 colones, de multa y la suspensión inmediata del permiso para bucear.

ART. 15°. Queda también prohibida la extracción de concha perla que no tenga por lo menos 0.0635 metro (2½ pulgadas) de diámetro.

ART. 16°. Las máquinas, escafandros, tubos de hule y demás implementos que se empleen quedan sujetos al pago de derechos de importación. Pagarán igualmente derechos de importación los víveres conducidos á bordo de las naves que vengan de otros puertos extraños á ejercer el buceo con arreglo á la presente ley.

ART. 17°. Para que los extranjeros de que habla el preámbulo del presente decreto, puedan gozar de la libertad de la pesca de la concha perla, otorgada á los nacionales, es entendido que renuncian en absoluto á recurrir á la vía diplomática por cualquiera disposición administrativa ó judicial que las autoridades del país dicten en cualquiera cuestión á que pudiera dar lugar la inteligencia de este Reglamento; y al efecto el Gobernador no dará curso á ninguna solicitud de tales extranjeros sin que en ella conste clara y terminantemente expresada dicha renuncia.

Art. 18°. El valor de las patentes se fijará, cobrará y distribuirá según lo previene la ley á que este Reglamento se refiere.

Artículo transitorio. Tomada en cuenta la conveniencia de fijar con cierta anticipación la vigencia de este Reglamento, para que tanto los nacionales como los extranjeros puedan preparar los implementos y embarcaciones convenientes á la pesca y acordarse los Municipios en todos los detalles que por la citada ley á ellos incumbe, se fija el 1° de noviembre próximo, y por lo tanto la sección sur del litoral, para dar principio á la explotación de los referidos yacimientos perlíferos. En consecuencia, todas las embarcaciones que actualmente se ocupan de la pesca se reconcentrarán en Puntarenas para que allí descarguen y utilicen la concha que tengan al presente, bajo el apercibimiento de que quienes infrinjan esta transitoria disposición quedarán inhabilitados en lo futuro para obtener la gracia que la citada ley concede.

Dado en San José, á los veintidós días del mes de agosto de mil novecientos dos.

DERECHOS SOBRE TELONES DE MADERA.

Ascensión Esquivel, Presidente Constitucional de la República de Costa Rica.

Vista la necesidad de establecer un aforo para los telones formados de reglas de madera, sencillamente pintadas y unidas por medio de alambre, destinados á precaverse del sol y del agua, en balcones y corredores, y no siendo equitativo asimilarlos á persianas por lo sencillo de su confección, y por su tamaño;

Por tanto, en uso de la facultad que le confieren las leyes de 16 de julio de 1888 y 14 de junio de 1901, decreta:

Artículo único. Los telones en referencia pagarán el aforo quince céntimos de colón (0.15) por kilogramo, siempre que no tengan adornos de ninguna clase, y midan por lo menos dos y medio metros de ancho.

Dado en San José, á los veinticuatro días del mes de octubre de mil novecientos dos.

DECRETO QUE IMPONE DERECHOS Á LA MADERA INTRODUCIDA POR EL PUERTO DE LIMÓN.

El Congreso Constitucional de la República de Costa Rica decreta:

Artículo 1°. Derógase la ley número 20, de 2 de noviembre de 1900, que se refiere á construcciones en la ciudad de Limón y exención de derechos de aduana á la introducción de hierro, madera y otros artículos.

Art. 2°. La madera que se introduzca por el puerto de Limón, pagará por derechos de importación, veinticinco colones por cada dos metros cúbicos y trescientos cincuenta y seis decímetros cúbicos, equivalentes á mil pies superficiales, medida inglesa.

Al Poder Ejecutivo.

Dado en el Salón de Sesiones del Congreso, Palacio Nacional, San José, á los catorce días del mes de agosto de mil novecientos dos.

FRANCISCO M. IGLESIAS,
Presidente.
CARLOS SÁENZ,
1er Secretario.
PEDRO ZUMBADO,
2º Secretario.

San José, veinte de agosto de mil novecientos dos.

Ejecútese.

ASCENSIÓN ESQUIVEL.

CONVENCIÓN DE EXTRADICIÓN CON EL REINO DE BÉLGICA.

"El Presidente de la República de Costa Rica y Su Majestad el Rey de los Belgas, deseando arreglar por medio de una convención la extradición de criminales, han nombrado al efecto por sus Plenipotenciarios, á saber:

"El Presidente de la República de Costa Rica á Don MANUEL M. DE PERALTA, Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de la República de Costa Rica en Bélgica, Oficial de la Orden de Leopoldo, y

"Su Majestad el Rey de los Belgas al Excelentísimo Señor Barón de FAVEREAU, Caballero de la Orden de Leopoldo, Senador, su Ministro de Negocios Extranjeros, quienes, después de haber canjeado sus plenos poderes, hallados en buena y debida forma, han convenido en los artículos siguientes:

"ARTÍCULO 1°. El Gobierno de la República de Costa Rica y el Gobierno belga se comprometen á entregarse recíprocamente, á petición hecha por uno de ellos al otro, y con la única excepción de sus nacionales, los individuos procesados ó condenados como autores ó cómplices de cualquiera de los crímenes ó delitos especificados en el artículo 2°, por las autoridades judiciales de una de las dos partes y que se hallen en el territorio de la otra.

"Cuando el hecho que motive la demanda de extradición se hubiere cometido fuera del territorio del Estado requirente podrá darse curso á dicha demanda, siempre que la legislación del país requerido autorice la persecución de hecho semejante cometido en el extranjero.

"ARTÍCULO 2°. Los crímenes y delitos por razón de los cuales se acordará la extradición, son los siguientes:

"1°. Homicidio voluntario, comprendiendo los crímenes de asesinato, homicidio, parricidio, infanticidio y envenenamiento.

"2°. Incendio.

"3°. Golpes y heridas graves que puedan dar lugar á extradición según la ley de ambos países.

"4°. Violación, atentados contra el pudor con violencia, atentados contra el pudor sin violencia en niños menores de la edad determinada por la legislación penal de ambos países.

"5°. Rapto de menores, ocultación, supresión, sustitución ó suposición de niños.

"6°. Robo y pillaje.

"7°. Daños ú obstáculos á las vías férreas, que pongan ó pueden poner en peligro la vida de los viajeros.

"8°. Piratería ó rebelión á bordo de buques cuando la tripulación ó los pasajeros se apoderan del buque por sorpresa ó violencia contra el capitán.

"9°. Asociación de malhechores.

"10°. Falsificación de escrituras, falsificación de documentos ó despachos telegráficos; uso de documentos falsificados.

"11°. Falsificación ó adulteración fraudulenta de instrumentos oficiales que emanen del Gobierno ó de la autoridad pública, como también de los tribunales de justicia; uso fraudulento de documentos así alterados ó falsificados.

"12°. Fabricación de moneda falsa; falsificación ó alteración de títulos ó cupones de la deuda pública, de billetes de banco nacionales ó extranjeros, de papel moneda ó de otros valores públicos de crédito; de sellos, timbres, troqueles, marcas del Estado ó de las administraciones públicas; poner en circulación ó usar fraudulentamente cualquiera de los objetos enunciados arriba alterados ó falsificados.

"13°. Sustracción de caudales públicos por empleados públicos ó depositarios.

"14°. Quiebra fraudulenta.

"15°. Extorsión; atentados contra la libertad individual y contra la inviolabilidad del domicilio cometidos por particulares.

"16°. Falso testimonio, perjurio y soborno de testigos, peritos ó intérpretes.

"17°. Estafa.

"18°. Abuso de confianza.

"19°. Aborto.

"20°. Bigamia.

"21°. Excitación habitual de menores al libertinaje.

"22°. Encubrimiento de objetos obtenidos por medio de uno de los crímenes ó delitos mencionados en el presente artículo.

"23°. Conato de cualquiera de estos crímenes y delitos, cuando el conato es penable según la legislación de ambas partes contratantes.

"En todo caso los hechos en razón de los cuales se pide la extradición deben comportar, según la ley del país requiriente, una pena que no bajo de dos años de prisión, y la extradición no podrá verificarse sino cuando el hecho semejante sea penable según la legislación del país requerido.

"Tampoco habrá lugar á extradición por hechos que sólo puedan procesarse por acusación de la parte dañada.

"Art. 3°. Si hallándose comprendido en la categoría de los hechos previstos en el artículo anterior se presentare algún caso en que la extradición pareciere contraria en cuanto á sus consecuencias, á los principios de humanidad admitidos en la legislación del Estado requerido, éste tendrá el derecho de no entregar al individuo reclamado.

"En este caso y en cualquiera otro en que hubiere duda acerca de saber si es aplicable la presente convención, se pedirán explicaciones y después de examinarlas, el Gobierno á quien se pide la extradición resolverá acerca del curso que deba darse á la demanda.

"Art. 4°. Queda expresamente estipulado que el extranjero cuya extradición se hubiere acordado, no podrá ser procesado ó castigado por ningún delito político anterior á la extradición, ni por ningún hecho conexo con un delito semejante, ni por ningún crimen ó delito no prescrito por la presente convención.

"No se reputará como delito político, ni como hecho conexo con él, el atentado contra la persona del Jefe de un Estado extranjero, cuando este atentado constituya el hecho sea de homicidio, sea de asesinato, sea de envenenamiento.

"El individuo entregado podrá, sin embargo, ser procesado y castigado contradictoriamente por una infracción distinta de la que ha motivado la extradición en los casos siguientes:

"1°. Si ha pedido que se le juzgue ó que se le haga purgar su pena, y, en este caso, su petición se comunicará al Gobierno que lo ha entregado;

"2°. Si durante un mes después de la fecha de haber sido puesto definitivamente en libertad no ha salido del país á que fué entregado;

"3°. Si la infracción está comprendida en la convención y si el Gobierno á quien fué entregado ha obtenido previamente el consentimiento del Gobierno que ha acordado la extradición.

"Este último podrá, si lo juzga conveniente, exigir la producción de algunos de los documentos mencionados en el artículo 6° de la presente convención.

"La reextradición á un tercer país queda sometida á las mismas reglas.

"Art. 5°. No habrá lugar á extradición cuando con arreglo á la legislación del país en que se halle el inculpado haya prescrito la pena ó la acción criminal.

"Art. 6°. La extradición sólo se concederá mediante la producción, ya de una sentencia condenatoria, ya de un auto de procedimiento que decrete formalmente ú obligue de pleno derecho á la comparecencia del inculpado ante la jurisdicción represiva, ya, en fin, de un auto de prisión ó de cualquier otro documento que tenga la misma fuerza. Estos documentos indicarán la naturaleza precisa de los hechos criminados y la disposición penal que les es aplicable.

"Serán producidos en original ó en testimonio auténtico y se acompañarán, siempre que sea posible, de una traducción en la lengua del país requerido, y de la filiación del individuo reclamado.

"Art. 7°. Las demandas de extradición se dirigirán siempre por la vía diplomática ó consular.

"Art. 8°. En casos urgentes la detención provisional del inculpado se verificará previo aviso dado por el correo ó por telégrafo de que existe un auto de prisión, con tal que este aviso sea trasmitido por la vía diplomática ó consular.

"Esta detención será facultativa cuando el aviso arriba mencionado emane de una autoridad judicial ó administrativa de uno de los dos países y venga directamente á una autoridad judicial ó administrativa del otro país.

"Art. 9°. En uno y otro caso el extranjero detenido provisionalmente será puesto en libertad, si en el plazo de tres meses, contados desde el día de su detención, no se le ha notificado ninguno de los documentos enunciados en el artículo 6°, trasmitidos por la vía diplomática ó consular.

"Art. 10°. Si el individuo reclamado está procesado ó condenado en el Estado requerido podrá diferirse su extradición hasta el desistimiento del proceso y, en caso de condenación, hasta que extinga la pena.

"En caso de hallarse procesado ó detenido en el mismo país, con motivo de obligaciones que hubiere contraído respecto de particulares, su extradición se verificará no obstante, bajo reserva para los últimos de hacer valer en seguida sus derechos ante la autoridad competente.

"Art. 11°. Los objetos apresados que puedan servir de pruebas de convicción, así como todos los objetos que puedan provenir del crimen ó delito por el cual se pide la extradición, serán entregados, á juicio de la autoridad competente, al Gobierno de la parte requirente, aun cuando no pudiera verificarse la extradición por muerte ó desaparición ulterior del individuo reclamado.

"Esta entrega comprenderá también todos los objetos que el inculpado hubiere escondido ó depositado en el país y que posteriormente fueren descubiertos.

"Quedan, sin embargo, reservados los derechos que terceros, no implicados en el proceso, hubieren adquirido sobre los objetos designados en el presente artículo.

"Art. 12°. Los gastos de detención, de manutención y de trasporte del individuo cuya extradición fuere acordada, así como los de consignación y trasporte de los objetos que, de conformidad con el artículo anterior, deben ser restituidos ó remitidos, quedan á cargo de ambos Estados dentro de los límites de sus respectivos territorios.

"El individuo que haya de ser entregado, será conducido al puerto del Estado requerido que designe el Agente diplomático ó consular acreditado por el Gobierno requirente, á cuyas expensas será embarcado.

"ART. 13°. Cuando en el curso de una causa criminal no política, se creyere necesario tomar declaraciones á personas que se hallen en uno de los dos países, ó cualquier otro procedimiento de instrucción judicial, se enviará al efecto, por la vía diplomática ó consular un exhorto y se la dará curso con arreglo á las leyes del país requerido.

"Los dos Gobiernos renuncian al reembolso de los gastos que resulten del cumplimiento de exhortos cuando no se trate de exámenes de peritos que puedan ocasionar varias diligencias.

"ART. 14°. Los dos Gobiernos se comprometen á notificarse recíprocamente, sin reembolso de gastos, las sentencias condenatorias que dicten los tribunales del uno contra los súbditos del otro por cualquier crimen ó delito.

"Dicha notificación se llevará á efecto, enviando por la vía diplomática ó consular, un boletín ó extracto al Gobierno del país á que el sentenciado pertenezca.

"Cada uno de los Gobiernos dará al efecto las instrucciones necesarias á las autoridades competentes.

"ART. 15°. Las estipulaciones de la presente convención serán aplicables en todas las posesiones extranjeras ó coloniales que llegaren á poseer las altas partes contratantes.

"En este caso la demanda de entrega será dirigida al Gobernador ó funcionario principal de la colonia por el principal Agente diplomático ó consular del país requirente.

"El presente tratado entrará en vigor diez días después de su publicación, de conformidad con las leyes respectivas de ambos Estados. Cada una de las partes contratantes podrá denunciarlo en cualquier tiempo, dando aviso de su intención á la otra parte con un año de anticipación.

"El canje de las ratificaciones se verificará en Bruselas tan pronto como sea posible.

"En fe de lo cual los Plenipotenciarios respectivos han firmado el presente tratado y lo han sellado con sus respectivos sellos.

"Hecho en Bruselas el 25 de abril de 1902.

"[L. S.] MANUEL M. DE PERALTA.
"[L. S.] FAVEREAU.

PROTOCOLO.

En el momento de proceder á la firma los infrascritos han convenido en lo siguiente:

El artículo 3° no tiene más alcance que el de hacer depender la extradición en los crímenes que tienen pena de muerte, de la seguridad dada previamente por la vía diplomática ó consular de que en caso de condenación no será ejecutada dicha pena.

El presente protocolo tendrá igual fuerza y durará tanto como la convención de que es parte integrante.

Hecho en Bruselas el 25 de abril de 1902.

MANUEL M. DE PERALTA.
FAVEREAU.

CUBA.

INFORME SOBRE PIELES Y CALZADO.

[Enviado por el Cónsul de México, D. ARTURO PALOMINO.]

Cuba es uno de los países que, con relación al número de sus habitantes, importa mayores cantidades de calzado, y hay razones poderosas que justifican esta excepcional importación.

Cuando Cuba era colonia de España, al Gobierno de la metrópoli parece le convenía proteger la industria de fabricación de calzado tan desarrollada en Cataluña y en las Baleares, y ese propósito lo conseguía imponiendo mayores derechos á las pieles curtidas que al calzado, de modo que resultase más barato el importado en Cuba, que el que se fabricase en este país en donde es tan cara la mano de obra.

Llegó la intervención americana, y como quiera que en los Estados Unidos tiene también gran importancia la industria del calzado, no se favoreció en los nuevos Aranceles la importación de pieles curtidas, suelas y demás accesorios para la fabricación, y en cambio se disminuyeron los derechos que á su importación pagaba el calzado, impidiendo así su fabricación en Cuba. Tanto es así, que una de las zapaterías más acreditadas de la Habana, que fabricaba el calzado cobrando á razón de $8 oro el par, envió sus hormas á los Estados Unidos y ahora lo recibe hecho allá y lo vende á $6 oro el par.

Prueba de lo que llevo expuesto es la base de adeudo de pieles y calzado en los Aranceles vigentes hoy en Cuba.

Las pieles en su estado natural ó adobadas, pagan el 10 por ciento *ad valorem.*

Los cueros curtidos con pelo, la suela de becerro, carnero, cabra y cabritilla, pagan el 15 por ciento de derechos. Las pieles barnizadas, charoladas, esmaltadas y con relieves ó adornos, adeudan el 20 por ciento *ad valorem.*

En cambio el calzado paga:

Para hombres, de la medida 5 en adelante, 15 centavos el par, y el 10 por ciento *ad valorem.*

Para señora ó niña, 10 centavos el par, y el 10 por ciento *ad valorem.*

Para niño, del 9½ abajo, 5 centavos el par, y el 10 por ciento *ad valorem.*

La importación de calzado durante el año pasado en Cuba, fué de 2,205,565 pares, con un valor de $1,684,572.

De ellos procedieron de España, 1,716,132 pares, con valor de $212,352 y de los Estados Unidos, 482,132 pares, con un valor de $467,778.

De China y Austria-Hungría se importaron 2,822 pares, valiendo $449 y 1,915 pares, valiendo $1,586, respectivamente.

Cuando comenzó en Cuba la guerra de 1895, se establecieron algunas fábricas de calzado para surtir al ejército español principalmente, no fabricándose las clases finas, sino las más ordinarias de vaqueta y becerro engrasado.

Desde la intervención acá esas fábricas comenzaron á arrastrar una vida lánguida, concluyendo algunas por cerrar sus puertas, en la imposibilidad de sostener competencia con el calzado importado de fuera.

Los únicos países que hoy abastecen el mercado de Cuba son España (Cataluña y Baleares) y los Estados Unidos.

CALZADO QUE SE IMPORTA DE ESPAÑA, CLASES MÁS NORMALES Y PRECIOS APROXIMADOS.

Pantuflas.—Las clases más corrientes son dos: las que se denominan "antillanas" son de alfombra, ó sea cañamazo bordado en lana, con suela delgada y tacón; su precio varía desde 30 á 45 pesetas la docena de pares, según clase y tamaño; la otra clase es de "marroquí," piel de carnero granulada, siendo el color más frecuente el amarillo en distintos tonos, y su precio varía desde 25 á 50 pesetas la docena.

En pequeña cantidad también otras clases de pantuflas de lujo, como las de piel de canguro, de cochino, de cocodrilo, etc.

Napoleones.—Es ésta una clase de calzado de gran importación en Cuba. Los "napoleones" son de chagrín (piel de cabra granulada) y afectan la forma siempre de *borceguíes.* Vienen amarillos y negros, en mayor cantidad estos últimos, y en las medidas de niño, joven y mujer, nunca para hombre. Los hay de tacón y de cuña indistintamente. La marca más acreditada es la del fabricante ANTONIO CABRIZAS, de Barcelona, cuya casa exporta para Cuba muy cerca de 3,000 docenas mensuales. Los precios de este fabricante son de 18½ á 35 pesetas la medida de niño, de 35 á 60 la de joven y de 60 á 87½ pesetas la de mujer. Es éste un calzado que da excelente resultado y que goza por eso de merecida demanda.

Zapatos.—Los de corte bajo, para señora, se importan en gran cantidad de cabritilla de lustre, ó *glacé*, de la misma materia con puntera de charol, de charol solo y de glacé amarillo. La moda ha impuesto ahora los zapatos finos con grandes hebillas plateadas. Es casi imposible señalar un precio aproximado en estas clases de calzado, por la gran variedad de pieles, suelas y adornos de que se componen, pero casi nunca pasan de 150 pesetas la docena.

También se consumen pequeñas partidas de sarga negra, propios para señoras de edad, en clases baratas, sin adorno alguno.

Los zapatos para hombre son por lo general de becerro negro ó amarillo, y de charol, con valor de 90 á 120 pesetas la docena, en clases regulares, y de 120 á 150 pesetas las clases más finas.

Borceguíes.—Recibe aquí ese nombre el calzado que se abrocha por delante con cintas y ganchos ú ojetes. Se reciben para mujer, joven y hombre indistintamente en las mismas clases mencionadas para los zapatos y con un precio algo mayor que éstos en igualdad de clase, por mayor abundancia de material.

El borceguí es el calzado que más se consume para hombres, en las clases siguientes: Glacé negro y amarillo, becerro negro y amarillo y charol.

Una especialidad de las Baleares es el borceguí que se llama de *becerro virado*, ó sea de becerro negro trabajado por el revés ó sea presentando hacia afuera un color avellanado grasiento. Esta clase de calzado se vende en grandes cantidades para los pueblos del interior de la Isla, para lo cual suele venir con triple suela, de rebordes salientes.

Su precio varía, según material, de 100 á 130 pesetas.

Botines.—Es el nombre que reciben los que se abrochan con botones. Las clases para mujer son de cabritilla, glacé negro con puntera de charol ó de glacé amarillo. Tienen tacón Luis XV y cuestan en clase buena de 120 á 180 pesetas. Vienen también más baratos, con pieles de imitación. Las clases para hombre son iguales á las citadas al hablar de los borceguíes y no varían en precio.

La preponderancia que alcanzó en Cuba el calzado balear débese, aparte de la protección arancelaria de que disfrutó en tiempo de la dominación española, á que aquellos fabricantes trabajaron con hormas de Cuba, enviadas de aquí por los importadores.

Una particularidad que hay que tener en cuenta por lo mucho que dificulta la competencia de cualquier calzado con el español, es que la mayoría de los fabricantes envía el calzado *en comisión* á los almacenes importadores, los cuales rinden cuenta del calzado después de vendido éste.

Cabrizas y algún otro fabricante de *napoleones*, se exceptúan de esta regla general por el crédito y el gran consumo de sus productos.

También se exceptúan de la regla las facturas que en clases finas piden los peleteros ó sean los comerciantes al por menor cuyas facturas son pagadas comunmente al recibirse aquí el conocimiento de embarque.

Por la baratura de la materia prima y de la mano de obra, por el cambio y por ser los fletes menos elevados, el calzado que se fabrica en México puede sostener ventajosamente la competencia con el que España exporta.

Para acertar en lo relativo á las hormas, punto esencial para la buena aceptación del calzado, podrían los fabricantes de la República recibir como modelo un par de cada una de las clases de calzado que aquí tiene mayor venta, con nota del precio de fábrica, y del que aquí se vende al comercio al por mayor.

También podría dar resultado la remisión de muestras, contando con una agencia comisionista que sepa hacer resaltar las ventajas de nuestros artículos.

Alpargatas.—Este calzado fabricado en España, de cáñamo, se consume en alguna cantidad para las clases jornaleras, por su bajo precio, siendo su precio en España de 7 á 10 pesetas la docena. Y el de Francia hasta 12 francos la docena, pagando de derechos por la partida 200 del arancel, $0.40 docena.

Importación de calzado americano.—El calzado americano que antes se consumía en pequeña cantidad, por las diferencias arancelarias que á su favor tenían los productos españoles, comenzó á introducirse en mayor escala cuando la intervención americana suprimió los derechos diferenciales de bandera.

El calzado americano está, por regla general, mejor presentado que el español. Los fabricantes americanos venden sus mercancías á sesenta días de plazo cuando más y conceden un descuento extra de 2 á 5 por ciento cuando se les paga al contado.

Las clases finas son las que en mayor nos llegan de los Estados Unidos. En calzado de hombre vienen tres formas: *zapatos*, *borceguíes* y *polacos* ó sea de botones, y las pieles empleadas son más frecuentemente el becerro negro, amarillo de distintos tonos, cabritilla ó glacé negro, amarillo y charol.

La horma modelo es la del fabricante HANAN & SON, cuyos zapatos son aquí los más acreditados. El precio de esta marca varía desde $3.25 á $3.75 el par oro americano. Vienen otras marcas con hormas parecidas y pieles imitación, desde $1.75 á $2.50 oro americano, pero no tienen gran acogida.

En calzado para señora y niños predomina la cabritilla glacé, negra con punta de charol y amarilla en todos los tonos del color. Los precios varían mucho, no sólo según tamaño y clase, sino según la fábrica que los exporta.

También se reciben en regular cantidad zapatos llamados *Sport*, de lona blanca, negra ó azul que valen desde $1 hasta $2.50 según la clase.

Uno de los mayores defectos del calzado americano es la tapa de papel barnizado que allá le ponen á la suela para darle mayor vista. Esta tapa se deshace apenas comienza á usarse el calzado y queda al descubierto el pespunte de la suela.

Siendo en los Estados Unido la mano de obra mucho más cara que en México, muy bien pudiera competir nuestro calzado con el americano, si se le llega á dar al nuestro la horma y el bonito aspecto de aquél. Y si en los fletes no se obtuviesen ventajas, por ser casi iguales, nos favorecerían los cambios para llegar á efectuar una buena exportación.

Zapatos para campesinos.—En Cuba hay como cuarenta fábricas de zapatos baratos de suela blanca y amarilla, llamados de vaqueta, siendo sus precios los siguientes: borceguíes de vaqueta, $11.50 docena; borceguíes de lona, $7.50 á $8 docena, y zapatos de vaqueta, á $6.75 docena; vendiéndose al menudeo, de $1.50 á $1.60 los primeros, á $1 los segundos y á $0.80 los de corte bajo.

Por las razones expuestas al comienzo de este Informe acerca de los inconvenientes con que aquí se tropieza para la industria de fabricación de calzado, puede suponerse que la importación de pieles es de muy escasa importancia. Las pocas que se reciben vienen de Francia en su mayor parte, y de Alemania algunas. Todas ellas se reducen á becerros, chagrines, cabritillas y charoles.

La suela para zapatos viene de Cataluña; y la suela de México, planchada y sin planchar, es importada en muy pequeñas cantidades para trabajos de talabartería. Otros renglones importados por los almacenistas de peletería son hules, plumeros, cinturones y alfombras; pero estos artículos serán objeto de informe por separado.

Habana, Agosto 25 de 1902.

El Cónsul.
ARTURO PALOMINO.

LOS PUERTOS.

Están habilitados para la importación y exportación los siguientes puertos:

Habana, Matanzas, Cárdenas, Isabela de Sagua, Caibarién, Nuevitas, Gibara, Baracoa, Guantánamo, Santiago de Cuba, Manzanillo, Santa Cruz, Tunas de Zaza, Trinidad, Cienfuegos y Batabanó.

Además, existen los sub-puertos de Banes, Puerto Padre, Nipe y Samá, que están autorizados para la exportación de frutos y en algunos casos para la importación los que dependen de la Aduana de los puertos habilitados.

EL FERROCARRIL CENTRAL.

Dentro de muy poco tiempo, antes de finalizar el año corriente, estará ya terminada y en explotación la obra magna de un ferrocarril, que recorriendo á Cuba en toda su extensión, de extremo á extremo, permita el viaje rápido, por tierra, desde la Habana hasta las ciudadas más remotas del uno y otro lado de la isla, y una á los pueblos de las diferentes secciones, facilitando las comunicaciones y favoreciendo el desarrollo de la agricultura y demás recursos del país.

Lo que representa esa nueva vía sin esfuerzo lo comprenden los espíritus más limitados; la comunicación fácil y continua, de un extremo á otro de la isla, entre todas las poblaciones de alguna importancia; los transportes abaratados y simplificada la conducción de los productos industriales y agrícolas á los puertos de embarque; la progresiva creación de centros productivos en la proximidad de la vía férrea, suceso que puede descontarse como seguro; la oferta de trabajo en alza, y por consiguiente su remuneración acrecida; el valor de las tierras y de las propiedades urbanas muy superior al actual, por lo menos en al Camaguey y Oriente; la inmensa riqueza agrícola y forestal que está aun inexplotada y que en parte es casi desconocida, adquirirá un incremento que superará á los cálculos más optimistas; la construcción sucesiva de vías transversales que, partiendo de una á otra costa, tengan su término en la línea central, asegurada para un plazo breve; y como consecuencia de esta fecunda transformación, la vida material menos ingrata para las clases laboriosas, la población en aumento y el orden mejor garantido por ser mayores y más numerosos los intereses creados.

Desde el punto de vista político, ó, mejor dicho, social, la importancia que tiene la construcción del Ferrocarril Central es innegable y ha de apreciarse dentro de pocos años. Los países de población relativamente densa y que cuentan con medios de comunicación apropiados y fáciles, no ofrecen terreno propicio para levantamientos y revoluciones; por una parte el poder público dispone en ellos de medios de conservación social más eficaces, debido á la misma facilidad de concentrar rápidamente en un punto dado elementos defensivos y represivos; y por la otra los intereses que crea la riqueza, y que el desorden pone en peligro, y la seguridad de un trabajo remunerador, son factores poderosos de conservación social y valladar casi siempre eficaz contra el éxito de los movimientos sediciosos.

Otro factor que entra en cuenta para dar garantías de sosiego á las clases productoras, es el capital con que ha sido construido el ferrocarril próximo á inaugurarse. Ese capital ha sido suscrito por americanos y por ingleses; y como dice con harta razón Mr. LEROY BEAULIEU, los países que desarrollan su riqueza con el concurso de capitales extranjeros tienen la ventaja de contar con el saludable temor á complicaciones internacionales.

Todos sabemos que la Habana esta unida, hace bastante tiempo á á Santa Clara por los ferrocarriles occidentales.

Pues bien, de esta última ciudad á Santiago—para terminar el mencionado servicio—tenemos la línea de la Cuba Company establecida del siguiente modo, con las distancias respectivas:

	Millas.
Santa Clara á Entronque Sancti-Spíritus	53
Entronque Sancti-Spíritus á Ciego de Avila	43
Ciego de Avila á Puerto Príncipe	63
Puerto Príncipe á Tunas	72
Tunas á Entronque Holguín	49
Entronque Holguín á Entronque Alto Cedro	24
Entronque Alto Cedro á San Luis	30
San Luis á Santiago	20
Total	354

De la Habana á Santa Clara hay 188 millas que sumadas á las 354 que existen de Santa Clara á Santiago hacen un total de 542 ó sean 904 kilómetros.

Ese trayecto, que permitirá ver los exuberantes y montañosos paisajes de esta bella región, las llanuras históricas del Camagüey, los campos de caña de las Villas, el verdor de Matanzas y la tierra roja y fatigada de la provincia habanera, se recorrerá en 26 horas.

El discurso pronunciado por el Señor William Van Horne, Presidente de la Compañía de este Ferrocarril Central, en la noche del 23 de noviembre último, en un banquete que se dió en honor suyo en el Liceo de Puerto Príncipe, es de importancia tan extrema que debe reproducirse íntegramente.

Dice así:

"Siento no poseer suficientemente vuestro idioma para poder expresaros cuanto agradezco el honor que me hacéis esta noche, pero siendo las cosas como son, tendré que rogar á mi amigo y conciudadano, vuestro Alcides Betancourt, que traduzca las frases que os dirijo. He llamado al Señor Betancourt vuestro conciudadano, pero tal vez podría yo decir *mi conciudadano*, puesto que vosotros os habéis dignado hacerme hijo adoptivo de Camagüey—honor que no encuentro palabras suficientes para expresaros cuanto aprecio, y del que espero hacerme algún día merecedor. Como camagüeyano adoptivo siento que ha aumentado en mí, como jamás antes pude sentirlo, el interés por todo aquello que afecte al bienestar de vuestra bella ciudad y siento latir en mí mayores deseos de contribuir á su prosperidad. Me alegro de esta oportunidad para dirigirme á tantos conciudadanos prominentes é influyentes de Puerto Príncipe y tal vez no esté fuera de lugar manifestar á ustedes algo respecto de los propósitos y política de 'The Cuba Company,' de cuyo éxito quizá dependan más intereses que os afectan que ninguno de vosotros pueda imaginarse en estos momentos.

"'The Cuba Company' no es meramente una Compañía de ferrocarriles, ni una sociedad mercantil para el solo objeto de hacer dinero. Es una Compañía de fomento en su más alto grado, y el ferrocarril es simplemente el primer paso dado para realizar sus planes. Fué organizada para atraer grandes capitales que desenvuelvan las grandes riquezas naturales de Cuba y para hacer todo cuanto pueda para propender á que esta Isla sea lo que debe ser, un inmenso y fructífero jardín y el hogar de un gran pueblo próspero y feliz. No pretendo que no hayamos pensado en alguna utilidad para nosotros, ó que no esperemos nuestra recompensa á la larga sobre el capital invertido, pero ese producto no saldrá por medio de gages onerosos ó exigencias desproporcionadas, sino que nuestra retribución nos vendrá por la reconstrucción del país, para llevar á cabo la cual seguiremos una política tan amplia y liberal que confiamos merecer vuestras simpatías y cooperación, pues trabajando en armonía con vosotros lograremos hacer mucho más que de otra manera.

"No veo sino dos obstáculos que podrán propender á retardar el adelanto de Cuba; es el uno el estado algo caótico de la titulación de las tierras en muchas partes de la Isla, asunto que el Gobierno, debemos esperar, propenderá á rectificar, y que espero hará pronto. El otro obstáculo es que vastas áreas de terrenos en Cuba se hallan en manos de, relativamente, un reducido número de individuos, haciendo casi imposible que personas de escasos recursos puedan adquirir fincas para trabajarlas como propiedades suyas.

"'The Cuba Company' ha tomado medidas encaminadas á remover esta cortapisa, comprando muchas miles de caballerías de tierra que serán divididas en pequeñas fincas para ser vendidas á precios bajos y á plazos cómodos á colonizadores, y tengo la esperanza de que muchos de los grandes terratenientes de Cuba se convencerán pronto de que en su propio interés está dividir y vender parte de sus terrenos de la misma manera.

"Estoy seguro de que como resultado de esa operación, el remanente de sus tierras adquirirá pronto mayor valor que todas sus posesiones originales. La posesión general de las tierras por los habitantes de un país es la garantía más certera de un gobierno sano y conservador y siempre trae consigo prosperidad y riqueza.

"Con objeto de disipar todo rumor ocioso respecto de las intenciones de la Compañía hacia esta ciudad, deseo manifestar que el Cuartel General desde donde operará la Compañía y sus talleres centrales serán establecidos permanentemente aquí.

"Esto deberá contribuir á un aumento considerable en la población y riqueza de esta ciudad y las ventajas que reportará aumentarán en importancia á medida que se vayan realizando los planes futuros de la Compañía.

"Esta tarde tuve el gusto de visitar vuestro Casino Campestre y el lugar donde se celebraban vuestras ferias exposiciones.

"Lo que allí ví trajo á mi mente la idea de que esta ciudad debe tomar medidas inmediatas para propender á hacerse el centro de agricultura de Cuba, estableciendo una feria anual de lo mejor, erigiendo edificios adecuados y contribuyendo por medio de los atractivos necesarios al caso y administrándolo todo de una manera amplia y liberal, de modo que no solamente se exhiban en la feria productos de Camagüey sino de otras partes de Cuba y aún de los Estados Unidos, México, Jamaica y otros países. Esto puede hacerse fácilmente y será de resultado positivo, y 'The Cuba Company' se alegrará de hacer cuanto esté á su alcance para propender al éxito de la obra.

"Me propongo pasar un tiempo considerable todos los años aquí en esta ciudad y estoy siempre á vuestra disposición, tratándose de cualquier asunto en que yo pueda seros útil.

"Os doy nuevamente las gracias por el honor que me hacéis esta noche."

COMERCIO DE LA ISLA DE CUBA DURANTE LA OCUPACIÓN AMERICANA.

El último cuaderno que comprende el período entre el 1° y el 19 de mayo de este año, que publica la Secretaría de la Guerra de Washington, trae un resumen general del comercio de la isla durante los tres años, cuatro meses y diecinueve días que duró la ocupación militar, del cual extractamos los siguientes datos:

El valor total de las mercancías, con exclusión del oro y la plata acuñada, importada en Cuba durante la ocupación de los Estados Unidos, ascendió á 225,437,135 pesos, de los cuales el 74 por ciento se recibió por el puerto de la Habana, siguiendo Cienfuegos con 9 por ciento y Santiago de Cuba con 8 por ciento, de cuyos puertos se hallan á considerable distancia todos los demás.

En las exportaciones se halla la Habana á la cabeza, con 59 por ciento del valor total; Cienfuegos, Cárdenas, y Matanzas representan, en junto, el 25 por ciento siendo mucho menores las de los demás puertos. El valor total de las exportaciones, exclusive del oro y plata acuñada, es de $180,609,067 ó sea cerca de $45,000,000 menos que las importaciones, debiendo atribuirse esa diferencia á la destrucción de propiedades y daños ocasionados á las industrias agrícolas por la guerra.

De las importaciones procedió el 43 por ciento de los Estados Unidos, 15 por ciento de España, 15 por ciento de Inglaterra, 4½ por ciento de Francia, 4 por ciento de Alemania, y 2½ por ciento de los demás paises, en junto 41 por ciento, casi tanto como las de los Estados Unidos, las importaciones de Europa.

En las exportaciones resulta lo contrario, pues el 75 por ciento fué á los Estados Unidos, 9 por ciento á Inglaterra, 75 por ciento á Alemania, 2½ por ciento á Francia y 2 por ciento á España; el total de las exportaciones á Europa fué de 22 por ciento, consistente principalmente en tabaco en rama y torcido, esponjas, miel de abejas, fibras textiles, cera y aguardiente, mientras que casi todo el azúcar exportado fué á los Estados Unidos.

La balanza comercial entre Cuba y los Estados Unidos durante la ocupación militar ha sido decididamente en favor de la primera, aunque no tan grande como en años anteriores; aunque Cuba ha importado durante ese período mercancías cuyo valor excedió en 45,000,000 pesos al de las que exportó, vendió á los Estados Unidos productos cuyo valor superó en unos 37,000,000 pesos al de las mercancías que les compró; se ha notado, sin embargo, que el promedio anual de las importaciones americanas en Cuba fué sensiblemente mayor que cuando estaba la isla bajo el dominio de España. Un hecho digno de mención es que el comercio de los Estados Unidos no ha progresado en ningún país latino-americano en las maravillosas proporciones que ha tenido en las demás partes del mundo.

"Más del 69 por 100 de las exportaciones de Cuba fué de productos agrícolas y el 47 por 100 de las importaciones consistió en sustancias alimenticias y ganado. Procedieron principalmente de los Estados Unidos cereales y otras provisiones, caballos y mulos, mientras que el ganado vacuno vino de México, Centro y Sur América, y es racional suponer que de aquí en adelante irá disminuyendo gradualmente la importación de ganado.

"El año 1901 fué indudablemente el en que mayor desarrollo tuvo el comercio de Cuba durante el período de la ocupación americana, y por este motivo es el que más frecuentemente se menciona; las importaciones en el citado año tuvieron un valor de $66,583,973 ó sea $75,000 y $200,000 menos que en 1900 y 1899 respectivamente, mientras que las exportaciones subieron á $63,278,380, superando en 14 y 18 millones respectivamente, á las de los dos años anteriores. En el citado año, las exportaciones á los Estados Unidos aumentaron en 15 millones y disminuyeron en $500,000 á las de los demás países.

"Los dos principales productos de Cuba son, según se sabe, el azúcar y el tabaco, habiéndose exportado durante el período de la ocupación americana 1,400,000 toneladas del primero y por valor de $25,000,000 del segundo, en rama y elaborado, resultando por primera vez en 1900, que el valor del tabaco exportado excediera al del azúcar.

"Las demás exportaciones de Cuba en 1901 comprenden, maderas por $1,200,000; miel de purga, $1,200,000; frutas, $1,000,000; minerales de hierro y manganeso, $900,000; y esponjas, $480,000.

"Entre las industrias que están llamadas á adquirir en Cuba un enorme desarrollo figura en primer término la crianza de ganado vacuno, caballar y porcino, que estaba bastante floreciente antes de la guerra y que ha desaparecido casi por completo á causa de la misma; pero tardará poco en adquirir proporciones mayores que las que jamás ha tenido, pues con sus inmensos prados alfombrados de yerbas en todas estaciones que constituyen un alimento sano y abundante para el ganado mayor, los palmiches de las palmas para los cerdos y aguas abundantes y cristalinas para ambos, Cuba es el país ideal soñado por los criadores de ganado.

CHILE.

CONCESIÓN PARA LA CONSTRUCCIÓN DE UN FERROCARRIL AÉREO.

Por decreto presidencial se ha dispuesto lo siguiente:

1°. Concédese sin perjuicio de tercero á Don J. N. PEAKE, por los Señores W. R. GRACE y CÍA., el permiso que solicita para construir un ferrocarril aéreo que una la quebrada de Zapiga, en el Departamento de Pisagua, con un punto situado al sur de dicha quebrada, en una extensión de dos mil setenta metros.

2°. Caducará el permiso si no se iniciaren los trabajos dentro del plazo de seis meses corridos desde la fecha del presente decreto y si no se terminare la construcción en el término de dos años.

3°. Si el ferrocarril hubiere de trasportar pasajeros ó mercaderías pertenecientes á otros propietarios, las tarifas deberán ser aprobadas por el Gobierno.

4°. El Gobierno ejercerá las atribuciones que le confiere la ley de policía de ferrocarriles de 6 de agosto de 1862, cuyas prescripciones cumplirá también en todas sus partes el concesionario.

5°. El concesionario recurrirá al Ministerio de Hacienda para los efectos del permiso para usar los terrenos fiscales necesarios para la vía, estaciones y demás dependencias, y á fin de que se determine el plazo dentro del cual pueda hacer uso de dichos terrenos.

6°. En todas aquellas partes donde se encuentre salitre en el terreno, el concesionario deberá trasladar la línea á otro lugar vecino, sin gravamen alguno para el Fisco ó para el que haya adquirido derecho sobre él.

7°. Apruébanse los planos presentados por el concesionario para la construcción del ferrocarril indicado.

8°. Redúzcase el presente decreto á escritura pública, que firmarán el Director del Tesoro, en representación del Fisco, y los señores W. R. GRACE Y CÍA., ó su representante debidamente autorizado.

CÓNSULES DE CHILE EN AMÉRICA.

[Del "Boletín de la Sociedad de Fomento Fabril."]

Residencia.	Carácter.	Nombre.
ARGENTINA.		
Mendoza	Cónsul general	Gustavo Munizaga V.
Neuquén Chos-Malal	idem	Víctor Aquiles Bianchi.
Buenos Aires	idem	Ignacio Reyes Lavalle.
Gallegos	idem	Ignacio Anguita Greene.
San Juan	Cónsul	José Francisco Esbry Ossa.
Corrientes	Vicecónsul	Vicente Barrios.
San Rafael	idem	Isaac Espíndola.
Mendoza	idem	Luis Stoppel.
San Luis	idem	Juan de Dios Escobar Bascuñán.
San Cárlos de Mendoza	idem	Jaime Fuenzalida.
Malagüe y Río Grande-Mendoza	Cónsul de servicio	Luis Valenzuela.
BOLIVIA.		
Oruro	Cónsul general	Luis Ortúzar Bulnes.
La Paz	Cónsul	Domingo Peña Toro.
Colquechara	Vicecónsul	Jorje Kindermann.
Oruro	idem	Teodoro Van de Wingard.
BRASIL.		
Paranaguá	Cónsul	Antonio F. de Santa Riba.
Bahía	idem	Federico A. Asselmann.
Río Grande	idem	Francisco S. Barboza García.
Pará	idem	Ignacio Gonçalvez Pereira.
Fortaleza (Est. Ceará)	idem	Cosme Alfonso Maia,
Río de Janeiro	idem	Enrique Romaguera.
Manaos	idem	Raul de Azevedo.
Pernambuco	Vicecónsul	Antonio J. de Amorin.
San Francisco del Sur	idem	Serjio Augusto Nobrega.
Natal (Río Grande del Norte)	idem	Aristides Ovidio Pereira.
COLOMBIA.		
Bogotá	Cónsul general	Juan Manuel Dávila.
Panamá	Cónsul	Jerónimo Ossa.
Honda	idem	Francisco Vengochea.

Cónsules de Chile en América—Continúa.

Residencia.	Carácter.	Nombre.
COLOMBIA—continúa.		
Cartagena	Cónsul	Enrique Román.
Barranquilla	idem	Benjamín Tavares Senior.
Tumaco	Vicecónsul	Florentino Pinillas.
Panamá	idem	Juan Ehrman.
COSTA RICA.		
San José	Cónsul	Juan Rafael Mata.
CUBA.		
Habana	idem	César Ovalle Barros.
ECUADOR.		
Guayaquil	Cónsul-general	Guillermo Higgins.
Quito	Cónsul	José Miguel González.
Cuenca	idem	Remijio Crespo Toral.
ESTADOS UNIDOS.		
New York City, N. Y	Cónsul-general	Federico A. Beelen.
San Francisco, California	idem	Juan Astorga.
Portland, Oreg	Cónsul	Fernando N. Ewald.
Boston, Mass	idem	Horacio N. Fisher.
Savannah, Ga	idem	Roberto B. Reppard.
Baltimore, Md	idem	R. J. Leupold.
Philadelphia, Pa	idem	Eduardo Pastor Mora.
Tacoma, Wash	idem	L. Tennant Steeb.
Chicago, Ill	idem	M. J. Steffens.
Port Townsend, Wash	idem	Oscar Kloker.
GUATEMALA.		
Guatemala	Cónsul-general	Julio Pérez Canto.
Quelzaltenango	Vicecónsul	Francisco S. Tagle.
San José	Cónsul de servicio	E. H. Melville.
Champerico	idem	Pedro A. Bruni.
Ocos	idem	Cárlos Lest.
HAITÍ.		
Haití	Cónsul	Charles d'Aubigny.
HONDURAS.		
Tegucigalpa	Vicecónsul	Federico Werling.
Amapala	Cónsul de servicio.	Roberto Motz.
MÉXICO.		
México	Cónsul-general	Vicente Prieto Puelman.
Id	Vicecónsul	Eugenio Motz.
Manzanillo	id	Adolfo Stoll.
NICARAGUA.		
Managua	Cónsul	Antonio Agacio.
Id	Vicecónsul	Bernabe Mejía.
San Juan del Sur	Cónsul de servicio.	Cárlos Holmann.
Corinto	id	Ernesto Palacio.
PARAGUAY.		
Asunción	Cónsul-general	Arturo Fernández M.
PERÚ.		
Callao	Cónsul general	Bernardino Toro C.
Mollendo	Cónsul	Luis M. Vidal.
SALVADOR.		
San Salvador	Vicecónsul	Federico Mejía.
Acajutla	Cónsul de servicio.	Leopoldo Córdova.
La Libertad	id	Fêlix J. Charlaix.
La Unión	id	Eduardo Svendblad.
URUGUAY.		
Montevideo	Cónsul general	Matías Alonso Criado.
Paisandú	Cónsul	Juan C. Soto.
VENEZUELA.		
Caracas	Cónsul general	Alfredo de la Sota.
Puerto Cabello	Cónsul	Jacobo E. Pardo.
Caracas	id	Enrique Stock.

REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA.

RESUMEN DE LO EMBARCADO POR LAS ADUANAS DE LA REPÚBLICA DURANTE EL PRIMER SEMESTRE DE 1902.

[De la "Gaceta Oficial."]

	Cantidad.	Valor.		Cantidad.	Valor.
Algodón en rama, quintales	36	$364.30	Cueros de res..quintales	2,206	$20,313.04
Animales vivos..cabezas	168	2,691.00	Dividivi......toneladas	675	4,176.00
Astas de res	6,000	138.00	Espinillo......pies	56,148	2,701.45
Azúcar......quintales	1,084,090	1,962,814.18	Guayacán.....toneladas	286	7,078.32
Bera......toneladas	245	1,971.50	Guineos......racimos	113,455	37,836.50
Cabuya......quintales	142	1,419.40	Lana vegetal..quintales	92	160.00
Cacao......id	80,428	750,530.32	Melado de caña .galones	4,690	398.00
Café......id	26,615	188,500.00	Miel de abejas......id	19,150	5,056.00
Campeche.....toneladas	1,274	10,732.00	Mora......toneladas	26	190.00
Cana de yarey...docenas	4,286	870.00	Resina de guayacán, quintales	18	211.80
Caoba (cañones).....pies	159,188	8,217.52	Ron......galones	2,093	434.03
Caoba (horquetas)...id	15,300	1,570.00	Suela......quintales	22	225.00
Caya......id	5,000	100.00	Tabaco en rama.....id	10,651	26,974.07
Cedro......id	30,820	925.00	Varios efectos	....	2,192.95
Cera......quintales	1,506	34,636.49			
Concha de carey...libras	54	213.00	Total	....	3,095,691.43
Cueros de cabra .docenas	4,033	22,051.56			

ESTADOS UNIDOS.

COMERCIO CON LA AMÉRICA LATINA.

IMPORTACIONES Y EXPORTACIONES.

En la página 1639 aparece la última relación del comercio entre los Estados Unidos y la América latina, tomada de la compliación hecha por la Oficina de Estadística del Departamento de Hacienda de los Estados Unidos. Estos datos se refieren al valor del comercio arriba mencionado. La estadística corresponde al mes de octubre de 1902, comparada con la del mes correspondiente del año anterior, y también comprende los datos referentes á los diez meses que terminaron en octubre de 1902, comparados con igual período de 1901. Debe explicarse que la estadística de las importaciones y exportaciones de las diversas aduanas referente á un mes cualquiera, no se recibe en al Departamento de Hacienda hasta el 20 del próximo mes, necesitándose algún tiempo para su compilación é impresión, de suerte que los datos estadísticos correspondientes al mes de octubre, por ejemplo, no se publican sino en diciembre.

GUATEMALA.

CONTRATO CELEBRADO ENTRE EL SUBSECRETARIO GENERAL DEL GOBIERNO, ENCARGADO DEL MINISTERIO DE FOMENTO, Y MR. JAMES McNAUGHT, PRESIDENTE DE "THE CENTRAL AMERICAN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, INCORPORATED," PARA REPARAR, CONSTRUIR, EXPLOTAR Y CONSERVAR EL FERROCARRIL DEL NORTE, MODIFICANDO LOS AJUSTADOS EN 31 DE AGOSTO Y 28 DE NOVIEMBRE DE 1900.

Palacio del Poder Ejecutivo,
Guatemala, 23 de octubre de 1902.

El Presidente Constitucional de la República,

En virtud de la autorización que tiene concedida por la Asamblea Nacional Legislativa, acuerda:

Autorizar, á su vez, al Subsecretario General del Gobierno, Encargado del Ministerio de Fomento, para que, conforme á las instrucciones que se le han comunicado, celebre con el representante de la Compañía "The Central American Improvement Company, Incorporated" un contrato modificando los ajustados el 31 de agosto y el 28 de noviembre de 1900 para reparar, construir, explotar y conservar el Ferrocarril del Norte.

Comuníquese:

Estrada C.

Por impedimento del Subsecretario General del Gobierno, Encargado del Ministerio de Fomento, el Ministro de Gobernación y Justicia,

Juan J. Argueta.

José Flamenco, Subsecretario General del Gobierno, Encargado del Ministerio de Fomento, con autorización é instrucciones del Señor Presidente de la República, por una parte, y

James McNaught, Presidente de "The Central American Improvement Company, Incorporated," con plenos poderes de la expresada Compañía, por la otra, en el deseo de que los contratos de 31 de agosto y de 28 de noviembre de 1900 sean llevados á cabo, han celebrado el contrato que sigue:

"Artículo 1°. El término para la conclusión del Ferrocarril del Norte, desde el rancho de San Agustín hasta la ciudad de Guatemala, se prorroga, por este convenio, hasta el día 30 de diciembre del año de 1904.

"Art. 2°. El Gobierno de Guatemala concede á "The Central American Improvement Company, Incorporated," el plazo comprendido desde esta fecha hasta el 30 de diciembre de 1904, para que pueda escoger en los terrenos de "Los Andes" las 500 caballerías á que se refiere el artículo 8° del contrato de 31 de agosto de 1900, siendo de advertir que si la empresa comenzare desde luego la explotación de dichos terrenos, el predio en que así lo haga se considerará como parte de las 500 caballerías ya mencionadas.

"ART. 3°. La Compañía contratista podrá, cuando lo juzgue conveniente, cambiar la casa bancaria en donde se depositen los bonos á que se contrae el artículo 3° del convenio de 31 de agosto de 1900, con aprobación previa del Poder Ejecutivo de la República de Guatemala. Dichos bonos serán entregados por el Gobierno á la Compañía cuando el Ferrocarril haya llegado á Sanarate.

"ART. 4°. Si el Gobierno de Guatemala no pagare el capital y los intereses el 8 de diciembre de 1910, y tampoco lo hiciere después de terminadas las prórrogas á que se refieren los artículos 3° y 13° del contrato de 31 de agosto y 5° del de 28 de noviembre de 1900, la Compañía podrá retener las propiedades citadas en éste y en los convenios ya mencionados; pero pagándosele los intereses vencidos, concederá una prórroga de diez años, debiéndosele satisfacer, anualmente, el mismo interés de 6 por ciento ya fijado.

"ART. 5°. La Compañía tiene derecho de subhipotecar las propiedades expresadas en este contrato; pero con las mismas condiciones y limitaciones estipuladas en el convenio de 31 de agosto de 1900.

"ART. 6°. El Gobierno garantiza que en esta fecha el Ferrocarril del Norte, los terrenos donde está construído y donde se construirá, los desvíos, estaciones, máquinas, carros y demás útiles y enseres y el muelle de Puerto Barrios, no tienen gravamen alguno, ni están afectos al pago de deudas internas ni externas, ni tienen impuestos fiscales ni municipales.

"ART. 7°. La Compañía deberá comprar á precio de costo, desde esta fecha hasta el 30 de diciembre de 1903, las locomotoras, rieles, carros, durmientes y demás materiales de uso exclusivo para ferrocarriles y de que el Gobierno dispone en esta capital.

"ART. 8°. Si surgiere cuestión ó duda alguna acerca de la interpretación ó cumplimiento de este contrato ó de los ya vigentes entre ambas partes, serán sometidas á arbitramento en el modo y forma estipulados en los artículos 16° y 31° del contrato de 31 de agosto de 1900.

"ART. 9°. Ambas partes declaran que no tienen reclamo alguno que hacerse por las omisiones ó faltas en que pudiera haberse incurrido con anterioridad á la fecha de este contrato.

"ART. 10. Los contratos de 31 de agosto y de 28 de noviembre de 1900 quedan en toda su fuerza y vigor, exceptuándose las modificaciones sufridas en virtud de este convenio.

"En fe de conformidad firmamos dos ejemplares de un tenor, en Guatemala, á veintitrés de octubre de mil novecientos dos.

"JOSÉ FLAMENCO.

"JAMES MCNAUGHT."

DECRETO NÚMERO 629.

MANUEL ESTRADA CABRERA, Presidente Constitucional de la República de Guatemala, considerando:

Que el contrato celebrado hoy entre el Licenciado Don JOSÉ FLAMENCO, Subsecretario General del Gobierno, Encargado del Ministerio de Fomento, y Mr. JAMES MCNAUGHT, como Presidente de la Compañía "The Central American Improvement Company, Incorporated", modificando los ajustados el 31 de agosto y 28 de noviembre de 1900, está conforme á las instrucciones que para el efecto se le comunicaron; y, que tales modificaciones, en nada alteran la esencia de los primitivos, convenios, sino que, por el contrario, facilitan la ejecución de ellos para el pronto término de aquella magna obra; Por tanto: En uso de las facultades de que estoy investido, y en Consejo de Ministros, decreto:

ARTÍCULO ÚNICO. Se aprueba el contrato de que se ha hecho mérito, modificando los celebrados entre el Secretario de Estado en el Despacho de Fomento y Don RICARDO BARTHEL, con fechas 31 de agosto y 28 de noviembre de 1900, para reparar, construír, explotar y conservar el Ferrocarril del Norte.

Dado en el Palacio del Poder Ejecutivo, á los veintitrés días del mes de octubre de mil novecientos dos.

MANUEL ESTRADA C.

El Secretario de Estado en el Despacho de Relaciones Exteriores:

JUAN BARRIOS M.

El Secretario de Estado en el Despacho de Hacienda y Crédito Público:

GUILLERMO AGUIRRE.

El Secretario de Estado en el Despacho de la Guerra:

LUIS MOLINA.

El Secretario de Estado en el Despacho de Instrucción Pública:

J. A. MANDUJANO.

El Secretario de Estado en el Despacho de Gobernación y Justicia:

JUAN J. ARGUETA.

MÉXICO.

CONTRATO PARA EXPLOTACIÓN DE MADERAS.

La Secretaría de Fomento acaba de otogar una concesión al Sr. J. Ed. PLUMER, para la explotación de maderas en una porción de terreno nacional ubicado en el Partido de Peto, del Estado de Yucatán.

Conforme al contrato respectivo, el Sr. PLUMER queda autorizado para la explotación de maderas de caoba, cedro, de tinte y de construcción, y la extracción de gomas y resinas en una extensión de 216,936 hectáreas en el citado Partido de Peto.

La duración del contrato será de diez años.

El concesionario pagará como precio del arrendamiento:

I. La cuota de un peso cincuenta centavos en efectivo, por cada árbol de caoba ó cedro que corte ó se proponga cortar.

II. La cuota de cincuenta centavos por cada árbol de madera de construcción.

III. La cuota de un peso por tonelada de leña.

IV. La cuota de dos pesos por cada tonelada de palo de tinte ó de otras maderas tintoreales.

V. La cuota de diez y ocho pesos por tonelada de chicle.

VI. La cuota de veinticuatro pesos por tonelada de hule.

VII. La cuota de un peso anual por hectárea de terreno que dedique al cultivo.

VIII. La cuota de cincuenta centavos anuales por cabeza de ganado que paste en la zona.

IX. La cuota de doce centavos anuales por cada hectárea que dedique á la explotación.

Todas estas cuotas se pagarán adelantadas en la Jefatura de Hacienda del Estado de Yucatán, previo el aviso que dará á la Agencia de tierras en el mismo Estado al principiar cada año natural, en el cual aviso ha de constar el número de hectáreas que desee someter á la explotación, el número de árboles que el concesionario se proponga cortar en el transcurso del año y la cantidad de gomas y resinas que pretenda extraer.

El concesionario queda obligado á someter á la explotación una superficie mínima de veintidós mil hectáreas durante los dos primeros años del contrato, y veintidós mil más durante los dos años subsecuentes y treinta mil más en cada uno de los restantes.

YACIMIENTOS DE CARBÓN.

En Durango reina en estos momentos mucho entusiasmo, por haberse descubierto en un punto llamado El Gallo, perteneciente al Partido de Nazas, unos yacimientos de carbón de piedra.

El descubrimiento lo efectuaron dos ingenieros venidos de Pennsylvania, quienes aseguran que el carbón es de suprema calidad, y creen que existe en grandes cantidades.

Los peritos están dedicados en estos momentos á una serie de reconocimientos del terreno, practicando á la vez sondeos en las partes en que encontraron ya el carbón, para ver si en efecto las capas de la hulla descienden á varios metros de profundidad como ellos suponen.

EL NACASCOLO Ó CASCALOTE.

[De "El Progreso" de México.]

Divididivi es el nombre comercial en Europa de los frutos del *Cæsalpinia pulcherrima* (cascalote), leguminosa indígena de la América tropical, de las Indias Occidentales y México, hasta el Norte del Brasil, Venezuela y Colombia. Este árbol se cultiva en otras regiones tropicales, pero en general en pequeña cantidad, excepto en las Indias, donde su cultivo ha adquirido alguna extensión. Las vainas de esta planta contienen una fuerte cantidad de tanino, y sirven como sucedáneo de la nuez de agallas, mezcladas en general con otros cuerpos taníferos. Hacen el cuero blando y de color rojo obscuro.

Uno de los grandes mercados para el cascalote es Hamburgo, á donde se importaron:

	Marcos.		Marcos.
En 1893	1,761,090	En 1898	1,195,310
En 1894	1,170,230	En 1899	1,639,410
En 1895	988,080		
En 1896	1,532,250	Total	9,957,240
En 1897	1,670,870		

En Venezuela y Colombia, Maracaibo, Río Nacho y Sabanilla son los principales puertos de embarque del cascalote. El precio de los 100 kilos de cascalote en los veinte años ha variado, según los promedios del "Hamburger Seeinfurg," de 20 á 22 marcos.

Como el cultivo del cascalote es sumamente fácil, el producto de los árboles considerable, y según la estadística anterior, las necesidades grandes y constantes, parece conveniente dedicar más atención á esa planta. El cultivo de ésta debe ser un cultivo popular, y puede hacerse como accesorio del cultivo del café ó del henequén.

Haremos algunas indicaciones sobre el cultivo del cascalote, siguendo los datos que nos proporciona un cultivador de Ceylán.

El dividivi crece desde el nivel del mar hasta una altitud de 2,500 pies. Fructifica al cabo de cinco á seis años según las condiciones del suelo y del clima, y desde ese momento aumenta su producto hasta que tiene veinticinco años.

Puede emplearse este árbol como porta-sombra ó cortaviento.

La propagación se hace por semillas. Se prepara una tabla de 3 á 4 pies de ancho y de longitud variable. Si el terreno es pobre, es necesario mezclarle abono bien podrido, en una proporción de 2 á 1. Las semillas se depositan á 8 centímetros de distancia unas de otras, y se tapan con una capa de tierra de 1 centímetro de espesor. Se debe poner sombra á la tabla, cuando menos durante la parte más caliente del día, y si no llueve mucho se ha de tener húmeda la tierra por medio de riegos hechos en la tarde. Las plantitas aparecen al cabo de unos diez días; entonces se empieza á quitar la sombra, y se acaba de quitar cuando las plantitas tienen 15 centímetros de altura. Desde este momento no son ya necesarios los riegos, si el tiempo no es muy seco y caliente. Cuando las plantas tienen 30 centímetros de altura, se arrancan con el cuidado con que se arrancan todos los árboles ó arbustos de hojas persistentes, y se les lleva al lugar donde deben quedar definitivamente, dejando entre ellas una distancia de 4 metros á 4 metros y 50 centímetros, en todas direcciones. Si el trasplante se hace en tiempo seco, es necesario regar las plantitas todos los días hasta que estén bien enraizadas. Se les pondrá una sombra de ramas clavadas cerca del pie, durante los tres primeros meses.

Los cuidados que se ha de dar á la plantación consisten en quitar las malas yerbas, hasta que los árboles den la suficiente sombra para hacer inútil ese trabajo. Este momento coincide generalmente con el en que la planta comienza á dar sus frutos. La cosecha es muy sencilla; se recogen las legumbres cuando tienen un color gris oscuro; se secan al sol y se encostalan.

LAS MINAS DEL MEZQUITAL.

Se han publicado importantes datos acerca de las minas del Mezquital, que constituyen una de las negociaciones más productivas con que cuenta el país.

Esta negociación está situada en terrenos pertenecientes al Estado de Zacatecas, sobre las montañas que dan origen al río Mezquital. Comprende, además de las concesiones mineras, el local de la batería, concesiones de agua que se van aumentando cada vez más, y 162 hectáreas de terrenos boscosos de bastante valor.

Situada inmediatamente después de los edificios de la compañía, debajo de éstos se encuentra la población de Mezquital del Oro, que tiene 2,500 habitantes, incluidos en éstos los trabajadores de las minas y sus familias.

Las instalaciones de la negociación comprenden una excelente batería de 50 mazos y toda la herramienta necesaria para el trabajo. Las minas constan de varias vetas ó filones; pero la explotación hasta hoy se ha concretado al filón principal, que atraviesa las concesiones de la Compañía en toda su longitud, ó seá en más de 3½ kilómetros. Este filón tiene una potencia media de un metro cincuenta y dos centímetros, con una ley muy poco inferior á 23.325 gramos de oro por tonelada, de la cual no se recoge actualmente sino el 60 por ciento por amalgamación. Aunque poco elevada, esta ley se ha mantenido constantemente, durante el tratamiento de millares de toneladas.

Hasta ahora, las utilidades provienen del tratamiento del mineral que tiene esta ley, pero se tienen grandes esperanzas de que las explotaciones ulteriores harán que se descubra mineral más rico.

Los otros filones de las minas tienen una extensión y una importancia considerables. Sin embargo, no se piensa por ahora en su explotación, en virtud de que la veta principal puede suministrar todavía cantidades de mineral casi ilimitadas.

El sistema de exportación de éstas es de los más sencillos y económicos, puesto que el acarreo interior, la extracción y el desagüe, no exige ninguna fuerza mecánica, porque todo el mineral se transporta á la batería por el socavón de San Miguel, que es la vía de nivel más baja para la extracción. Ese socavón penetra la montaña en una longitud de 610 metros, y su entrada está situada aproximadamente á 9 metros arriba del nivel del río.

Las minas distan de Guadalaxara 129 kilómetros, de donde reciben todas las provisiones que se necesitan para los trabajos y para las necesidades de los habitantes de Mezquital del Oro.

PARAGUAY.

EXPORTACIÓN DE LOS PRINCIPALES ARTÍCULOS DURANTE LOS NUEVE PRIMEROS MESES DEL AÑO DE 1902.

		Año 1902.	Año 1901.
Cueros secos	piezas..	66,990	55,183
Cueros salados	id....	116,883	87,290
Cerda	kilos..	63,999	40,081
Guampas	id....	100,951	70,054
Lana	id....	25,306	16,952
Afrecho de coco	id....	10,330	38,940
Almendra de coco	id....	316,102	10,160
Aceite de coco	id....	1,715	3,500
Extracto de quebracho	id....	1,328,502	459,300
Esencia de petit grain	id....	17,441	16,875
Rollizos quebracho	id....	5,635,459	7,403,360
Vigas madera dura	piezas..	12,335	17,789
Postes	id....	16,941	17,285
Tabaco	kilos..	1,974,481	1,777,249
Yerba boroviré	id....	5,153,426	5,137,713
Yerba molida	id....	171,169	294,930
Cáscara de curupay	id....	592,890	176,750
Naranjas	frutas..	5,703,100	12,125,630
Palmas	piezas..	6,393	33,543

MODIFICACIONES AL ARANCEL DE ADUANAS.

I.—*Decreto de 8 de agosto de 1902, modificando el de 3 de abril del mismo año, relativo á vinos y otras bebidas.*

["Diario Oficial" de 17 de agosto de 1902, No. 554.]

Artículo 1°. Suprímese del referido decreto el aumento de aforo de los vinos comunes y bebidas en general según su mayor fuerza alcohólica y la cantidad de extracto seco que contengan.

Art. 2°. Queda subsistente para el vino chianti el mismo avalúo de $0.15-oro por litro asignádole por el No. 263 de la Tarifa.

II.—*Franquicias á la importación de animales.*

["Registro Oficial" de 1901, pág. 31.]

Por acuerdo gubernativo de 12 de febrero de 1901 se declaran comprendidas las especies de ganados caballar y mular en las disposiciones del artículo 4° de la ley de 21 de septiembre de 1899.

PERÚ.

EXPORTACIÓN DE AZÚCAR Y CONCRETO EN 1900 Y 1901.

[De la "Memoria de Hacienda."]

Aduanas.	1900.	1901.
	Kilogramos.	*Kilogramos.*
Payta	3,738	....
Pimental	3,448,513	3,727,165
Eten	12,803,708	8,887,822
Pacasmayo	1,845,767	4,640,111
Huanchaco	11,079,988	10,467,905
Salaverry	32,061,243	47,237,218
Samanco	4,600,561	3,278,098
Chimbote	4,670,139	4,361,109
Supe	8,643,834	9,030,176
Huacho	4,332,252	4,018,759
Ancón	888,690	1,709,223
Pisco	491,362	968,400
Cerro Azul	7,039,403	7,809,880
Tambo de Mora	1,453,575	1,750,328
Lomas	730	
Ilo	5,360	....
Buena Vista	490,244	428,396
Puno	135,112	105,592
Agencia Aduanera	19,798,898	1,190,725
Chancay	500,265	876,570
Callao	2,385,653	3,168,645
Quilca	17,247	....
Total	110,695,372	113,596,122

EXPORTACIÓN DE MINERALES EN 1900 Y 1901.

[Del "Auxiliar del Comercio."]

Aduanas.	1900.	1901.
	Kilogramos.	*Kilogramos.*
Payta	4,135	....
Sechura	....	634
Eten	....	3,174
Pacasmayo	96,549	54,069
Salaverry	220,565	205,599
Chimbote	87,783	131,391
Samanco	435,843	479,913
Casma	366,608	317,696
Huarmey	72,882	175,978
Huacho	36,811	....
Chancay	11,178	....
Supe	7,446	16,742
Ancón	32,010	....
Callao	43,332,769	35,927,672
Pisco	206,444	334,776
Lomas	70,919	83,492
Chala	....	26,574
Quilca	....	....
Mollendo	1,829,326	1,606,384
Ilo	70,182	35,576
Total	46,881,450	39,399,669
Valor oficial	£1,750,848	£1,695,056

EXPORTACIÓN DE ALGODÓN EN 1900 Y 1901.

[Del "Auxiliar del Comercio."]

Aduanas.	1900.	1901.
	Kilogramos.	*Kilogramos.*
Tumbes	1,998	14,458
Payta	2,450,713	2,680,139
Eten	294,313	127,830
Pacasmayo	11,088	1,150
Salaverry	....	2,735
Supe	252,096	254,[illegible]16
Huacho	175,240	389,677
Pisco	1,906,858	2,442,812
Cerro Azul	510,081	567,282
Tambo de Mora	819,517	845,392
Lomas	455,852	231,221
Mollendo	....	2,275
Ilo	....	10,480
Buena Vista	10,019	....
Puno	....	438
Sechura	127,399	107,974
Callao	230,922	332,565
Total de kilogramos	7,246,096	8,010,944
Valor oficial	£326,074	£368,501

EXPORTACIÓN DE LANAS, 1900 Y 1901.

[Del Auxiliar del Comercio.]

Aduanas.	1900.	1901.
	Kilogramos.	*Kilogramos.*
Tumbes	....	138
Payta	688	511
Pacasmayo	4,154	65,048
Salaverry	27,979	23,735
Callao	67,795	17,117
Pisco	140,634	137,261
Lomas	1,850	3,128
Chala	96,192	104,140
Mollendo	3,195,706	3,553,639
Total de kilógramos	3,534,998	3,904,945
Valor oficial	£296,673	£277,623

SALVADOR.

LIBRE IMPORTACIÓN DE MAQUINARIA PARA MOLINOS DE HARINA.

El Poder Ejecutivo, considerando que es un deber del Gobierno procurar el progreso y adelanto del país; que todo lo que se haga en favor de la industria agrícola redundará siempre en beneficio y bienestar del pueblo; que se hace necesario fomentar, de una manera positiva, la siembra del trigo, cereal que deberá ser de gran importancia para los agricultores de la República, dada la enorme importación de harinas extranjeras; que el trigo se produce con muy buen éxito en diferentes zonas del país, y que la falta de empresas molineras es la causa del abandono de esta industria, la cual ha sido antes fuente de riqueza de gran importancia en El Salvador; por tanto, en uso de sus facultades, decreta:

Artículo 1°. Se permite á los nacionales la importación, libre de derechos é impuestos municipales y de aduana, establecidos ó que en lo sucesivo se establézcan, para toda clase de motores hidráulicos ó de vapor y sus accesorios, molinos completos para elaborar harina flor, máquinas de desgranar, lavar y limpiar cereales, fajas, ejes, chumaceras, etc.

Art. 2°. El que montare un molino para hacer harina flor de trigo ó maíz, con toda la maquinaria completa para moler, cerner y empacar de 10 á 25 quintales de harina en diez horas de trabajo, tendrá derecho á que el Supremo Gobierno le permita, por una sola vez y por vía de prima, la importación, libre de toda clase de derechos é impuestos, hasta de mil quintales de trigo. Si la empresa molinera llega á producir cincuenta quintales en diez horas de trabajo, el empresario podrá importar, libres de toda clase de derechos é impuestos, hasta dos mil quintales de trigo; y si la empresa llegare á producir cien quintales en el mismo tiempo de trabajo, podrá importar, mediante la misma franquicia, hasta cuatro mil quintales de trigo.

"ART. 3°. El que quisiere montar empresas harineras de mayor tamaño, deberá presentar por escrito su solicitud á la Junta Central de Agricultura, para obtener mayores franquicias que las establecidas en el artículo anterior, y esta Corporación resolverá lo que tuviere por conveniente, quedando, desde luego, fuera de las condiciones, del presente decreto el exceso que sobre tales franquicias pretendan obtener los interesados.

"Art. 4°. Toda persona que en virtud de las concesiones otorgadas en el presente decreto, importase trigo, libre de derechos é impuestos, estará en la obligación extricta de entregar en el mes de abril á la Junta Central de Agricultura, un quintal por cada cien quintales de trigo que haya importado al país, el cual debe ser propio para semilla, es decir, que debe venir en espiga, y si fuere posible, producido en climas cálidos.

"ART. 5°. Toda persona que se dedique á la siembra del trigo y compruebe con atestados de las Juntas ó Comisiones de Agricultura de su respectiva comprensión, que ha cosechado diez quintales de trigo, listo y limpio para moler, tendrá derecho á que la Junta Central le extienda una constancia para obtener de quien corresponda y sin ninguna retribución, la boleta de exoneración del servicio militar durante un año, siguendo siempre las formalidades establecidas en el decreto de 2 de octubre de 1899.

"Dado en el Palacio del Ejecutivo: San Salvador, á primero de agosto de mil novecientos dos."

TRATADO DE ARRITRAJE CON ESPAÑA.

TOMÁS REGALADO, Presidente de la República de El Salvador, por cuanto:

La Asamblea Nacional de la República, por decreto fecha 19 de abril anterior, ha ratificado el Tratado de Arbitraje Obligatorio, concluido en la ciudad de México el 28 de enero del corriente año, entre la República de El Salvador y el Reino de España, por medio de sus Plenipotenciarios Excelentísimos Señores Doctor Don FRANCISCO A. REYES y el Marqués de PRAT DE NAUTONILLET, respectivamente, cuyo Tratado se compone de un preámbulo y cinco artículos, como sigue:

El Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de la República de El Salvador en México, y el Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de Su Majestad Católica en los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, debidamente autorizados por sus respectivos Gobiernos para celebrar *ad referendum* un Tratado de Arbitraje, con el propósito de que ambos Estados resuelvan pacíficamente toda cuestión que pudiera alterar las relaciones de buena amistad que felizmente existen entre ambas naciones, han convenido en los siguientes artículos:

ARTÍCULO I. Las Altas Partes Contratantes se obligan á someter á juicio arbitral, todas las controversias de cualquier naturaleza que por cualquier causa surgieren entre ellas, en cuanto no afecten á los preceptos de la Constitución de uno ú otro país, y siempre que no puedan ser resueltas por negociaciones directas.

ART. II. No pueden renovarse, en virtud de este Convenio, las cuestiones que hayan sido objeto de arreglos definitivos entre ambas Altas Partes. En tal caso, el Arbitraje se limitará exclusivamente á las cuestiones que se susciten sobre validez, interpretación y cumplimiento de dichos arreglos.

ART. III. Para la decisión de las cuestiones que, en cumplimiento de este Convenio, se sometieren á arbitraje, las funciones de árbitros serán encomendadas, con preferencia, á un Jefe de Estado de una de las Repúblicas hispano-americanas, ó á un Tribunal formado por Jueces y Peritos españoles, salvadoreños ó hispano-americanos.

En caso de no recaer acuerdo sobre la designación de Árbitros, las Altas Partes signatarias se someterán al Tribunal Internacional permanente de Arbitraje, establecido conforme á las resoluciones de la Conferencia de La Haya de 1899, sujetándose, en este y en el anterior caso, á los procedimientos arbitrales especificados en el Capítulo III de dichas resoluciones.

ART. IV. El presente convenio permanecerá en vigor durante diez años, contados desde la fecha del canje de sus ratificaciones.

En caso de que, doce meses antes de cumplirse dicho término, ninguna de las Altas Partes Contratantes hubiere declarado su intención de hacer cesar los efectos del presente convenio, continuará siendo éste obligatorio hasta un año después de que una ú otra de las Altas Partes signatarias lo hubiere denunciado.

ART. V. Este convenio será sometido por los infrascritos á la aprobación de sus respectivos Gobiernos, y si mereciere su aprobación y fuere ratificado, según las leyes de uno y otro país, se canjearán las ratificaciones en la ciudad de San Salvador, en el término de un año, contado desde la fecha.

En fe de lo cual, los plenipotenciarios lo han firmado y sellado á los veintiocho días del mes de enero del año de mil novecientos dos.

[L. S.] FRANCISCO A. REYES.
[L. S.] El Marqués de PRAT DE NAUTONILLET.

Por tanto: Procédase al canje de las ratificaciones. Dado en San Salvador, á 16 de septiembre de 1902.

T. REGALADO.
FRANCISCO A. REYES.

URUGUAY.

EXPORTACIÓN POR EL PUERTO DE MONTEVIDEO EN LOS PRIMEROS NUEVE MESES DE 1902.

[Del "Revista Financiera y Comercial."]

En sus detalles la estadística de la exportación por el puerto de Montevideo en las primeros nueve meses de 1902 consigna las cifras siguientes:

Salieron de dicho puerto 848 vapores y 84 buques de vela, que llevaron las siguientes cantidades de productos del país:

Cueros vacunos secos.—776,444, de los cuales: á los Estados Unidos, 499,030; Italia, 46,137; Francia, 16,198; Portugal, 55,323; España, 47,573; Bélgica, 24, 531; Alemania, 54,840; órdenes, 3,007; Inglaterra, 6,659; Brasil, 23,096.

Cueros vacunos salados.—504,412, de los cuales: á Alemania, 138,997; Francia, 192,660; Bélgica, 155,823; Estados Unidos, 54,115; Inglaterra, 13,480; España, 1,100; Brasil, 3,578; órdenes, 26,952; Holanda, 7,707.

Cerda.—1,329 fardos, de los cuales: á Francia, 371; Bélgica, 147; Italia, 126; Alemania, 81; Estados Unidos, 486; Portugal, 14; Inglaterra, 103; España, 1.

Lana.—56,481 fardos, de los cuales: á Francia, 14,698; Inglaterra, 5,666; Bélgica, 13,050; Alemania, 20,383; Italia, 1,170; Estados Unidos, 151; Brasil, 348; Portugal, 10; España, 5.

Cueros lanares.—6,424 fardos, de los cuales: á Francia, 5,430; Italia, 395; Brasil, 4; Bélgica, 38; Alemania, 62; Inglaterra, 194; Portugal, 227; Estados Unidos, 66; España, 8.

Cueros varios.—23 fardos, de los cuales: 17 á Francia; 6 al Brasil.

Tasajo.—369,162 fardos y 2,063 toneladas; de éstos, al Brasil 253,898 fardos; á Cuba, 97,974 fardos y 2,063 toneladas; Portugal, 930 fardos; á los Estados Unidos, 6,820 fardos; Inglaterra, 2,518 fardos; España, 2,174 fardos; Alemania, 595 fardos; á las Indias Occidentales, 740 fardos; Chile, 874 fardos; Italia, 100 fardos; Francia, 2,359 fardos.

Sebo.—11,378 pipas y 14,948 bordalesas, de las cuales: á España, 2,018 pipas y 1,922 bordalesas; Italia, 2,907 pipas y 149 bordalesas; Chile, 708 pipas y 340 bordalesas; Francia, 504 pipas y 926 bordalesas; Brasil, 2,300 pipas y 5,757 bordalesas; Portugal, 1,145 pipas y 96 bordalesas; Inglaterra, 1,756 pipas y 5,658 bordalesas; á órdenes, 100 bordalesas y 40 pipas.

Alpiste.—7,460 bolsas, de las cuales: al Brasil, 5,764; á las Indias Occidentales, 50; á España, 692; á Chile, 745; á Francia, 309.

Harina.—113,269 bolsas, de las cuales: al Brasil, 108,905; á Chile, 2,491; á órdenes, 1,006; á las Islas Malvinas, 367; á Inglaterra, 500.

Afrecho.—41,241 bolsas y 211 toneladas, de las cuales: á Chile, 32 bolsas; á las Indias Occidentales, 50 bolsas; al Brasil, 2,351 bolsas; á Alemania, 38,387 bolsas y 211 toneladas; á Bélgica, 421 bolsas.

Afrechillo.—139 bolsas, de las cuales: á órdenes, 46; á las Islas Malvinas, 93.

Lino.—3,970 bolsas y 17 toneladas, de las cuales: 17 toneladas á Alemania; 50 bolsas al Brasil; 3,920 bolsas á Francia.

Maíz.—40,870 bolsas, de las cuales: á Inglaterra, 15,658 bolsas; Chile, 2,383 bolsas: á las Islas Malvinas, 497 bolsas; Brasil, 10,740 bolsas; órdenes, 8,554 bolsas; España, 162 bolsas; Indias Occidentales, 100; Italia, 150 bolsas; Bélgica, 2,626 bolsas.

Trigo.—143,216 bolsas y 4,818 toneladas, de las cuales: á Italia, 14,314 bolsas y 942 toneladas; á Chile, 740 bolsas; á Inglaterra, 212 toneladas y 17,598 bolsas; á Bélgica, 4,000 bolsas; al Brasil, 96,003 bolsas y 364 toneladas; á Francia, 4,197 bolsas; á órdenes, 60 bolsas; á Holanda, 2,900 toneladas; á Alemania, 400 toneladas y 6,291 bolsas; á España, 13 bolsas.

Cebada.—1,583 bolsas á Bélgica, y 70 toneladas á Inglaterra.

Huesos y ceniza.—13,408 bolsas y 9,162 toneladas, de las cuales: á Francia, 12,786 bolsas y 365 toneladas; al Brasil, 11 bolsas; á los Estados Unidos, 3,717 toneladas; á Italia, 222 toneladas; á Bélgica, 611 bolsas; á Alemania, 1,924 toneladas.

Lenguas.—9,805 cajones, 5,765 cascos y 16 bordalesas, de los cuales: á Bélgica, 503 cascos y 5,193 cajones; á Inglaterra, 3,862 cajones y 5,152 cascos; al Brasil, 750 cajones, 10 cascos y 16 bordalesas; á los Estados Unidos, 100 cascos.

Caballos.—9, de los cuales: 5 á las Indias Occidentales; 2 á Inglaterra; 2 al Brasil.

Mulas.—307, de las cuales: 125 á las Indias Occidentales; 182 al Brasil.

Toros.—51, de los cuales: 1 al Brasil; 50 á Inglaterra.

Animales vacunos.—3 al Brasil y 314 á España.

Ovinos.—5,231 al Brasil; 148 á España; 300 á Francia.

Cerdos.—150 al Brasil.

Extracto de carne.—17 cajones, de los cuales: 13 al Brasil; 4 á Chile.

Grasa.—125 bordalesas, 1,215 cajones, 424 fardos, 387 cuarterolas, 200 cascos, 143 pipas, de los cuales: 125 bordalesas, 1,175 cajones, 387 cuarterolas, 200 cascos y 143 pipas á Chile; 424 fardos á Inglaterra, 40 cajones á España.

Tripas.—210 fardos, 603 cascos, 69 bordalesas, 47 tercerolas, de los cuales: 158 fardos á España; 1 fardo y 81 cascos á Francia; 51 fardos al Brasil; 5 cascos y 47 tercerolas á Alemania; 487 cascos á Bélgica; 69 bordalesas á Holanda; 30 cascos á Inglaterra.

Pasto.—2,129 fardos, de los cuales: al Brasil, 2,039; á Inglaterra, 56; á las Indias Occidentales, 34.

Astas.—754,921 unidades, de las cuales: á Francia, 271,442; á los Estados Unidos, 254,921; á Italia, 137,804; á órdenes, 40,014; á Bélgica, 50,000.

Carne líquida.—41 cajones, de los cuales: á Inglaterra, 10; á España, 31.

Carne conservada.—199 cajones, de los cuales: á Portugal, 116; á Inglaterra, 53; al Brasil, 30.

VENEZUELA.

MODIFICACIONES AL ARANCEL DE ADUANAS.

I.—Rectificación de errores de copia en la ley de 19 de mayo de 1902, estableciendo el Arancel de importación.

["Gaceta Oficial" de 30 de junio de 1902, número extraordinario.]

Esta ley se reimprime por haber salido con errores de copia en la edición de fecha 18 del corriente mes.

Los errores de que se trata son los siguientes:

Las partidas n^os^ 507, 508, y 509 no deben comprenderse en la octava clase, sino en la novena, con los n^os^ 521, 522, y 523, modificándose en su consecuencia la numeración de las partidas 510 y siguientes, que llevarán respectivamente los n^os^ 507, 508 y así sucesivamente hasta 520.

II.—*Resolución de 29 de julio de 1902, por la cual se mandan aforar varios artículos en la octava clase arancelaria.*

["Gaceta Oficial" de 1° de agosto de 1902, n° 8603.]

Por la presente resolución se dispone:

Que á contar de esta fecha, cuando se introduzcan por las Aduanas de la República, los artículos que á continuación se expresan se aforen en la octava clase arancelaria, á saber:

Las camisetas hechas de lino y de lana y las de algodón que tengan algo de lino, los pantalones, chaquetas, blusas, chalecos, calzoncillos, paletós, sacos, levitas y cualquiera otra pieza de vestido hecho de lino ó de algodón para hombres, no comprendida en otras clases.

Los cuellos, pecheras y puños de lino ó de algodón para hombres y mujeres.

Los chinchorros de todas clases.

Las enaguas, fustanes, fustansones, fundas de almohadas, túnicos de olán batista, ó clarín, de lino, ó mezclados con algodón.

Las joyas, perlas, alhajas, piedras y prendas finas, y los artículos de oro ó plata, ó los que tengan algo de estos metales, los relojes de faltriquera de cualquiera materia que sean, las cajitas vacías preparadas para relojes y prendas finas, aunque vengan por separado.

La seda pura ó mezclada con otra materia y las telas ó tejidos de otras materias que estén mezcladas con seda.

LOS ESCRITOS DEL DR. ERNST SOBRE VENEZUELA.

[Artículo preparado por el Señor Don FRANCISCO DE PAULA ALAMO, Miembro correspondiente honorario de la Unión Internacional de Repúblicas Americanas.]

Bibliographia: Prof. Dr. A. Ernst, Caracas, Venezuela. 1865–1899. Jena.

El Dr. A. ERNST, sabio alemán residente en Venezuela hacía treinta y seis años, cuando murió, ha dejado un buen caudal de interesantes trabajos consagrados en su mayor parte á la historia natural de este país. Las investigaciones del Dr. ERNST y sus notables estudios, pueden dividirse por su índole en botánicos y zoológicos, geognósticos y mineralógicos, etnográficos y etnológicos; y otros sobre agricultura, de crítica histórica y los meramente literarios como los muy bellos que escribió para diversas Revistas literarias de Venezuela.

Es una labor ésta verdaderamente hermosa por el número y la calidad de los trabajos, que empieza el año de su llegada á Venezuela (1865) y concluye en el de su sentida muerte, 12 de agosto de 1899.

Todos esos trabajos se refieren á Venezuela, á su suelo, sus habitantes y sus costumbres, y resulta en ellos, además de una erudición consumada, un espíritu original ó propio para juzgar los hechos investigados.

En una palabra, son selectos materiales para formar la historia natural del país.

Al principio, ERNST siguió las huellas de HUMBOLDT, cuyas opiniones esbozadas en sus inmortales "Viajes" le sirvieron como de jalones para más completas y concluyentes observaciones. Posteriormente, en la Sociedad de Ciencias Físicas y Naturales de Caracas, que fundó en unión de algunos amantes de la naturaleza, desarrolló su espíritu crítico y analizador, produciendo sus mejores trabajos. Entonces fué que estudió la "Flora de Caracas" (comprendida entre el nivel del mar y los 2,700 metros de elevación) y dió á luz su "Idea general de la Flora de Venezuela," que en forma compendiada es el texto para el curso de Botánica en la Universidad Central.

Estudió, igualmente, valiéndose de las obras de distinguidos ornitólogos las "Aves de Venezuela" y también los cuadrúpedos que pueblan los inmensos y desiertos territorios de la República.

Pero su obra de aliento y de verdadera importancia general es la reseña que hizo de los productos reunidos en la Exposición Nacional del Centenario del Libertador, en 1883. Allí están descritos los varios productos del suelo venezolano, los espontáneos y los que la industria perfecciona, y tratados cada uno de esos ramos con lujo de pormenores, más dignos de admirar cuanto es dificil la consecución de informes y datos estadísticos en Venezuela donde no existe una oficina especial consagrada á este importantísimo ramo de la Administración.

El Dr. Ernst contribuyó igualmente á la formación del *Folklore* del país, con un crecido número de cuentos, tradiciones y leyendas, muchas de ellas traducidas al alemán. Se ocupó con ahinco en estudiar la condición de los pobladores aborígenes y sobre este asunto hizo comunicaciones trascendentales para la etnografía á los Congresos Americanistas.

El folleto de que damos cuenta menciona hasta 381 títulos de trabajos firmados por el Dr. A. Ernst.

BOLETIM MENSAL

DA

SECRETARIA INTERNACIONAL DAS REPUBLICAS AMERICANAS,

União Internacional das Republicas Americanas.

VOL. XIII. DEZEMBRO DE 1902. No. 6.

RELATORIO ANNUAL DO DIRECTOR.

SECRETARIA INTERNACIONAL DAS REPUBLICAS AMERICANAS.
Washington, 29 de Novembro de 1902.

Ao Senhor Secretario de Estado, Presidente do Conselho Directivo da União Internacional das Republicas Americanas e aos Membros do mesmo.

SENHORES: Na occasião do ultimo relatorio annual da Secretaria, a Segunda Conferencia Internacional dos Estados Americanos estava em sessão no Mexico; essa sessão encerrou-se no dia 31 de Janeiro de 1902, e deixou como um resultado de seus trabalhos um numero de recommendações, algumas em forma de esboço de tratados e convenções para serem representadas em propria forma constitucional pelos respectivos Governos, e outras em forma de protocólos, resoluções, etc., admittindo-se em alguns casos serem immediatamente postas em pratica.

A reorganização da Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas concedida na resolução passada pela Conferencia do dia 29 de Janeiro do corrente anno, foi levada a effeito no dia 19 de Março seguinte, e está sendo prospera sob a direcção do Conselho Directivo. Um aspecto proeminente do novo arranjo foi o fundamento de uma Bibliotheca, sob o nome de "Bibliotheca Memorial de Colombo," da Bibliotheca Latino-Americana, cujo estabelecimento foi recommendado na primeira Conferencia Internacional Americana de 1889–90.

A Secretaria Internacional foi feita o guarda dos archivos das Conferencias Internacionaes Americanas, e suas publicações são consideradas como documentos publicos e são transportadas livres pelos correios de todas as Republicas da União.

A commissão recommendada pela Conferencia para o Estudo da Producção, Distribuição e Consumo do Café reunio-se em New York, no dia 1ro Outubro de 1902 e convocou quatorze sessões. As recommendações, declarações e resoluções, como finalmente adoptadas pela commissão, serão publicadas no numero do BOLETIM MENSAL de Dezembro.

A recommendação da Conferencia para una convenção afim de estudar todas as materias concernentes a policia sanitaria internacional será levada a effeito no dia 2 de Dezembro proximo futuro mez, quando o primeiro congresso da convenção será convocado em Washington.

O Congresso Aduaneiro concedido na resolução passada pela Conferencia do dia 22 de Janeiro de 1902, congregar-se-ha em New York no dia 15 de Janeiro de 1903. Foi nomeada uma commissão consistindo de cinco membros do Conselho Directivo para elaborar um programma.

A Commissão Archeoloca Internacional recommendada na Conferencia do dia 29 de Janeiro de 1902, e que requere a ratificação dos Governos respectivos, será convocada em tempo competente.

Em um congresso do Conselho Directivo de 6 de Outubro, foi unanimemente concordado a augmentar-se o poder dessa commissão afim de tambem abranger ethnologia.

O professor W J McGEE, da Secretaria de Ethnologia Americana, foi nomeado um dos delegados por parte dos Estados Unidos, para conferir com taes pessôas que tambem possão ser nomeadas delegados pelos Governos das outras Republicas da União Internacional com referencia a detalhes preliminares para o congresso da Commissão.

NOVO MEMBRO DA UNIÃO INTERNACIONAL.

No dia 3 de Julho de 1902, a Republica de Cuba foi feita membro da União Internacional das Republicas Americanas, que agora abrange todas as vinte Republicas do Hemispherio Occidental.

CONTAS.

As contas de Secretaria durante o exercicio findo em 30 de Junho de 1902, são as seguientes:

Receita e despeza durante o exercicio findo em 30 de Junho de 1902.

RECEITA.

Verba votada, 1902				$36,000.00
Saldo proveniente de vendas, alugueis, etc., Julho 1° de 1902			$2,552.82	
Contribuições das Republicas latino-americanas		$14,020.32		
Annuncios	$1,266.55			
Vendas de publicações	1,466.07			
Vencimentos do Director, um anno de ausencia no China	5,000.00			
		7,732.62		
			21,752.94	
				24,305.76
Total da receita				60,305.76

DESPEZA.

Da verba votada, 1902	$36,000.00	
Da receita proveniente de vendas, alugueis, etc	19,982.21	
		$55,982.21
Saldo no 1º de Julho de 1902		4,323.55

Quadro detalhado das despezas durante o exercicio que findou em 30 de Junho de 1902.

	Da verba votada, 1902.	Da receita proveniente de vendas alugueis, etc.	Total.
Vencimentos	$31,446.67	$3,331.90	$34,778.57
Aluguel	1,666.68	333.32	2,000.00
Artigos de escriptorio	....	880.64	880.64
Bibliotheca	2.74	1,239.64	1,242.38
Sellos de correio	223.91	917.00	1,140.91
Mobilia	....	234.15	234.15
Impressões	2,600.00	10,330.21	12,930.21
Despezas miscellaneas	60.00	2,715.35	2,775.35
Total	36,000.00	19,982.21	55,982.21

Conta da Typographia Nacional para o exercicio que findou em 30 de Junho de 1902.

Somma total das contas apresentadas para o exercicio findo em 30 de Junho de 1902		$7,388.82
Quantia paga da receita proveniente de vendas, alugueis, durante o exercicio de 1902	$3,701.89	
Quantia paga da verba votada, 1902	2,600.00	
Quantia paga durante o exercicio actual	1,086.93	
		7,388.82

Em seguida apresento-vos o orçamento da receita e despeza para o exercicio que terminará no dia 30 de Junho de 1903:

Orçamento da receita:		
Verba votada		$36,000.00
Contribuções das Republicas Latino-Americanas		15,370.56
Vendas de publicações		1,400.00
Total		52,770.00
Calculo das depezas na proporçaõ actual:		
Vencimentos	$33,600.00	
Aluguel	2,000.00	
Impressões	11,000.00	
Artigos de escriptorio e mobilia	900.00	
Bibliotheca	1,200.00	
Sellos de correio	400.00	
Despezas miscellaneas	2,200.00	
		51,300.00
Saldo		1,470.56

PUBLICAÇÕES.

Está sendo agora publicado o decimo terceiro volume do BOLETIM MENSAL.

São postas em circulação onze mil copias de cada edição, das quaes mais de 8,000 são destribuidas pelos paizes Latino-Americanos. Durante os trez annos passados tambem forão publicados edições similhantes. Me parece que o numero de copias em cada edição poderia ter sido muito augmentado, se podesse-mos imaginar um meio mais proeminente afim de prender a attenção do publico esta publicação em varios paizes Americanos.

Durante o anno a Secretaria publicou em idioma inglez uma edição nova do "Manual do Paraguay." O texto do Manual em hespanhol foi preparado pelo Senhor Don José S. Decoud, membro honorario e correspondente da União Internacional em Paraguay.

Uma lista de livros, artigos de publicações e mappas concernentes à America Central, 1800–1900, foi tambem posta em circulação e brevemente será seguida por uma bibliographia do Chile, que presentemente está nas mãos do typographo.

A Secretaria preparou e publicou um folheto em hespanhol e em inglez intitulado "El Café: Su Historia, Cultivo, Beneficio, Variedades, Producción, Exportación, Importación, Consumo, etc., para o uso dos delegados na Conferencia do Café em New York."

O Manual de Santo Domingo e Nicaragua, que estão agora em curso de preparo pelos membros honorarios correspondentes d'aquelles paizes, estão bem adiantados e serão publicados dentro de poucos mezes.

MAPPAS.

Durante o anno forão publicados dous mappas de Guatemala e completou-se um do Brazil. O mappa de Costa Rica, que completou-se ha algum tempo já foi submettido ao Governo d'aquella Republica para exame. O de Nicaragua está agora em curso de preparos.

BIBLIOTHECA.

No dia 7 de Abril de 1902 foi estabelecida a Bibliotheca Memorial de Colombo, de accordo com as provisões do Artigo XIII da resolução passada na Conferencia em Mexico pela reorganização da Secretaria Internacional. Naquella occasião a bibliotheca da Secretaria continha 8,948 volumes. E desde então 1,038 volumes e folhetos forão addicionados, dos quaes 822 forão offerecidos gratuitamente, elevando assim o numero total de volumes e folhetos existentes na bibliotheca actualmente a 9,986, que mostra ser uma addição de 4,986 volumes e folhetos desde o anno 1899.

Durante a anno forão collocadas nas filas permanentes da bibliotheca 43 novas publicações periodicas, e recebidos 32 mappas.

Grande é o interesse que se está manifestando pelo augmento na collecção da "Bibliotheca Memorial de Colombo" por todos os paizes da União Internacional, e contribuições generosas para a Bibliotheca já forão feitas por muitos e notavelmente pelas Republicas da Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Guatemala e Perú.

Tenho a honra de ser, Senhores, vosso obediente servidor.

W. W. Rockhill, *Director.*

COMMISSÃO PARA UM ESTUDO DA PRODUCÇÃO E CONSUMO DO CAFÉ.

TEXTO FINAL DAS RECOMMENDAÇÕES, DECLARAÇÕES E RESOLUÇÕES ADOPTADAS PELA COMMISSÃO INTERNACIONAL AMERICANA DE CAFÉ NOS SEGUINTES ASSUMPTOS.

PRODUCÇÃO.

Recommendar que todos os Governos e municipalidades devam procurar obterem boas sementes de café, aclimal-as e distribuil-as afin de que se possa obter melhores preços e augmentar a procura do café; que instituições agricolas e estacões de experimentos botanicos sejão estabelecidas em paizes aonde o café não existir a fim de aclimal-as e propagar novas especies; que demonstrações praticas sejão feitas aos fazendeiros attendendo-se aos ultimos trabalhos completados em relação ao café; que premios sejão offerecidos de maneiras a incitar outros cultivos alem o do café; que leis especiaes sejão estabelecidas para a protecção dos donos das plantações de café.

DISTRIBUIÇÃO.

Recommendar que o abuso na tróca dos pacotes originaes ou marcas que mostrão as procedencias dos cafés importados, seja rigorosamente punido; que propagandas effectivas sejão feitas afim de augmentar o uso do café em mercados novos; que sejão abolidos os direitos locaes do café; que o café seja vendido em leitão quando assim desejarem, para facilitar o desenvolvimento de transporte; que seja adoptado um meio em acondicionar o café de maneiras que elle não venha soffrer alteração alguma; que os pacotes de café importados sejão marcados com o nome do paiz de sua procedencia.

CONSUMO.

Recommendar que todos os Governos estabeleção como um regulamento, o uso do café entre os seus exercitos e marinhas; que os Governos dos paizes productores de café estabeleção, o mais cedo possivel, nos paizes aonde o café não é usado, lugares para a demonstração do puro café; que os paizes productores e consumidores do café prohibão a venda do café adulterado e todos os mais substitutos com o nome de café, e se em caso de não poder levar a effeito essa prohibição um direito rigoroso deverá ser imposto em taes substitutos.

A PRESENTE CRISE.

Forão adoptadas as tres declarações e cinco recommendações que se seguem.

As declarações forão as seguintes:

1ª. Que ainda que se deseje que muitos melhoramentos sejão introduzidos na producção e commercio do café, a presente crise d'aquella industria consiste sómente na falta de lucros e nos preços ruinosos por que os generos são pagos aos productores.

2ª. Que a causa principal do preço baixo que traz a presente crise ser o excesso de supprimento sobre a necessidade natural ou normal.

3ª. Que até certo ponto a especulação possa ter sido responsavel pela crise, porem tal especulação não produziria um tal effeito se não existisse o dito excesso de supprimento sobre a necessidade natural ou normal.

As recommendações forão as seguintes:

Primeira. Prohibir pelos meios mais efficazes a exportação de "triage" como se fosse café, a acção mais diligente com referencia aos paizes consumidores; em prohibir a importação e uso da dita "triage" e de quaesquer falsificações ou substitutos que são offerecidos a venda pelo nome de café, ou são intencionados a falsificações.

Segunda. A adopção de medidas mais convenientes e effectivas de ordem a obter-se dos paizes consumidores a suppressão de, ou ao menos una reducção rasuavel nos direitos aduaneiros e outros impostos que possão affectar a importação, distribuição e consumo do café.

Terceira. A organização de uma união internacional composta do maior numero possivel de pessoas interessadas que quizerem vigiar de um modo permanente os interesses da industria do café, mantendo uma propaganda constante por meio de discursos ou impressos ou por meio de factos de ordem a augmentar, o mais possivel, o bom uso do café no mundo.

Quarto. Como uma medida unica, capaz de favoravelmente modificar e com toda celeridade possivel, o preço porque os productores vendem seus cafés, a eliminação derivada da venda e exportação de uma tal quantidade da producção universal que possa reduzir o supprimento aos limites justos e rasoaveis do consumo, alem de um balanço não superior a 3,000,000 de saccas de 60 kilogrammas ou 132 libras cada uma, tendo ao começo para esse balanço, a tolerancia que a inaudita quantidade do presente stock visivel possa necessitar.

Quinta. Convocar, o mais cedo possivel uma conferencia de delegados autorisados e honrosamente competentes n'este ramo de economias com o intento de concluir uma convenção ou tratado concernente as medidas de um caracter internacional que esta conferencia recommendou ou de outros que mais tarde passão ser insinuados.

CONFERENCIAS FUTURAS.

Forão adoptadas as seguintas resolucões:

A Conferenciá Internacional para a Protecção da Industria do Café.

Resoluções: (1) Convidar o Governo do Brazil para convocar o mais cedo possivel e no lugar e data que indicar, uma Segunda Conferencia Internacional composta de pessoas habilitadas sobre o café, com o fim de concluir as convenções ou tratados de caracter internacional que possão ser derivados das medidas recommendadas por esta conferencia, ou que d'aqui em diante possão ser suggeridas para o fim de proteger a industria do café. Os delegados para essa conferencia devem vir providos de plena autoridade para concluirem e assignarem as convenções ou tratados.

(2) Tambem convidar o Governo do Brazil para iniciar e continuar todas as negociações necessarias ou convenientes para com os Governos dos outros paizes productores, afim de levar a effeito as resoluções, recommendações e desejos d'esta conferencia.

CONFERENCIA SANITARIA INTERNACIONAL.

De accordo com o Artigo V das Resoluções da Segunda Conferencia Internacional dos Estados Americanos, assignado na cidade do Mexico no dia 29 de Janeiro de 1902, as sessões da Convenção Sanitaria Internacional tiverão lugar na cidade de Washington, no dia 2 de Dezembro e continuarão até o dia 5 de 1902 inclusivel.

Os seguintes representantes das varias nações tomarão parte n'esta importante conferencia:

Pelo Chile.—Dr. EDUARDO MOORE e Dr. EDUARDO GARCIA COLLAO.

Por Cuba.—Dr. JUAN GUITERAS e Dr. CARLOS J. FINLAY.

Por Costa Rica.—Dr. ULLOA.

Pelo Equador.—Señor Don LUIZ FELIPE CARLO.

Por Guatemala.—Señor Don ANTONIO LAZZ ARRIAGA.

Pelo Mexico.—Dr. EDUARDO LICÉAGA e Dr. JOSÉ RAMIREZ.

Por Nicaragua.—Dr. D. ROMÁN.

Pelo Paraguay.—JOHN STEWART, Engenheiro Civil.

Pelo Salvador.—Señor Don ERNESTO SCHERNIKOW.

Pelo Uruguay.—Señor Don LUIS ALBERTO DE HERRERA.

Pelos Estados Unidos.—WALTER WYMAN, Cirurgião-Mór do Serviço do Hospital de Marinha dos Estados Unidos; M. J. ROSENAU, Director do Laboratorio de Hygiene e do Serviço do Hospital de Marinha dos Estados Unidos; H. L. E. JOHNSON, Washington, Districto de Columbia, da Associação Medica Americana e Presidente da Commissão Legislativa; JAMES TAGGART PRIESTLY, Des Moines, Iowa, Cirurgião-Mór da Guarda Nacional de Iowa, ex-Membre da Junta Administrativa da Associação Medica Americana; ARTHUR R. REYNOLDS, Chicago, Illinois, Commissionario da Saude; CHARLES B. ADAMS, Sac City, Iowa, Membro da Junta da Saude do Estado e Presidente da Junta de Examinadores Medicos do Estado; EDMOND SOUCHON, New Orleans, Louisiana, Presidente da Junta da Saude do Estado de Louisiana; FRED W. POWERS, Waterloo, Iowa, Membro da Junta da Saude do Estado; JOSEPH Y. PORTER, Jacksonville, Florida, Official da Saude do Estado de Florida; ALVAH H. DOTY, da Cidade de Nova York, Official da Quarentena do Porto de Nova York; L. M. POWERS, Los Angeles, California, Official da Saude; FRANK WILLIAM PORTERFIELD, Atlantic, Iowa, ex-Presidente da Sociedade Medica do Valle de Missouri; GEORGE P. BRADLEY, Director Medico da Marinha dos Estados Unidos; Major WALTER D. MCCAW, Cirurgião do Exercito dos Estados Unidos; WHYTE GLENDOWER OWEN, Delegado da Junta da Saude do Estado de Louisiana; Dr. RHETT GOODE, Official da Saude da Cidade de Mobile e Presidente da Junta da Quarentena da Bahia de Mobile; Dr. HENRY GOLDTHWAITE, Official Executivo da Saude e da Junta da Quarentena da Bahia de Mobile, Mobile, Alabama.

O discurso de saudação foi feito pelo Dr. WALTER WYMAN ao começar a sessão da Conferencia no dia 2 de Dezembro. O orador referio-se à Segunda Conferencia Internacional dos Estados Americanos no Mexico considerando-a uma era no progresso de civilização do novo mundo. Elle disse mais:

"Não ha topicos de maior importancia do que aquelles que serão considerados por esta Conferencia, para a protecção contra as incursões de molestias e a prevenção de taes rodeados de homens que capacitarálos a cultivar o padrão mais elevado da saude são as bases do nosso physico bemestar e gozo, assim como do nosso gozo intellectual e elevação moral. Saude, asseio, intelligencia e moralidade podia bem ser o symbolo d'esta Conferencia."

Em seguida ao Dr. WYMAN orou o honrado Senhor LESLIE M. SHAW, Secretario do Thesouro dos Estados Unidos, saudando aos delegados visitas e recommendando o proposito da Conferencia, disse:

"Lembro-me o tempo quando a principal ambição do medico era curar o caso individual da molestia e pouca attenção prestava pela propagaçaõ da molestia entre outras pessoas; porem hoje o medico esforça-se para proteger os outros da epedemia assim como em curar o caso. Um dos principaes intentos do medico de hoje é em ter precauções para que a molestia nã se propague. Estas mudanças em methodos de clinica indicão que te-em havido grandes melhoramentos na sciencia medica assim como na sciencia mechanica e industrial."

O Departamento de Estado dos Estados Unidos estendeu á conferencia acolhimentos por intermedio do Dr. DAVID J. HILL, Secretario Ajudante de Estado, que disse:

"Quando a primeira Conferencia, entre as Republicas Americanas, foi proposta, houve receio de que nunca haveria de passar, porem esses receios forão caçados e beneficios já são evidentes. O que nós necessitamos entre estas Republicas é um contacto mais estreito, uma mistura entre ellas nas discuções de questões de reciproca importancia vital. Apraz-me ver que a Conferencia na Cidade do Mexico já produzio fructos e que taes congressos como este são para serem continuados."

Foi eleito Presidente da Conferencia o Dr. WALTER WYMAN, sendo os Secretarios os Doutores ARTHUR R. REYNOLDS pelos Estados Unidos e JUAN GUITERAS pelos paizes latino-americanos. Entre os membros visitantes que tomarão parte nos debates da Conferencia forão Dr. W. M. BRUMBY, Official da Saude da Cidade de Houston, Texas; Dr. CHARLES WARDELL STILES, Zoologista, do Departamento de Agricultura dos Estados Unidos; Dr. L. O. HOWARD, Entomologista, do Departamento de Agricultura dos Estados Unidos; Dr. JAMES CARROLL, Cirurgião Ajudante do Exercito dos Estados Unidos, e Dr. JOHN F. ANDERSON, Director Ajudante do Laboratorio de Hygiene, Washington, Districto de Columbia.

Forão diariamente convocadas sessões, durante a manhã e tarde, nas quaes os relatorios preparados por varios delegados forão lidos e discutidos, sendo as resoluções seguintes concordadas pelas delegações da Conferencia:

"Durante a Segunda Conferencia Internacional Americana dos Estados Pan-Americano, convocada na cidade do Mexico, desde Novembro de 1901 a Janeiro de 1902, proveu que uma convenção sanitaria fosse convocada em Washington dentro de um anno a começar da data em que forão assignadas as resoluções sobre o saneamento e a quarentena, e escolherá uma Secretaria Sanitaria Internacional com um permanente quartel geral em Washington, para o fim de retribuir com as differentes Republicas representadas nesta conferencia, um serviço effectivo, fica por este meio resolvido:

"Primeiro. Que será o dever da Secretaria Sanitaria Internacional insistir que cada Republica, prompta e regularmente transmitta á dita secretaria todos os dados de cada caracter relativos á condição sanitaria de seus respectivos portos e territorios.

"Segundo. Fornecer a dita secretaria toda a opportunidade e auxilio para um perfeito, diligente e scientifico estudo e investigação de qualquer erupção de molestias contagiosas que possão occorrer dentro do territorio de qualquer das ditas Republicas.

"Terceiro. Está além resolvido que será o dever da Secretaria Sanitaria Internacional prestar seu melhor auxilio e experiencia para com a mais vasta protecção possivel da saude publica de cada uma das ditas Republicas afim de que possa ser eliminada aquella molestia e facilitar o commercio entre as ditas Republicas.

"Quarto. Está além resolvido por esta convenção que será o dever da Junta Sanitaria Internacional animar e auxiliar ou obrigar com todos os meios proprios o saneamento dos portos de mar, incluindo os melhoramentos sanitarios de portos, esgotos, drenagens de terrenos, calçadas, eliminação de infecção dos edificios e a destruição de pernilongos e outros vermes.

"Quinto. Está tambem recommendado por esta convenção que em ordem de se levar a effeito as medidas acima indicadas será arrecadado um capital de $5,000 pela Secretaría das Republicas Americanas, de accordo com o paragrapho 7 das resoluções da Segunda Conferencia Internacional Americana acima relatado."

O personnel da dita secretaria foi eleito da maneira seguinte:

Presidente, Dr. WALTER WYMAN, Cirurgião-Mór da Saude Publica e do Serviço do Hospital de Marinha dos Estados Unidos.

Membros: Os doutores EDUARDO LICÉAGA, do Mexico; EDUARDO MOORE, do Chile; JUAN GUITERAS, de Cuba; G. ULLOA, de Costa Rica; RHETT GOODE, de Alabama, e A. H. DOTY.

Ficou decidido que o congresso seguinte da Conferencia Sanitaria Internacional convocar-se-hia em Santiago de Chile e as sessões no dia 15 de Março de 1904.

BULLETIN MENSUEL

DU

BUREAU INTERNATIONAL DES RÉPUBLIQUES AMÉRICAINES,

Union Internationale des Républiques Américaines.

VOL. XIII. DÉCEMBRE 1902. NO. 6.

RAPPORT ANNUEL DU DIRECTEUR DU BUREAU INTERNATIONAL DES RÉPUBLIQUES AMÉRICAINES.

WASHINGTON, *le 29 novembre, 1902.*

Le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères, et les Membres du Conseil d'Administration de l'Union internationale des Républiques Américaines.

MESSIEURS: A la date du dernier rapport annuel du Bureau, la seconde Conférence Internationale des Pays américains siégeait à Mexico. Cette conférence s'est terminée le 31 janvier 1902, et on y a pris un grand nombre de décisions, dont quelques-unes étaient sous la forme de traités et de conventions que les gouvernements des pays respectifs doivent régulariser d'après la voie constitutionnelle, et d'autres sous forme de protocoles, de projets, etc., qui dans certains cas pourront entrer immédiatement en vigueur.

La réorganisation du Bureau International des Républiques Américaines, décidée dans le projet voté par la Conférence le 29 janvier 1902, est entrée en vigueur le 19 mars suivant, et depuis cette époque le Bureau a été dirigé avec succès par le Conseil d'Administration.

Un fait important du nouvel arrangement est la fondation, sous le nom de "Bibliothèque de Colomb" d'une bibliothèque latine américaine dont l'établissment avait été recommandé par la première Conférence Internationale Américaine de 1889–90. C'est au Bureau International que sont déposées les archives des conférences internationales américaines et ses publications sont considérées comme des documents publics et comme tels sont envoyées à toutes les Républiques de l'Union en franchise postale.

La Commission recommandée par la Conférence pour l'étude de la production, de la distribution et de la consommation du café s'est réunie à New York le 1er octobre 1902, et a tenu en tout quatorze séances. Les décisions, déclarations et projets, tels qu'ils ont été finalement adoptés par la Commission, seront publiés dans le BULLETIN MENSUEL du mois de décembre.

La décision de la Conférence pour une convention, ayant pour but d'étudier tout ce qui traite du sujet de la police sanitaire internationale, entrera en vigueur le 2 décembre, date de la première réunion de la Convention qui aura lieu à Washington.

Le Congrès Douanier qu'on a décidé dans la conférence du 22 janvier 1902, se réunira à New York, le 15 janvier 1903. Un comité composé de cinq membres du conseil d'administration, a été choisi pour élaborer le programme.

La Commission archéologique internationale recommandée par la Conférence le 29 janvier 1902, et qui exige la ratification des gouvernements respectifs, aura lieu à l'époque fixée. A la réunion du Conseil d'Administration qui a eu lieu le 6 octobre, on a décidé à l'unanimité d'agrandir le cercle d'action de la Commission afin d'y comprendre l'ethnologie. Le Professeur W. J. McGEE, du Bureau de l'Ethnologie américaine a été nommé délégué par les Etats-Unis pour conférer avec les délégués des autres Républiques de l'Union Internationale au sujet des détail préliminaires pour la réunion de la Commission.

NOUVEAU MEMBRE DE LA L'UNION INTERNATIONALE.

Le 3 juillet 1902, la République de Cuba est devenue membre de l'Union Internationale des Républiques Américaines qui comprend aujourd'hui les vingt Républiques de l'hémisphère occidentale.

Voici le compte-rendu des finances du Bureau pour l'année fiscale finissant le 30 juin 1902.

Recettes et dépenses pour l'année fiscale finissant le 30 juin 1902.

RECETTES.

Allocation annuelle, 1902				$36,000.00
Balance provenant des recettes des ventes, loyers, etc., 1er juillet 1901			$2,552.82	
Des allocations des Républiques Latines-Americaines		$14,020.32		
Des annonces	$1,266.55			
Des ventes de publications	1,466.07			
Appointements du Directeur pour un an pendant son absence en Chine	5,000.00			
		7,732.62		
			21,752.94	
				24,305.76
Total des recettes				60,305.76

DÉPENSES.

Allocation annuelle, 1902	$36,000.00	
Recettes provenant des ventes, loyers, etc.	19,982.21	
		$55,982.21
Balance au 1er juillet, 1902		4,323.55

Bordereau détaillé des dépenses pendant l'année fiscale finissant le 30 juin 1902.

	Provenant de l'allocation annuelle de 1902.	Provenant des recettes des ventes, loyers, etc.	Total.
Compensation	$31,466.67	$3,331.90	$34,778.57
Loyer	1,666.68	333.32	2,000.00
Fourniture de bureaux		880.64	880.64
Bibliothèque	2.74	1,239.64	1,242.38
Affranchissement	223.91	917.00	1,140.91
Ameublement		234.15	234.15
Frais d'impression	2,600.00	10,330.21	12,930.21
Dépenses diverses	60.00	2,715.35	2,775.35
Total	36,000.00	19,982 21	55,982.21

Mémoire de l'Imprimeur Public pour l'année fiscale finissant le 30 juin 1902.

Total des mémoires remis pour l'année fiscale finissant le 30 juin 1902		$7,388.82
Paiements provenant des recettes des ventes, loyers, etc., pendant l'année fiscale	$3,701.89	
Paiements provenant de l'allocation annuelle, 1902	2,600.00	
Paiements faits pendant l'année fiscale courante	1,086.93	
		7,388.82

J'ai l'honneur de vous soumettre ci-dessous une estimation des recettes et des dépenses pour l'année fiscale finissant le 30 juin 1903.

Estimation des recettes:		
Allocations		$36,000.00
Allocations des Républiques latines-américaines		15,370.56
Vente des publications		1,400.00
Total		52,770.56
Estimation des dépenses sur la base actuelle:		
Feuille d'émargement	$33,600.00	
Loyer	2,000.00	
Imprimerie	11,000.00	
Fourniture de bureaux et ameublement	900.00	
Bibliothèque	1,200.00	
Affranchissement	400.00	
Dépenses diverses	2,200.00	
		51,300.00
Balance		1,470.56

PUBLICATIONS.

Le treizième volume du BULLETIN MENSUEL est maintenant en cours de publication. Chaque tirage du BULLETIN se monte à 11,000 exemplaires dont plus de 8,000 sont envoyés aux pays de l'Amérique latine. Le tirage des trois années précédentes a été le même. Le nombre d'exemplaires de chaque tirage pourrait être augmenté considérablement si l'on pouvait arriver à attirer l'attention du public des différents pays américains sur cette publication.

Le Bureau à publié pendant l'année une nouvelle édition en anglais du manuel du Paraguay. Le texte espagnol de cet ouvrage était préparé par Señor Don José Decoud, membre correspondant honoraire de l'Union Internationale au Paraguay.

On a aussi publié "Une liste de livres, d'articles de Revues et de cartes ayant trait à l'Amérique Centrale, 1800–1900," qui sera suivie avant peu d'une bibliographie du Chili qui est entre les mains de l'imprimeur.

Le Bureau a fait préparer et publier en espagnol et en anglais, pour l'usage des délégués qui ont assisté à la Conférence du Café à New-York, une brochure intitulée "El Café: Su historia, Cultivo, Beneficio, Variedades, Producción, Exportación, Importación, Consumo, etc."

Les membres correspondants honoraires de Saint-Domingue et de Nicaragua préparent actuellement des manuels sur leurs pays respectifs. Ces manuels sont très avancés et seront publiés dans quelques mois.

CARTES.

Dans le courant de l'année on a publié deux cartes du Guatémala et on a terminé celle du Brésil. De plus, on a terminé, il y a quelque temps, une carte de Costa Rica que l'on a soumise à l'examen du gouvernement de cette République. Une carte du Nicaragua est actuellement en voie de préparation.

BIBLIOTHÈQUE.

Conformément aux stipulations de l'article XIII du projet voté par la Conférence à Mexico pour la réorganisation du Bureau International, on a établi le 7 avril de l'année courante la Bibliothèque de Colomb. A cette époque la bibliothèque se composait de 8,948 volumes. Depuis, on a ajouté 1,038 volumes et brochures, dont 822 provenant de dons, ce qui fait monter le nombre de livres et de brochures actuellement dans la bibliothèque à 9,936, soit une augmentation de 4,986 volumes et brochures depuis 1899. Pendant l'année on a mis dans la collection permanente 43 nouveaux journaux et on a reçu 32 cartes.

Tous les pays de l'Union Internationale s'intéressent à faire augmenter la Bibliothèque et plusieurs d'entre eux, spécialement la République Argentine, la Bolivie, le Brésil, le Guatémala, et le Pérou, lui ont fait des dons importants.

J'ai l'honneur, d'être, Messieurs, votre obéissant serviteur,

W. W. Rockhill, *Directeur.*

RÉPUBLIQUE ARGENTINE.

EXPOSITION INTERNATIONALE D'HYGIÈNE À BUENOS AYRES.

La Légation de la République Argentine à Washington a fait connaître au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères en date du 27 octobre 1902, qu'une exposition internationale d'hygiène aura lieu à Buenos Ayres à l'occasion du second Congrès de Médecins de l'Amérique Latine. Le Congrès se réunira au mois d'avril 1904. Les institutions publiques et particulières qui s'intéressent à ce sujet sont invitées à faire partie de l'exposition. On a déjà obtenu de plusieurs compagnies de navigation des réductions dans le tarif du transport des objets à exposer.

L'INDUSTRIE DU BÉTAIL.

On lit dans un récent numéro de "El Tiempo," journal publié à Buenos-Ayres, que l'Argentine est aujourd'hui la principale nation de l'Amérique du Sud qui produit le bétail et que ce pays est destiné à devenir le fournisseur du continent et même de plusieurs marchés européens et africains.

En 1895, selon le recensement officiel, il existait un peu plus de 20,000,000 de têtes de bétail de la race bovine, 75,000,000 de race ovine et 5,000,000 environ de race chevaline.

Les meilleurs calculs font monter la première à 25,000,000, la seconde à 110,000,000, et la troisième à une augmentation presque nulle, en raison de la grande exportation de chevaux et de mules qui a eu lieu ces dernières années par suite de la guerre anglo-boer.

L'industrie du bétail et ses dérivés concourent annuellement pour un chiffre de 80,000,000 à 90,000,000 de piastres or, et occupe le premier rang de l'exportation des produits argentins.

Bien que les bêtes à cornes n'aient pas augmenté en nombre elles ont gagné en qualité et en poids, de même que leur valeur a doublé. Par suite du croisement et du soin apporté au choix des animaux, presque tous les établissements ruraux les ont amélioré de telle sorte qu'aujourd'hui on obtient des animaux dépassant facilement 600 kilogrammes et dans beaucoup de cas 1,000 kilogrammes.

Le progrès dont a bénéficié le bétail explique le véritable intérêt avec lequel on prête maintenant attention aux fêtes et concours d'animaux gras qui ont lieu dans la République Argentine.

IMPORTATION DE BOIS DE CONSTRUCTION POUR LES HUIT PREMIERS MOIS DE L'ANNÉE 1902.

Les importations de bois de construction, provenant des Etats-Unis pendant les huit premiers mois de l'année, se sont élevées à 52,517,000 pieds de pitchpin contre 73,817,000 pieds importés pendant la même période de l'année 1901, soit une diminution de 21,300,000 pieds. Les importations de sapin se sont élevées à 21,852,200 contre 29,588,000 pieds en 1901, soit une diminution de 7,706,000 pieds.

En 1901 les importations de bois de construction, provenant des Etats-Unis, se sont élevées à 113,826,000 pieds de pitchpin et à 47,314,000 pieds de sapin. En 1901, on payait le bois de pitchpin à raison de $6.34 or, les 100 mètres, contre $10.63 or en 1902 et le bois de sapin $5.28 or, les 100 mètres en 1901 contre $9.36 or, en 1902. Ces chiffres montrent une augmentation de 65 pour cent pour le pitchpin et de 80 pour cent pour le sapin.

MOUVEMENTS DE PORT DE LA PLATA PENDANT LES NEUF PREMIERS MOIS DE 1902.

Le Buenos-Ayres "Handels Zeitung" fait connaître que 171 vapeurs et 12 voiliers sont entrés dans le port de la Plata.

Pendant la même période 174 vapeurs et 8 voiliers sont sortis du même port transportant les merchandise suivantes:

	Kilos.		Kilos.
Maïs	36, 059, 849	Crin	3, 502
Blé	51, 735, 741	Viandes frigorifiées	5, 150, 708
Grain de lin	2, 234, 538	Caséine	8, 000
Son	2, 409, 406	Avoine	520, 359
Viandes en conserve	2, 976, 373	Graines pour oiseaux	14, 100
Beurre	246, 960	Chevaux	424
Foin	2, 282, 421	Moutons	26, 551
Langues	72, 638	Bétail	2, 267
Peaux de moutons	268, 222	Mulets	2, 026
Fruits	92, 360	Porcs	23
Peaux de chèvres	11, 184	Cornes	41, 000
Quebracho	4, 917, 500	Os	17, 900

SUPERFICIE DES RÉCOLTES DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE.

Dans un rapport publié récemment par le Chef du Bureau des Statistiques du Ministère de l'Agriculture de la République Argentine, on donne les chiffres suivants qui représentent la superficie ensemencée des principales récoltes du pays pendant les cinq dernières années:

Années.	Blé.	Graine de lin.	Années.	Blé.	Graine de lin.
	Hectares.	*Hectares.*		*Hectares.*	*Hectares.*
1898–99	3, 037, 701	332, 788	1901–2	3, 221, 066	782, 880
1899–1900	3, 167, 283	355, 329	1902–3	3, 254, 641	955, 875
1900–1901	3, 307, 749	607, 352			

D'après les chiffres ci-dessus on peut constater l'augmentation considérable qu'il y a eue dans la superfice ensemencée de graine de lin pendant les cinq dernières années, tandis que le blé reste presque stationnaire.

On divise la superficie des récoltes en 1902–3 de la manière suivante:

Provinces.	Blé.	Graine de lin.
	Hectares.	*Hectares.*
Buenos Ayres	1,092,360	255,062
Santa Fé	1,237,322	509,973
Entre Rios	251,604	74,279
Córdoba	673,349	116,550

BRÉSIL.

STATISTIQUES COMMERCIALES.

Le Consul des Etats-Unis à Pará, M. K. K. Kennedy fournit des renseignements intéressants dans son rapport du 9 octobre 1902, au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères au sujet des statistiques générales du commerce du Brésil.

On a commencé les travaux d'amélioration du nouveau port à Manáos. Ces travaux comprennent un système de docks et de quais qui facilitera le commerce toujours croissant de cette ville. La compagnie de vapeurs Booth en a obtenu la concession et a sous-loué une partie considérable des travaux à une compagnie de New York; un ingénieur de cette ville a été envoyé à Manáos pour diriger les travaux. On commencera incessamment les travaux de construction d'une usine d'éclairage électrique.

On doit faire des travaux de dragage à une profondeur suffisante pour permettre aux navires de gros tonnage de venir jusqu'aux quais et l'on construira des docks, quais et magasins qui s'étendront sur les bords du fleuve tout le long de la ville. On construira aussi des bassins de radoub pour la réparation des plus grands navires. Un syndicat allemand a obtenu cette concession importante, ses soumissions étant moins élevées, et on attend sous peu les directeurs du syndicat, qui sont allés en Allemagne pour obtenir l'argent nécessaire à cette entreprise et dès leur arrivée on commencera les travaux préliminaires de l'entreprise qui devront être terminés dans un délai de cinq ans environ.

On constate une amélioration constante dans la situation financière et commerciale et les hommes d'affaires s'attendent à une bonne saison.

On n'a pas encore publié les statistiques commerciales pour les huit derniers mois, mais d'après les renseignements recueillis de différentes sources, on peut voir que la plus grande partie du commerce est entre les mains des Américains.

Les exportateurs américains sont maintenant en bonne voie de s'assurer un plus grand commerce en adoptant des méthodes effectives, telles que l'envoi de voyageurs de commerce habiles qui parlent la langue du pays et qui se rendent compte de ce qu'on désire actuellement dans cette République. La reprise d'un grand nombre de travaux publics, qui étaient restés stationnaires pendant les deux dernières années, est une preuve de plus de l'amélioration dans la situation commerciale. On a recommencé la reconstruction d'un système de tramways et de conduits d'eaux et de cette manière l'argent entre en circulation.

Une compagnie nord-américaine fait des expériences sur le haut fleuve avec un nouveau système de télégraphe sans fil et si on le trouve pratique on va l'installer entre Pará et Manáos.

Il peut être intéressant pour les marins qui visitent l'Amazone de savoir qu'un phare sera construit à l'embouchure du fleuve sur l'île de Tatusca à quelques milles au-dessous de Pará. Il sera situé à 1° 11′ 45″ de latitude sud et à 48° 30′ 10″ de longitude ouest. Ce phare aura un feu blanc fixe à une altitude de 150 pieds et sera visible à une distance de 12 milles en temps clair.

Le gouvernement municipal de Pará s'est décidé à faire construire sur l'une des nombreuses îles en face de la ville, un grand magasin pour les huiles et autres produits inflammables qui menacent la sécurité de la ville. D'après la loi, les maisons de commerce qui tiennent cette classe de marchandises seront divisées en deux groupes, dont l'un se compose des maisons en gros, auxquelles on permet de garder une certaine quantité de produits inflammables, et l'autre groupe, qui comprend les maisons de détail, auxquelles on permet de garder une plus petite quantité de ces marchandises en réserve. Les importateurs ne pourront vendre cette classe de marchandises qu'aux maisons en gros.

Voici une liste des articles, dont la plus grande partie provient de New-York, qui seront affectés par la loi du 25 septembre 1902: huile de pétrole, allumettes, cachaca (rhum blanc), alcool, térébenthine, poix, goudron, résine, naphte, acides, salpêtre, soude caustique, poudre, dynamite, potasse, pièces d'artifices, cartouches chargées, cartouches vides avec les capsules et aussi les capsules.

On fait connaître aussi qu'un chemin de fer de quatre milles environ sera construit de Pará à Pena Cova pour transporter ces marchandises à la ville, et les Américains sont déjà sur place pour soumissionner.

Les importations d'huile de pétrole provenant des Etats-Unis dans cette vallée ont tellement augmenté pendant l'année dernière qu'on a dû organiser un nouveau système afin de faire face aux besoins et à la vente de l'huile. Pará sera le dépôt principal pour l'approvisionnement de toute la vallée de l'Amazone. En conséquence de la loi citée, l'huile a augmenté de 2 milreis (50 cents) par récipient de 5 gallons.

L'emprunt de $5,000,000, que désirait faire l'Etat de l'Amazone, a été arrangé par un financier important de New York et par conséquent l'Etat pourra entreprendre plusieurs améliorations qu'on avait en vue à Manaos et à d'autres points en amont du fleuve. L'emprunt est garanti, comme cela se fait toujours au Brésil, par les recettes douanières.

La suprématie des machines des Etats-Unis est complètement établie et si elles sont bien placées sur ce marché on peut en vendre des quantités énormes à l'exclusion, pour ainsi dire, des machines et outils étrangers. On ouvrira prochainement un grand magasin qui ne contiendra que des articles de fabrication nord-américaine, principalement des machines et en même temps le magasin servira d'approvisionnement pour tout le nord du Brésil.

TISSUS DE COTON.

M. Archer, Consul des Etats-Unis à Porto Alegre, fait connaître que les filatures indigènes fabriqent actuellement beaucoup de cotonnades qu'on importait autrefois de l'étranger. Ces filatures fournissent presque entièrement les grisettes, oxfords, denims, coutils pour pantalons, etc. On fabriques des quantités considérables d'indiennes et la qualité en est excellente et très durable.

On peut obtenir maintenant des nouveautés en cotonnades pour robes et même des dentelles fabriquées dans le pays. Des draps pour pantalons, des cachemires, dont les dessins et la qualité sont excellents, des *ponchos* et des couvertures de laine, ainsi que des *ponchos* et des couvertures de coton sont fabriqués par une filature de la ville, de sorte que l'importation de ces articles est très restreinte.

Il y a aussi des filatures de bonneterie qui fabriquent des camisoles, des bas, etc., qui égalent en qualité et en fini les qualités similaires des articles d'importation et par suite des prix avantageux toute concurrence est devenue presque impossible sur le marché.

M. Archer dit que le développement des industries nationales est dû presque entièrement au tarif protectionniste, et comme les revenus des douanes dans tout le pays ont continué à diminuer dans les dernières années, malgré l'augmentation des droits, il est évident que l'importation a dû diminuer considérablement.

Jusqu'ici la concurrence sérieuse de l'industrie nationale se borne principalement, sinon entièrement aux textiles; on importe encore de l'étranger, principalement de l'Allemagne et du Royaume-Uni, des machines, de la quincaillerie, de la poterie et de grosses marchandises en général.

DÉBOUCHÉS COMMERCIAUX.

Le Vice-Consul d'Espagne à Manáos fait connaître que les provinces situées le long de l'Amazone offrent un débouché important à toutes sortes d'armes à feu. Cette demande est due à la nature sauvage du pays et au grand nombre de personnes employées à la recherche du caoutchouc qui sont obligées de se nourrir du produit de leur chasse. On demande surtout des fusils de chasse, vieux modèle, mais les carabines trouvent facilement des acheteurs.

Dans ce rapport on dit aussi que toutes les chaussures vendues dans l'Amazone sont importées, soit de l'étranger, soit du midi du Brésil.

On ne connaît pas ici les chaussures espagnoles, bien que la mode et la qualité leur permettent de faire concurrence à l'article portugais qui tient la première place sur le marché. Les chaussures de première qualité qu'on vend ici sont principalement de fabrication anglaise.

Le commerce de meubles serait bien plus considérable sans le tarif prohibitif et les frais de transport qui sont très élevés, aussi l'ameublement des maisons est en général très simple. Les meubles en bois courbé d'Autriche jouissent de la plus grande demande.

FAITS DIVERS.

De tous les Etats du Brésil, c'est celui de São Paulo qui vient en tête de l'exportation en 1901. Pendant cette année elle a atteint la valeur de 293,873 contos, et le café figure dans ce chiffre pour la somme de 290,482 contos correspondant à l'exportation de 10,033,427 sacs de café. Parmi les autres produits exportés, on cite le tabac, les cuirs, les cornes, les peaux, le mica et l'eau-de-vie.

Pendant la période décennale 1892–1901, l'Etat de Sergipe a exporté 262,617 tonnes de sucre d'une valeur de 53,796 contos; 10,057,859 litres d'eau-de-vie de canne, valant 2,425 contos; 191,648 litres d'alcool d'une valeur de 74 contos et 225,178 litres de mélasse représentant 11 contos de reis. Le total de la valeur officielle de l'exportation a donc été de 56,306 contos, le prix du sucre étant de 204 reis le kilo. Comparativement à 1900, l'exportation en 1901 a augmenté de 35,883 contos, ce qui prouve le développement croissant du mouvement commercial de São Paulo.

COLOMBIE.

MODIFICATIONS DOUANIÈRES.

1.—Décret nº 868, du 28 mai 1902, portant augmentation des droits applicables à l'importation.

[Diario oficial du 9 juin, 1902.]

Article unique. Sont augmentés de 50 pour cent les droits d'entrée applicables aux marchandises de toutes sortes importées dans le pays.

Paragraphe unique. Cette augmentation sera prélevée à partir du 1^er^ juillet prochain.

II.—Extrait du décret nº 865, du 28 mai 1902, relatif au visa des manifestes (sobordos) et des factures consulaires, ainsi qu'à d'autres dispositions fiscales.

[Diario oficial du 10 juin 1902.]

Article 1er. Aux effets du visa consulaire, on distinguera quatre sortes de factures commerciales:

1°. Les factures sur lesquelles ne sont portés que les objets en fer, acier, cuivre, zinc ou bois destinés aux machines pour entreprises industrielles, à savoir: chemins de fer, bateaux à vapeur, éclairage électrique, télégraphes, téléphones, imprimeries, fabriques de verre et de faïence, de bougies, de tissus, ainsi que pour entreprises considérées comme d'utilité publique et reconnues comme telles en vertu d'une déclaration officielle;

2°. Les factures dont le montant de la valeur n'est pas supérieur à deux cents *pesos;*

3°. Les factures d'une valeur supérieure à deux cents, sans dépasser cinq cents *pesos*;

4°. Les factures d'une valeur supérieure à cinq cents *pesos*;

Art. 2. Les droits consulaires pour le visa des factures seront perçus d'après le tarif suivant, pourvu que ces documents ne mentionnent pas d'objets avec pierres précieuses, en or, platine ou argent, ce qui les soumettrait à la surtaxe dont il est fait mention spéciale ci-après:

Factures de 1re classe, par 1,000 pesos ou fraction de 1,000 pesos	$3
Factures de 2° classe, par 1,000 pesos ou fraction de 1,000 pesos	6
Factures de 3° classe, par 1,000 pesos ou fraction de 1,000 pesos	8
Factures de 4° classe, par 1,000 pesos ou fraction de 1,000 pesos	10

Les factures sur lesquelles se trouvent mentionnés des objets avec pierres précieuses, en or, platine ou argent seront assujetties aux surtaxes suivantes:

	Pour cent.
Pour les articles munis de pierres précieuses	40
Pour les objets en or	10
Pour les objets en platine ou argent	3

Paragraphe unique. Les consuls ne pourront apposer leur visa que sur des factures sur lesquelles sont portés des colis munis de la même marque, expédiés par une même firme, addressés à une même personne ou compagnie et ayant la même destination.

Art. 3. En ce qui concerne les colis postaux et en remplacement de la taxe consulaire sur les marchandises qu'ils renferment, il sera perçu 2 pour cent de la valeur de la facture ou la surtaxe applicable aux objets en or, argent, platine ou munis de pierres précieuses, payable en or ou l'équivalent en papier monnaie.

Paragraphe unique. La direction générale des postes et télégraphes se chargera de la perception de cette taxe et en donnera avis à qui de droit.

Art. 4. Les droits consulaires sur les manifestes seront de 5 pesos pour les premiers 100 colis et d'un peso par 100 colis ou fraction de 100 colis en plus.

Art. 5. Pour le débarquement des marchandises étrangères destinées à la consommation intérieure du pays dans un port quelconque de la République, que ce port soit franc ou ouvert au commerce maritime ou fluvial, le capitaine ou le subrécargue du navire est tenu de présenter un manifeste muni du visa consulaire.

Art. 6. Si, dans un port étranger, on embarque des marchandises à destination de la Colombie, et que ces marchandises doivent être transbordées dans un autre port étranger, les factures correspondantes devront être légalisées par le consul du port où la merchandise a été en premier lieu embarquée. Cet agent adressera immédiatement au consul du port où le transbordement doit s'effectuer un avis officiel portant désignation: du nombre, des marques et du poids total des colis, de la valeur de la marchandise et du port colombien vers lequel elle est dirigée, du nom des destinataire, expéditeur et consignataire et de toutes autres informations jugées nécessaires.

Le Consul du port de transbordement pourra permettre que les factures certifiées de la sorte soient inscrites sur le manifeste qui doit lui être présenté, si elles concordent avec les renseignements qui lui ont été fournis.

Art. 7. Pour les marchandises étrangères débarquées sur un point quelconque de l'isthme de Panama à destination d'autres ports nationaux, le manifeste devra être visé par l'administrateur des finances nationales, et le droit à percevoir pour ce visa sera de 3 *pesos* en monnaie d'argent au titre de 0,835 pour les premiers 50 colis et de 1 *peso* en même monnaie par 100 colis ou fraction de 100 colis en plus.

Art. 8. Les manifestes ou les factures devront porter mention du droit de visa perçu par le consul, l'agent consulaire ou l'administrateur des finances.

Art. 11. Il sera prélevé deux sortes de droits de tonnage les droits de *jauge* et les droits de *debarquement.*

Le droit de *jauge* sera perçu à raison de 10 centavos en or par tonne portée sur le rôle du navire, et ce droit ne sera prélevé que dans les îles de Saint-André et de Saint-Louis de Providence.

Le droit de *débarquement* sera de 1 *peso* 50 centavos en or par tonne de merchandise débarquée dans les ports nationaux maritimes ou fluviaux, francs ou ouverts au commerce, et destinée à la consommation intérieure du territoire de la République.

Art. 13. A moins que, en vertu de lois spéciales ou de contrats, il ne soit clairement spécifié le contraire, sont exempts du paiement du droit de tonnage:

1°. Les navires de guerre de nations amies et les bâtiments qui leur sont assimilés, sont autorisés à entrer et à séjourner dans les ports de la République pourvu qu'ils ne transportent pas de chargement particulier:

2°. Les navires arrivant sur lest;

3°. Les bâtiments ayant à leur bord plus de 50 immigrants;

4°. Les navires ne transportant que du charbon, du sel, de la glace, des briques, des carreaux, des tuiles et des marchandises embarquées dans un port ouvert de la République.

5°. Les navires nationaux.

Art. 14. Si au moment de la vérification de la marchandise, la facture consulaire n'était pas présentée en douane, la junte compétente évaluera en or ladite marchandise, et c'est sur cette base qu'on imposera à l'importateur une amende égale au quadruple des droits consulaires non perçus, sans préjudice de l'application des pénalités visées à l'article 326 du code des douanes.

Paragraphe unique. Il sera procédé de même si une différence est constatée entre la valeur portée sur les factures et celle que la marchandise qu'elles désignent a en réalité.

Art. 15. Toute entreprise industrielle, communauté ou personne à qui, à partir de la date du présent décret, il aura été accordé une franchise douanière sur les marchandises qu'elle importe en vertu d'un contrat postérieur, payera, en retirant les marchandises de la douane respective, les droits d'importation correspondants, mais ces droits lui seront restitués dès que le Ministère des Finances en aura donné l'ordre.

Art. 16. Le présent décret, qui modifie l'article 56 du code des douanes et d'autres dispositions fiscales, sera applicable, aussi bien dans les douanes que dans les consulats de la République, à partir du 1er août de la présente année.

CUBA.

PRODUCTION DU SUCRE.

M. Squiers, ministre des Etats-Unis à La Havane, a transmis en date du 24 octobre, 1902, l'état suivant, qui fait ressortir la quantité de sucre exporté ainsi que la quantité en réserve le 30 septembre 1902, comparée à la même date en 1901:

[Sacs de 320 livres.]

Ports.	Quantité exportée.		Quantité en reserve.	
	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.
Habana	327,796	494,776	289,717	418,119
Matanzas	603,867	825,676	90,209	118,399
Cardenas	705,584	880,967	101,772	204.803
Cienfuegos	805,229	862,681	26,913	42,219
Sagua	279,177	397,483	13,436	36,046
Caibarien	271,619	291,015	35,400	75,055
Guantanamo	250,200	300,435	....	3,276
Cuba	39,433	67,769	6,032	9,103
Manzanillo	127,496	145,530	....	....
Nuevitas	67,030	139,450	....	....
Gibara	103,300	344,661	....	6,283
Zaza	8,146	22,500	8,500	7,058
Trinidad	42,883	66,654	....	....
Total	3,361,940	4,841,597	571,379	920,811

Description.	1901.	1902.
	Tons.	*Tons.*
Quantité exportée	518,848	691,657
Quantité en réserve	81,626	131,544
Totale	600,474	823,201
Consommation nationale	29,160	31,750
Totale	629,634	854,951
Ancienne récolte en réserve le 1er janvier	523	19,873
Sucre reçu dans les ports jusqu'au 30 septembre	629,111	835,078

OUVERTURE DE CERTAINS PORTS AU COMMERCE.

D'après une communication faite par le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères et aussi par le Ministre de la Justice, voici la liste des ports de l'île de Cuba qui sont ouverts au commerce.

La Havane, Matanzas, Cardenas, Ysabela de Sagua, Caibarien, Nuevitas, Gibara, Baracoa, Manzanillo, Santa Cruz, Tunis de Zaza, Cienfuegos et Trinidad.

D'autres ports, tels que Banco, Puerto Padre, Nipe et Sama sont autorisés à faire l'exportation des fruits ainsi que l'importation de marchandises étrangères, mais ils sont désignés comme sous-ports et dépendent directement de l'administration des douanes des ports ouverts au commerce.

ÉTATS-UNIS.

COMMERCE AVEC L'AMÉRIQUE LATINE.

IMPORTATIONS ET EXPORTATIONS.

On trouvera à la page 1639 le dernier rapport du commerce entre les États-Unis et l'Amérique latine, extrait de la compilation faite par le Bureau des Statistiques du Ministère des Finances. Le rapport a trait au mois d'octobre 1902 et donne un tableau comparatif de ce mois avec le mois correspondant de l'année 1901. Il donne aussi un tableau des dix mois finissant au mois d'octobre en les comparant avec la période correspondante de l'année précédente. On sait que les chiffres des différents bureaux de douane montrant les importations et les exportations pour un mois quelconque ne sont reçus au Ministère des Finances que le 20 du mois suivant et qu'il faut un certain temps pour les compiler et les faire imprimer, de sorte que les résultats pour le mois d'octobre ne peuvent être publiés avant le mois de décembre.

BUDGET POUR L'ANNÉE 1903-4.

Les prévisions pour les allocations exigées par le service gouvernemental pour l'année fiscale finissant le 30 juin 1904, d'après les chefs de Bureau des différents Ministères, ont été transmises au Congrès des États-Unis, à l'ouverture de sa session le 1er décembre 1902. Le total des allocations demandées s'élève à $589,139,122, soit $21,638,576 de moins que les estimations pour 1903 et $33,050,014 de moins que les allocations de cette année. Voici un tableau montrant les prévisions des différents ministères, mais on n'a pas tenu compte des fractions de dollars:

Corps Législatif	$11,508,483
Pouvoir Exécutif	319,500
Ministère des Affaires Étrangères	2,676,825
Ministère des Finances	172,313,526
Ministère de la Guerre	130,986,605
Ministère de la Marine	84,725,798
Ministère de l'Intérieur	163,018,616
Ministère des Postes	10,363,486
Ministère de l'Agriculture	5,660,150
Ministère du Travail	184,220
Ministère de la Justice	7,431,900
Total	589,189,112

Voici les principaux articles sous les différents ministères qui montrent des augmentations ou diminutions comparées aux allocations de l'année finissant le 30 juin 1903:

	Augmentation.
Corps Législatif, appointements et dépenses	$393,913
L'impression de documents publics, etc	718,000
Pouvoir Exécutif, appointements et dépenses	13,000
Commission du Service Civil, appointements et dépenses	75,000
Ministère des Affaires Etrangères	211,000
Ministère des Finances:	
Travaux publics	7,000,000
Divers	3,000,000
District de Colombie	2,700,000
Allocations annuelles permanentes	[a]3,600,000
Ministère de la Guerre:	
Etablissements militaires	[a]14,000,000
Travaux publics	[a]4,683,000
Ministère de la Marine, établissements navals	6,000,000
Ministère de l'Intérieur:	
Travaux publics	[a]273,000
Divers	1,650,000
Allocations annuelles permanentes	470,000
Ministère des Postes, appointements et dépenses	115,000
Ministère de l'Agriculture, appointements et dépenses	462,000
Ministère de la Justice, divers	472,000

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[a] Diminution.

Voici un sommaire, par titres, qui fait ressortir les prévisions de 1904 et les allocations de 1903, les fractions de dollars étant omises:

	Prévisions pour 1904.	Allocations pour 1903.
Corps Législatif	$5,267,845	$5,290,617
Pouvoir Exécutif	26,061,653	27,491,680
Établissements judiciaires	756,270	909,471
Rapports étrangers	2,145,415	2,672,763
Établissements militaires	77,986,515	92,794,619
Établissements navals	74,884,540	75,049,781
Affaires indiennes	7,685,790	9,941,299
Pensions	139,846,880	140,053,467
Travaux publics	61,277,852	67,401,837
Service des Postes	8,242,856	102,486
Divers	52,444,073	64,731,251
Allocations annuelles permanentes	132,589,820	135,799,820
Total	589,189,112	622,239,126

GUATÉMALA.

CONDITIONS INDUSTRIELLES ET ÉCONOMIQUES EN 1901.

Un rapport du Consul anglais à Guatémala reçu au Ministère des Affaires Étrangères d'Angleterre, le 4 juillet 1902, contient un résumé concis et intéressant des conditions industrielles et économiques qui existaient dans la République en 1901. Quelques parties de ce rapport, étant extraites de divers documents publics et officiels, ont déjà paru dans le BULLETIN MENSUEL, mais nous reproduisons le reste qui contient des renseignements d'une certaine valeur.

M. TRAYNER fait connaître que la condition générale du Guatémala s'est améliorée dans les deux dernières années, surtout dans l'année 1901. Les importations ainsi que les exportations ont augmenté en valeur et le gouvernement a fait preuve du désir qu'il a d'apporter des améliorations dans le système agricole, en important de l'étranger du tabac et des semences d'autres produits afin de faire des essais en culture, ainsi qu'en établissant des écoles d'agriculture et en promulgant des règlements qui doivent être observés par ceux qui font ces essais ou qui entreprennent de nouvelles industries agricoles. Les récoltes dans les différents districts qui ont été très satisfaisantes, montrent une superficie étendue en culture et l'on espère qu'avant peu le Guatémala ne sera plus obligé d'importer le blé, le maïs, les haricots et le riz qu'on peut cultiver presque sans frais et sans travail dans le pays même.

Les travaux du Chemin de fer du Nord et de la chaussée qui doit s'étendre parallèlement à la ligne ferrée pour se terminer au même point sont en bonne voie d'exécution. Le temps nécessaire pour le transport entre l'intérieur et les États-Unis sera tellement diminué par l'achèvement de ces routes que le commerce d'exportation et d'importation augmentera considérablement, les frais de transport diminueront et le pays qui s'étend sur la voie du chemin de fer et de la chaussée sera ouvert à l'exploitation agricole.

Deux décrets importants qui intéressent les commerçants étrangers ont été récemment publiés et approuvés. Le premier de ces décrets stipule qu'à partir du 1er janvier 1902, 15 pour cent des droits originaux, dont 30 pour cent avaient été suspendus, seront perçus de nouveau; et le second décret prolonge jusqu'au 30 juin le délai du paiement du droit de $6 perçu à l'exportation du café.

Dans son rapport sur les conditions commerciales, M. Trayner fait observer que le pays offre actuellement un bon débouché aux instruments agricoles, tels que charrues, herses, rateaux, batteuses mécaniques, etc.

M. Trayner, qui a visité plusieurs plantations avant de faire son rapport, a constaté que l'une d'elles, qui a plus de 3,000 acres de superficie, produit chaque année de 10,000 à 12,000 quintaux de café; 30,000 quintaux de sucre; 22,000 gallons de lait; 300,000 bouteilles d'aguardiente, et 2,000 têtes de bétail environ, tandis qu'on emploie de 900 à 1,300 ouvriers.

La valeur totale des exportations de la République en 1900 accuse une augmentation en la comparant à l'année précédente, bien qu'on constate des diminutions dans quelques produits. La quantité de café a augmenté de 651,629 quintaux en 1900 à 673,344 quintaux en 1901 et la valeur de £1,297,187 à £1,352,425. C'est l'Allemagne qui en importe la plus grande quantité; les Etats-Unis et le Royaume-Uni viennent ensuite. Les exportations de sucre sont restées à peu près les mêmes, la valeur de ce produit pour les deux dernières années étant de £38,572 en 1900, et de £38,098 en 1901. Le commerce des bananes s'est développé d'une manière remarquable, les Etats-Unis étant le seul pays acheteur. L'exportation de bananes en 1901 est presque deux fois plus grande que celle de 1900, la valeur de ce produit étant de £26,269 en 1901 et de £12,123 en 1900.

On constate une diminution dans les exportations de caoutchouc, de cacao, de bois de construction et de cuirs.

L'état ci-dessous fait ressortir les principales exportations pour l'année 1901 et leur destination:

Articles.	Quantité.	Valeur.	Pays.
Café, quintaux	673, 344	£1, 352, 425	Allemagne, Etats-Unis, Royaume Uni.
Sucre, quintaux	55, 200	37, 098	Etats-Unis, Amérique Centrale.
Bananes, régimes	262, 691	26, 269	Etats-Unis.
Cuirs, quintaux	7, 018	18, 865	Allemagne, Etats-Unis.
Caoutchouc, quintaux	4, 420	49, 510	Do.
Bois de construction, pieds	2, 155, 696	8, 623	Royaume-Uni, Etats-Unis.
Autres articles	....	11, 107	Do.
Total	....	1, 503, 897	

Voici d'après un rapport publié par le Conseil agricole du Gouvernement, les récoltes pour l'année:

Sur une superficie de 11,648 acres on a récolté 295,940 boisseaux de blé, ce qui montre une augmentation considérable sur l'année 1899, dont la production totale était de 36,000 boisseaux, bien que la superficie ensemencée ait atteint plus de 27,000 acres. On a récolté 2,800 quintaux de riz sur une superficie de 672 acres de terrain, ce qui montre une certaine diminution dans la culture de ce produit.

Le maïs est l'une des plus importantes récoltes et constitue en grande partie la nourriture de la population indienne, ainsi que celle des mulets et du bétail du pays. Il est nécessaire d'en importer une quantité considérable puisque la récolte du pays ne suffit pas à la demande. En 1899, il y avait 221,600 acres en culture qui ont produit 860,167 boisseaux environ tandis qu'en 1901 la récolte a diminué à moins de 600,000 boisseaux provenant de 185,800 acres. Les haricots constituent une récolte importante, ainsi qu'un article d'importation, et en 1901 on a récolté 30,400 boisseaux sur une superficie de 20,100 acres. Actuellement il y a en tout 1,972 plantations ensemencées de blé et de riz, d'une étendue de 337,568 acres environ, et 16,038 plantations ayant une superficie de 3,588,704 acres sur lesquelles on cultive le maïs et les haricots.

Le nombre des plantations de café a augmenté pendant les trois dernières années. En 1888 il y avait 572 plantations produisant 446,430 quintaux environ, tandis qu'en 1900 il y avait 772 plantations. La récolte de 1900–1901 a été la plus considérable qui ait jamais été faite dans la République et on a obtenu de bons prix. Cependant la production de l'année suivante, 1901–2, n'a pas été très considérable, quoique la qualité se maintienne.

La diminution en production a été due surtout aux terribles tremblements de terre qui ont eu lieu dans les districts producteurs de café et quoiqu'il soit possible, d'après le rapport de M. Trayner, de déterrer une quantité considérable du café lui-même, la qualité et surtout la couleur en seront certainement changées.

La culture du caoutchouc et l'exportation du produit datent des dernières années. Cette industrie convient admirablement aux districts sur le littoral de la République, et devrait plus que récompenser toute diminution permanente qui pourrait survenir dans l'industrie caféière.

Le rapport du Ministre des Finances pour l'année 1901 montre une amélioration dans la situation financière et commerciale du pays.

Le total des revenus nationaux, y compris les recettes provenant du service postal et télégraphique, en 1901, s'est élevé à $14,449,330; les dépenses se sont élevées à $1,006,220, ce qui laisse un revenu net de $13,438,110.

Il y a actuellement 53 écoles dans la ville de Guatémala dont 25 sont des écoles publiques sous la direction du gouvernement et dont les professeurs sont nommés par les autorités. Les autres sont des institutions particulières et comprennent une école pour garçons et fillettes de la colonie allemande seulement. Cette école, dotée par le gouvernement allemand, a été fondée sur la demande de la colonie en vue du fait que le nombre des enfants allemands était plus que suffisant pour maintenir une école spéciale et les parents désirent naturellement que l'instruction de leurs enfants soit poursuivie dans leur langue maternelle. Il y a aussi parmi les nombreuses écoles, une école enfantine et une école commerciale.

Parmi les travaux publics les plus importants qui ont été entrepris dans le courant de l'année, on peut citer l'ouverture de six nouveaux bureaux de télégraphe et de sept bureaux publiques de téléphone; on a construit 70 milles de ligne télégraphique. Le système télégraphique a une longueur de plus de 3,000 milles et celui des téléphones de plus de 250 milles; il y a 157 bureaux de télégraphe et 77 bureaux de téléphone.

MEXIQUE.

STATISTIQUES SUR LA MANUFACTURE DES TABACS.

Le "Boletín de Estadistica Fiscal," publié par le Ministère des Finances, donne les renseignements suivants au sujet de la manufacture des tabacs au Mexique pendant les trois années fiscales de 1898–99 à 1900–1901:

1898–99.—Nombre de fabriques, 743; tabac fabriqué en cigarettes, 4,915,730 kilogrammes contenus dans 328,605,915 paquets; cigares ordinaires 174, 628 kilogrammes; nombre de cigares 45, 438, 759; cigares fins, 432,966 kilogrammes; nombre de cigares, 64,302,282; tabac a priser, 414 kilogrammes en 828 paquets; tabac de qualité fine, 22,939 kilogrammes en 39,443 paquets.

1899–1900.—Nombre de fabriques, 766; cigarettes, 5,906,520 kilogrammes de tabac contenus dans 375,542,765 paquets; cigares ordinaires, 236,559 kilogrammes; nombre de cigares, 53,466,432; cigares fins, 417,932 kilogrammes; nombre de cigares, 65,498,010; tabac à priser, 22 kilogrammes en 40 paquets; tabac de qualité fine, 23,733 kilogrammes en 30,726 paquets.

1900–1901.—Nombre de fabriques 740; cigarettes, 5,974,334 kilogrammes de tabac en 364,699,301 paquets; cigares ordinaires, 283,472 kilogrammes, nombre de cigares 55,014,618; cigares fins, 405,798 kilogrammes, nombre de cigares 60,348,278; tabac à priser, 16 kilogrammes en 33 paquets; tabac de qualité fine, 18,215 kilogrammes en 24,820 paquets.

Les fabriques de tabac ont payé au timbre dans chacune de ces trois années les sommes suivantes: 1898–99, $1,395,212.17; 1899–1900, $1,551,447.15; 1900–1901, $1,582,816.46.

La consommation annuelle du tabac dans les fabriques a été par mois de 5,546,677 kilogrammes en 1898–99; 6,584,766 kilogrammes en 1899–1900; 6,681,835 kilogrammes en 1900–1901.

Dans le même espace de temps les exportations de ces tabacs manufacturés ont été comme il suit: 1898–99, cigarettes et cigares, 404,701 kilogrammes, valeur déclarée à la douane $894,700; en 1899–1900, cigarettes et cigares, 276,967 kilogrammes, valeur déclarée à la douane $699,306; en 1900–1901, cigarettes et cigares, 284.283 kilogrammes, valeur déclarée à la douane $705,385.68.

Les exportations de tabac en feuilles ont été de 2,275,918 kilogrammes en 1898–99, valeur déclarée $2,515,606; 1,692,578 kilogrammes en 1899–1900, valeur déclarée $1,645,576; 1,735,073 kilogrammes en 1900–1901, valeur déclarée $1,509,328.25. Les exportations de tabac n'acquittent aucun droit.

Les quantités précitées montrent que la production totale dans chacune des trois années en revue était en 1898–99 de 7,822,595 kilogrammes, en 1899–1900 de 8,277,344 kilogrammes, en 1900–1901 de 8,416,908 kilogrammes. On estime que la production de l'année 1901–2 atteindra 10,000,000 kilogrammes.

DÉVELOPPEMENT DE LA CULTURE DU CAFÉ.

C'est le Mexique qui est le pays du Nord le plus propre à la culture du café. Les premiers essais de cette culture ont été faits en 1818 à Cordova, dans l'État de Vera-Cruz, et l'on voit encore dans cette région de grandes *cafetales* ou plantations de café bien que la culture du tabac soit maintenant l'industrie principale du district. Certains endroits de la République conviennent admirablement à la culture du café dont la qualité peut lutter avec les meilleures variétés de l'Arabie.

On peut cultiver le café à n'importe quelle altitude depuis le niveau de la mer jusqu'à une hauteur de 5,000 pieds, sa réussite aux diverses hauteurs dépendant des conditions locales du climat. Sur l'Isthme de Tehuantepec, où l'élévation de quelques-unes des plantations ne dépasse pas plus de 500 pieds, une température favorable est produite par les courants d'air traversant cette langue de terre d'un océan à l'autre, tempérant ainsi les chaleurs tropicales. On obtient des résultats tout aussi bons dans les montagnes et collines des états d'Oaxaca, de Michoacan, de Puebla, de Vera-Cruz et de Chiapas. Ces états sont les principales régions productrices de café, puisque le sol de la partie septentrionale est trop stérile et la température trop élevée pour cette culture, et une plus grande partie au sud de la République consiste de plateaux ayant plus de 5,000 pieds au-dessus du niveau de la mer.

On cultive principalement le *Coffea arabica*, qui ressemble au Mocha. La variété du myrtle, qui ressemble au Java, vient en second lieu par rapport à la qualité et l'on pense que le café de Libérie pousserait bien dans les terres basses près du littoral puisque c'est là qu'on le cultive dans son pays indigène. Le meilleur café du Mexique pousse dans l'État de Michoacan, près de la ville d'Uruapan. La baie, qui est petite, ne contient qu'un grain, mais l'arôme en est délicieux.

Une des plus grandes plantations du Mexique appartient à des Américains. Elle est située dans les montagnes de la Sierra Madre, État d'Oaxaca. Il faut un jour de voyage à cheval pour s'y rendre du chemin de fer du Sud, en traversant sept rangées de montagnes. C'est une plantation modèle, embrassant 6,000 acres, et pourvue de machines américaines du dernier modèle. Dans le Département de Palenque, État de Chiapas, plusieurs planteurs des États-Unis se sont engagés avec succès dans la culture du café et plusieurs compagnies ont obtenu des terrains qu'ils vendent en superficie de peu d'étendue pour les coloniser. Sur l'Isthme de Tehuantepec, une compagnie de l'Ohio a acheté 900 acres de terrains caféiers dans les collines au pied d'une chaîne de montagnes, tout près d'une propriété appartenant à une compagnie de Kansas City où fonctionne une usine montée des machines les plus modernes pour le nettoyage du café. Plusieurs autres planteurs du voisinage commencent à realiser des bénéfices sur leurs placements.

Une autre place qui convient admirablement à la culture du café se trouve le long du chemin de fer de Tehuantepec à 85 milles au sud du port de Coatzacoalcos. Elle est bornée des deux côtés par des rivières. Cette terre, connue sous le nom de "La Puerta" contient 40,000 acres. L'Etat de Vera Cruz renferme aussi des plantations de grande étendue où cette culture est poursuivie avec de bons résultats.

FAITS DIVERS.

On écrit de Durango qu'à l'encontre de ce que l'on craignait, la récolte du coton est désormais assurée. Elle sera cette année, l'une des plus belles que l'on ait jamais faites dans le Coahuila et le Durango. La perte de la récolte avait cependant été prédite, étant donné le manque d'eau. Par bonheur, ces fâcheux pronostics se sont dissipés et les industriels en cotonnades peuvent compter sur une abondante production.

Les travaux des ports de Manzanillo et de Coatzacoalcos avancent rapidement. A Manzanillo on travaille à la construction d'un briselames qui ne tardera pas à être achevé. En septembre dernier les travaux de ce port ont coûté $91,000. Les travaux exécutés dans le port de Coatzacoalcos ont coûté pendant le même mois $47,000.

La récolte du riz s'annonce bien cette année dans toute la République; elle sera même beaucoup plus abondante que les années précédentes, car on en a semé de très grandes quantités.

La plus grande partie de cette récolte est déjà vendue à des commerçants de Mexico et de Guadalajara. Plusieurs planteurs cubains ont signalé leur intention de venir s'établir dans les Etats de Vera Cruz et de Morelos et de consacrer leurs capitaux à la culture du riz. Ils exporteront cette céréale à Cuba où elle trouve un bon débouché.

Un *hacendado* du Territoire de Tepic, qui s'est consacré depuis plusieurs années à la culture de camphre, affirme que le Mexique peut produire du camphre de qualité supérieure au camphre malais. Une compagnie vient de s'organiser pour l'établissement d'une plantation de camphre, persuadée qu'elle retirera de cette culture d'excellents bénéfices.

Un certain nombre de fabricants italiens arriveront prochainement au Mexique pour installer des fabriques de porcelaine dans les villes les plus importantes du pays.

PARAGUAY.

INSTALLATION DU PRÉSIDENT EZCURRA.

L'installation du Colonel JUAN EZCURRA, nouveau président du Paraguay, a eu lieu le 25 novembre 1902. Le Docteur MANUEL A. DOMÍNGUEZ a été élu Vice-Président. Pendant la présidence de M. ACEVAL, Señor EZCURRA était Ministre de la Guerre et dans le discours qu'il a prononcé à l'occasion de son installation il déclare son intention de s'entourer des hommes les plus capables pour l'aider à améliorer l'état des finances et pour développer les ressources naturelles de la République.

NOUVEAU CABINET.

Le cabinet choisi par le président se compose des membres suivants:
Ministre de l'Intérieur, Señor Don EDWARDS HEYTAS.
Ministre de la Guerre et de la Marine, le Colonel ANTONIO CACERAS.
Ministre des Finances, Señor Don FULGENCIO R. MORANO.
Ministre de la Justice, Señor Don CAYETANO A. CARRERAS.
Ministre des Affaires Etrangères, Señor Don PEDRO PENA.

MODIFICATIONS DOUANIÈRES.

I.—*Décret du 8 août 1902, modifiant le décret du 3 avril de la même année sur le régime applicable aux vins et autres boissons.*

["Diario Oficial" du 17 août 1902, nº 554.]

ARTICLE 1er. Est abrogée dans le décret susmentionné l'augmentation des droits applicables aux vins ordinaires et aux boissons en général eu égard à leur force alcoolique et à la quantité d'extrait sec qu'ils contiennent.

ART. 2. Est maintenue, pour le vin de Chianti, l'évaluation de $0.15 en or par litre qui lui est assignée dans le nº 263 du tarif.

II.—*Exemption de droits à l'importation des animaux de l'espèce chevaline et mulassière.*

["Registro Oficial" de 1901, p. 31.]

Par ordonnance du 12 février 1901, seront rangés parmi les exemptions désignées à l'article 4 de la loi du 21 septembre 1899, les animaux de l'espèce chevaline et mulassière.

L'EXTRACTION DE L'HUILE DE PALMIER DE COCO.

La "Revista Financiera Comercial," de Buenos-Ayres, attire l'attention sur l'une des ressources dormantes du Paraguay, le palmier, appelé à tort "Palmera Paraguaya de Coco," dont le nom latin est *Acrocomia bocoya;* l'amande fournit 40 pour cent d'huile valant £16 la tonne. Il n'y a que peu d'années qu'on s'est occupé sérieusement de ce palmier, les petites quantités d'huile qu'on obtenait des amandes, écalées à la main, étant employées seulement par les fabricants de savon du pays. Après avoir envoyé aux principaux fabricants de savon en Europe de nombreux échantillons de cette huile, l'administration de la "Banco Agrícola" d'Assomption, qui s'en occupe maintenant, a trouvé qu'il y en aurait un bon débouché si l'on pouvait la produire assez bon marché. Afin d'arriver à ce résultat, il faudrait une machine pour enlever la partie molle du fruit et retirer l'amande de la coquille qui est extrêmement dure. On doit faire fonctionner ces machines à la main et les prix en doivent être modérés pour les faire distribuer parmi les paysans dans toute la République. On fait connaître aussi que Herr CHRISTIAN HEISECKE a inventé une machine pour cet objet mais on ne sait pas encore s'il a bien résolu le problème de l'extraction. Comme le palmier de coco pousse en grands nombres il est presque certain qu'on exigera une quantité considérable de ces machines et les commerçants sérieux voient dans l'exportation de l'huile de palmier l'une des meilleures sources de revenu de ce pays.

AGRICULTURE ET BÉTAIL SUR PIED EN 1901.

Voici, d'après les statistiques publiées par la "Revue Mensuelle du Paraguay," le nombre de bestiaux dans la Republique du Paraguay à la fin de l'année 1901, ainsi que la culture et production des terres arables.

BÉTAIL SUR PIED.

Bêtes à cornes	2,413,780
Chevaux	94,105
Juments	113,225
Mulets	5,974
Anes	4,665
Porcs	38,377
Chèvres	46,871
Moutons	236,755

RÉCOLTES.

	Superficie en culture.	Production.
	Hectares.	*Kilograms.*
Maïs	47,262	75,620,268
Manioca	37,333	848,831,280
Haricots	4,995	12,010,221
Pistaches de terre	6,010	19,232,280
Canne à sucre	8,552	410,509,000
Coton	75	43,476
Riz	1,181	3,189,700
Fèves de ricin	214	514,494
Café	917	2,203,089
Tabac	5,607	8,972,613

D'après la même autorité, le capital national et étranger placé dans le commerce du pays à cette même pêriode s'élève à $27,242,437 (en papier monnaie) et dans les industries dans la République à $19,047,095 (en papier monnaie).

PÉROU.

CULTURE DE COTON.

On plante et on cultive le coton sur une grande échelle dans le nord du district de Piura qui est renommé pour son coton à longue fibre. Il ne pleut que rarement dans ce district et par conséquent une vaste étendue de terrain reste inculte. En vue de porter rémède à cette situation deux compagnies ont été organisées pour faire venir l'eau des montagnes sur une distance considérable. On poursuit activement le travail de la pose des conduites qui sera bientôt achevé, de sorte que Arequipa offrira un débouché important aux machines de toutes sortes.

EXPOSITION INTERNATIONALE DE L'ALCOOL À LIMA.

Il vient d'être officiellement annoncé que la date de l'inauguration de l'exposition internationale des appareils utilisant l'alcool dénaturé qui devait avoir lieu le 1^er^ novembre, 1902, a été reportée au 1^er^ janvier 1903.

SALVADOR.

MODIFICATIONS DOUANIÈRES.

I.—Décret du 1^er^ août 1902, relatif à l'importation de machines et appareils destinés à la fabrication de la farine.

["Diario oficial" du 2 août 1902.]

ARTICLE 1er. Les nationaux pourront importer en franchise de tous droits et impôts municipaux et de douane en vigueur ou qui pourraient être établis dans la suite, les articles suivants: moteurs hydrauliques ou à vapeur de toute sorte, ainsi que leurs accessoires, moulins complets pour la fabrication de la farine, machines à égrener, à laver et à nettoyer les céréales, courroies, arbres, coussinets, etc.

ART. 2. Quiconque installera, pour la fabrication de la farine de froment ou de maïs, un moulin muni de tous les appareils nécessaires pour moudre, bluter et emballer de 10 à 25 quintaux de farine en dix heures de temps, aura droit, pour une seule fois et à titre de prime, d'importer en exemption de tous droits et impôts jusqu'à concurrence de 1,000 quintaux de froment. Si la minoterie parvient à produire 50 quintaux en dix heures, l'entrepreneur pourra importer sous le même régime de faveur jusqu'à concurrence de 2,000 quintaux de froment, et si la fabrication atteint 100 quintaux dans le même espace de temps, la franchise dont il s'agit pourra s'appliquer à 4,000 quintaux de froment.

ART. 3. L'industriel qui voudra installer des minoteries de plus grande importance devra présenter sa demande écrite au Comité central d'agriculture, s'il veut obtenir de plus grands avantages que ceux faisant l'objet de l'article ci-dessus. Ce comité adoptera telles décisions qu'il jugera convenables, mais les conditions du présent décret ne s'appliqueront pas aux franchises dépassant les limites ci-dessus indiquées.

ART. 4. Ceux qui, en vertu des avantages accordés par le présent décret, importeront du froment en exemption de tous droits et impôts s'obligeront à livrer pendant le mois d'avril au Comité central d'agriculture un quintal par cent quintaux de froment importé dans le pays; ce froment devra être propre à être semé, c'est-à-dire présenté en épis et autant que possible de production de pays chauds.

II.—Ordonnance du 16 août 1902, sur le régime applicable aux chaudrons en fer fondu ou forgé.

["Diario oficial" du 18 août 1902.]

Les chaudrons en fer fondu ou forgé, rivetés ou d'une seule pièce, pesant 20 kilogrammes et plus et ayant au moins 2 millimètres d'épaisseur, seront tarifés à raison d'un centavo par kilogramme, sans être assujettis à la surtaxe de trois pesos par 100 kilogrammes. Si les chaudrons dont il s'agit pèsent moins de 20 kilogrammes ils acquitteront comme par le passé un droit de 10 centavos par kilogramme, qu'ils soient étamés ou non.

La présente ordonnance entrera en vigueur à partir de la date de sa publication et les numéros 101 et 105 du tarif seront modifiés dans ce sens.

III.—Ordonnance du 18 août 1902, relative à l'importation des liqueurs spiritueuses.

["Diario Oficial" du 19 août 1902.]

Aux termes de l'article 574 du tarif, les importateurs de liqueurs spiritueuses de provenance étrangère qui n'ont pas de licence (*que no tienen patente*) doivent acquitter en plus d'une surtaxe de *dix centavos* par kilogramme un droit additionnel de *vingt centavos* conformément à l'article 287 du règlement sur les liqueurs.

Le Gouvernement ayant estimé qu'il n'était pas équitable de prélever cette double surtaxe a décidé que les importateurs des produits dont il s'agit ne seront plus assujettis au payement de la surtaxe susmentionée de *dix centavos*.

URUGUAY.

COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR PENDANT LE 1er SEMESTRE DE L'ANNÉE 1902.

Le "Montevideo Times" du 1er octobre publie les statistiques recueillies de sources officielles, sur le commerce extérieur de l'Uruguay pendant les 6 premiers mois de l'année courante, comparées à celles de la même période pendant les années 1901 et 1900.

	Six premiers mois de—		
	1900.	1901.	1902.
IMPORTATIONS.			
Boissons en général	$1,480,042	$1,269,733	$1,026,754
Coméstibles, céréales, et épices	2,685,153	2,558,430	2,429,639
Tabac et cigares	106,697	136,145	99,570
Étoffes et drap tissé	2,411,700	1,936,962	2,103,786
Vêtements confectionnés	678,565	523,245	500,873
Matières premières et industrielles et machines	3,501,915	4,139,859	3,843,720
Divers	1,335,602	1,253,557	1,238,610
Bétail	541,609	691,400	459,783
Total	12,741,283	12,509,331	11,702,735
EXPORTATIONS.			
Bétail	459,632	319,033	452,040
Produits des abattoirs	15,490,722	16,991,146	18,419,150
Produits agricoles	1,481,919	117,036	1,377,549
Autres produits	196,866	279,256	276,430
Divers	12,416	4,971	8,465
Approvisionnements pour navires	64,083	70,807	65,911
Total	17,707,638	17,782,249	20,599,554

La valeur du commerce total du pays pendant les six premiers mois de chacune des cinq dernières années est comme il suit:

1898	$31,514,398	1901	$30,291,580
1899	34,568,866	1902	32,302,289
1900	30,448,921		

VÉNÉZUÉLA.

EXPOSÉ DE LA DETTE PUBLIQUE.

D'après les chiffres publiés dans le "Venezuelan Herald" du 1^{er} novembre 1902, la dette publique du Vénézuéla au 31 décembre 1901 était comme suit:

DETTE EXTÉRIEURE.

	Bolivars.
Dette anglaise (3 pour cent)	66,614,550
Dette française et espagnole (3 pour cent)	6,546,925
États-Unis (réclamations mixtes américaines)	466,247

DETTE INTÉRIEURE.

Chemin de fer, 5 pour cent (banque de disconto)	46,880,000
Chemin de fer, 12 pour cent par an	3,544,341
Eaux de Caracas, 5 pour cent	10,175,199
Eaux de Caracas, 6 pour cent	59,808,671
Dette du sel	5,251,500
Intérêt non payé	34,953,634
Somme due à la Banque de Vénézuéla	8,815,797

Les recettes du gouvernement pendant les dix dernières années (1890–1901, juin à juillet) ont été de:

	Bolivars.
1890–91	47,941,886
1891–92	42,272,402
1892–93 (période de la révolution)	29,430,187
1893–94	47,862,489
1894–95	42,638,273
1895–96	47,560,636
1896–97	43,035,359
1897–98 (révolution et petite vérole)	31,505,405
1898–99 (révolution et petite vérole)	37,633,948
1899–1900 (révolution)	41,763,919
1900–1901 (révolution)	41,763,919

MODIFICATIONS DOUANIÈRES.

I.—*Corrections apportées à des erreurs de texte constatées dans la loi du 19 mai 1902, portant établissement du tarif d'importation.*

["Gaceta oficial" du 30 juin 1902.]

Est ordonnée la réimpression de la loi douanière dont l'édition, en date du 18 juin courant, était erronée.

Les erreurs constatées sont les suivantes:

Les marchandises dénommées sous les n^{os} du tarif 507, 508 et 509 ne doivent pas être rangées dans la Classe VIII mais bien dans la Classe IX sous les n^{os} 521, 522 et 523. Est modifiée en conséquence la numération des rubriques 510 et suivantes qui porteront respectivement n^{os} 507, 508 et ainsi de suite jusqu'au n° 520.

II.—*Ordonnance du 29 juillet 1902, rangeant sous la Classe VIII les différentes marchandises ci-après dénommées.*

["Gaceta oficial" du 1er août 1902.]

En vertu de la présente ordonnance seront rangées sous la Classe VIII, les marchandises suivantes:

Chemisettes en lin ou laine et chemisettes en coton avec léger mélange de lin.

Pantalons, jacquettes, blouses, gilets, caleçons, paletots, vestons, redingotes et tous autres objets d'habillement pour hommes en lin ou en coton, non dénommés.

Cols, devants de chemises et manchettes en lin ou coton, pour hommes et femmes.

Hamacs (*chinchorros*) de toute sorte.

Jupes et jupons de toute sorte (*fustanes*, *fastansones*), taies d'oreillers, matinées (*túnicos*) en batiste ou tissu léger de lin pur ou mélangé de coton.

Bijoux, perles, joyaux, pierres et objets précieux ainsi que les articles en or ou en argent ou combiné avec ses métaux, montres de toutes matières, boîtes vides pour montres et pour objets précieux, même importées séparément.

Soie pure ou mélangée d'une autre matière et étoffes et tissus en matière autre avec mélange de soie.

PRODUCTION GÉNÉRALE DE L'OR ET DE L'ARGENT.

Le rapport de M. GEORGE E. ROBERTS, Directeur de la Monnaie des États-Unis, donne les chiffres suivants ayant trait à la production des métaux précieux pendant l'année 1901. La production de l'or aux États-Unis pendant l'année a été de $78,666,700 et celle de l'argent de $33,128,400 (valeur commerciale).

Le Mexique a produit de l'or pour une valeur de $10,284,800 et de l'argent pour une valeur de $34,593,900. Au Canada la production de l'or a atteint $24,128,500 et celle de l'argent $3,145,000. En Afrique la production de l'or s'est élevée à $9,089,500; il n'y a pas de mines d'argent. L'Australie a produit de l'or pour une valeur de $76,880,200 et de l'argent pour une valeur de $7,829,500; la Russie a produit $22,859,900 d'or; l'Autriche-Hongrie $2,136,700 d'or et $2,000,000 d'argent; l'Allemagne $3,313,000 d'argent, et l'Espagne $1,911,000 d'argent.

Parmi les pays de l'Amérique du Sud, c'est la Colombie qui produit la plus grande quantité d'or, sa production ayant atteint $2,775,400; le Brésil a produit $2,801,000 d'or et $1,129,000 d'argent; le Chili $1,067,000 d'or et $5,553,000 d'argent; le Pérou $1,329,000 d'or et $3,360,000 d'argent; la Bolivie $6,157,600 d'argent.

En Chine la production de l'or s'est élevée à $9,091,000. L'Inde Anglaise en a produit pour une valeur de $9,395,000; la Corée pour $4,500,000, et le Japon pour $1,201,600; le dernier pays a aussi produit $1,037,000 d'argent. D'après ce rapport on estime la consommation industrielle de métaux précieux dans le monde entier à $80,000,000 en or et à $157,000,000 en argent.

BIBLIOGRAPHIE.

Les livres et les brochures qui seront envoyés au Bureau des Républiques Américaines, et qui contiendront des sujets ou matières traitant des pays de l'Union Internationale des Républiques Américaines, seront mentionnés dans le Bulletin Mensuel sous le titre "Bibliographie."

Tous les collectionneurs américains doivent une dette de reconnaissance au docteur CARL LUMHOLTZ, M. A., pour son livre "Le Mexique Inconnu," qui est un résumé de cinq années de recherches parmi les tribus de la Sierra Madre occidentale, dans les terres chaudes de Tepic et Jalisco, ainsi que parmi les Tarascos de Michoacan. Cette expédition, dirigée par le Docteur LUMHOLTZ, a eu son origine en 1890, grâce à l'aide donnée par diverses sociétés scientifiques et aussi par des particuliers. Le but de cette expédition était de conserver les traces des peuples primitifs du Nouveau Monde qui disparaissent rapidement. Les recherches ont été dirigées principalement du côté des régions éloignées de la Sierra Madre del Norte et dans les contrées voisines au sud et à l'est jusqu'à la ville de Mexico et les deux volumes de cet ouvrage donnent un récit succinct des explorations des membres de l'expédition, ainsi que de leurs travaux. On y parle des habitants des cavernes, des instruments anciens et des momies comme étant des sujets de première importance et on y traite en détail les mœurs et coutumes des survivants des races indigènes du Mexique. On parle aussi de la faune et de la flore du pays ainsi que de leur relation avec la vie domestique des habitants. Ainsi, on prête au chien sans poil, qui est spécial au Mexique, des propriétés curatives et on le met dans le lit des malades pour en obtenir des résultats bienfaisants. Parmi les Tarahumares on trouve des légendes au sujet de la création et du déluge semblables aux récits de la Bible, et les géants du commencement du monde ont aussi une place dans leurs légendes. Le docteur LUMHOLTZ parle avec beaucoup d'enthousiasme de l'intelligence élevée, du sens artistique et de la moralité innée des races primitive du Mexique et il fait remarquer que souvent les missionnaires ont plus besoin de convertir les soldats vainqueurs, les prospecteurs et les aventuriers que les barbares eux-mêmes. L'auteur s'étend aussi sur les relations qui existent entre la culture ancienne de la valléee du Mexique et les Indiens de Pueblo dans le sud-ouest des Etats-Unis et il éclaircit certaines phases du développement de la race humaine.

CONSULATES OF THE LATIN-AMERICAN REPUBLICS IN THE UNITED STATES.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Alabama	Mobile.
California	San Francisco.
Florida	Apalachicola. Fernandina. Pensacola.
Georgia	Brunswick. Savannah.
Illinois	Chicago.
Louisiana	New Orleans.
Maine	Bangor. Portland.
Maryland	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Boston.
Mississippi	Pascagoula.
Missouri	St. Louis.
New York	New York City.
North Carolina	Wilmington.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Virginia	Norfolk.

BOLIVIA.

California	San Diego. San Francisco.
Missouri	Kansas City.
New York	New York City.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.

BRAZIL.

Alabama	Mobile.
California	San Francisco.
Georgia	Brunswick. Savannah.
Louisiana	New Orleans.
Maine	Calais.
Maryland	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Boston.
Mississippi	Pascagoula.
Missouri	St. Louis.
New York	New York City.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Virginia	Norfolk. Richmond.

CHILE.

California	San Francisco.
Georgia	Savannah.
Hawaii	Honolulu.
Illinois	Chicago.
Maryland	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Boston.
New York	New York City.
Oregon	Portland.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Philippine Islands	Manila.
Porto Rico	San Juan.
Washington	Port Townsend. Tacoma.

CHINA.

California	San Francisco.
Hawaii	Honolulu.
New York	New York City.
Philippine Islands	Manila.

COLOMBIA.

Alabama	Mobile.
California	San Francisco.
Illinois	Chicago.
Louisiana	New Orleans.
Maryland	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Boston.
Michigan	Detroit.
Missouri	St. Louis.
New York	New York City.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Porto Rico	San Juan.
Virginia	Norfolk.

COSTA RICA.

Alabama	Mobile.
California	San Francisco.
Colorado	Denver.
Illinois	Chicago.
Louisiana	New Orleans.
Maryland	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Boston.
Missouri	St. Louis.
New York	New York City.
Ohio	Cincinnati.
Oregon	Portland.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Texas	Galveston.
Virginia	Norfolk.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

Florida	Jacksonville.
Illinois	Chicago.
Maryland	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Boston.
New York	New York City.
North Carolina	Wilmington.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Porto Rico	Aguadilla. Arecibo. Humacao. Mayaguez. Ponce. San Juan. Vieques.

ECUADOR.

California	Los Angeles. San Francisco.
Illinois	Chicago.
Massachusetts	Boston.
Montana	Butte.
New York	New York City.
Ohio	Cincinnati.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Philippine Islands	Manila.
South Carolina	Charleston.
Tennessee	Nashville.
Virginia	Norfolk.

GUATEMALA.

Alabama	Mobile.
California	San Diego. San Francisco.
Florida	Pensacola.
Illinois	Chicago.
Kansas	Kansas City.
Kentucky	Louisville.
Louisiana	New Orleans.
Maryland	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Boston.
Missouri	St. Louis.
New York	New York City.
Porto Rico	San Juan.
Washington	Seattle.

HAITI.

Alabama	Mobile.
Georgia	Savannah.
Illinois	Chicago.
Maine	Bangor.
Massachusetts	Boston.
New York	New York City.
North Carolina	Wilmington.
Porto Rico	Mayaguez.

CONSULATES OF THE LATIN-AMERICAN REPUBLICS—Continued.

HONDURAS.

Alabama	Mobile.
California	Los Angeles.
	San Diego.
	San Francisco.
Illinois	Chicago.
Kansas	Kansas City.
Kentucky	Louisville.
Louisiana	New Orleans.
Maryland	Baltimore.
Michigan	Detroit.
Missouri	St. Louis.
New York	New York City.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Texas	Galveston.
Washington	Seattle.

MEXICO.

Alabama	Mobile.
Arizona	Naco.
	Nogales.
	Phoenix.
	Tucson.
	Yuma.
California	San Diego.
	San Francisco.
Colorado	Denver.
Florida	Pensacola.
Illinois	Chicago.
Louisiana	New Orleans.
Maryland	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Boston.
Mississippi	Pascagoula.
Missouri	Kansas City.
	St. Louis.
New York	New York City.
Ohio	Cincinnati.
Oregon	Portland.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Philippine Islands	Manila.
Porto Rico	San Juan.
Texas	Brownsville.
	Eagle Pass.
	El Paso.
	Galveston.
	Laredo.
	Rio Grande City.
	Sabine Pass.
	San Antonio.
Virginia	Norfolk.

NICARAGUA.

Alabama	Mobile.
California	Los Angeles.
	San Diego.
	San Francisco.
Illinois	Chicago.
Kansas	Kansas City.
Kentucky	Louisville.
Louisiana	New Orleans.
Maryland	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Boston.
Michigan	Detroit.
Missouri	St. Louis.
New York	New York City.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Porto Rico	Ponce.
	San Juan.
Texas	Galveston.
Virginia	Norfolk.
	Newport News.
Washington	Seattle.

PARAGUAY.

Alabama	Mobile.
Delaware	Wilmington.
District of Columbia	Washington.
Georgia	Savannah.

PARAGUAY—Continued.

Illinois	Chicago.
Indiana	Indianapolis.
Maryland	Baltimore.
Michigan	Detroit.
Missouri	Kansas City.
	St. Louis.
New Jersey	Newark.
	Trenton.
New York	Buffalo.
	New York City.
	Rochester.
Ohio	Cincinnati.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.

PERU.

Alabama	Mobile.
California	San Diego.
	San Francisco.
District of Columbia	Washington.
Hawaii	Honolulu.
Illinois	Chicago.
Louisiana	New Orleans.
Maryland	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Boston.
New York	New York City.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Porto Rico	San Juan.

SALVADOR.

California	San Diego.
	San Francisco.
New York	New York City.

URUGUAY.

Alabama	Mobile.
California	San Francisco.
Florida	Apalachicola.
	Fernandina.
	Pensacola.
	St. Augustine.
Georgia	Brunswick.
	Savannah.
Illinois	Chicago.
Louisiana	New Orleans.
Maine	Bangor.
	Calais.
	Portland.
Maryland	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Boston.
Mississippi	Scranton.
New York	New York City.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Philippine Islands	Manila.
South Carolina	Charleston.
Texas	Galveston.
Virginia	Norfolk.
	Richmond.

VENEZUELA.

California	Los Angeles.
	San Francisco.
Florida	Pensacola.
Illinois	Chicago.
Iowa	Des Moines.
Maryland	Baltimore.
Michigan	Detroit.
Minnesota	St. Paul.
New Jersey	Jersey City.
New York	New York City.
Ohio	Cincinnati.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Porto Rico	Arecibo.
	Mayaguez.
	Ponce.
	San Juan.
Texas	Galveston.
Virginia	Norfolk.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The following table gives the chief weights and measures in commercial use in Mexico and the Republics of Central and South America, and their equivalents in the United States.

Denomination.	Where used.	United States equivalents.
Are	Metric	0.02471 acre.
Arobe	Paraguay	25 pounds.
Arroba (dry)	Argentine Republic	25.3171 pounds.
Do	Brazil	32.38 pounds.
Do	Cuba	25.3664 pounds.
Do	Venezuela	25.4024 pounds.
Arroba (liquid)	Cuba and Venezuela	4.263 gallons.
Barril	Argentine Republic and Mexico	20.0787 gallons.
Carga	Mexico and Salvador	300 pounds.
Centaro	Central America	4.2631 gallons.
Cuadra	Argentine Republic	4.2 acres.
Do	Paraguay	78.9 yards.
Do	Paraguay (square)	8.077 square feet.
Do	Uruguay	2 acres (nearly).
Cubic meter	Metric	35.3 cubic feet.
Fanega (dry)	Central America	1.5745 bushels.
Do	Chile	2.575 bushels.
Do	Cuba	1.599 bushels.
Do	Mexico	1.54728 bushels.
Do	Uruguay (double)	7.776 bushels.
Do	Uruguay (single)	3.888 bushels.
Do	Venezuela	1.599 bushels.
Frasco	Argentine Republic	2.5096 quarts.
Do	Mexico	2.5 quarts.
Gram	Metric	15.432 grains.
Hectare	do	2.471 acres.
Hectoliter (dry)	do	2.838 bushels.
Hectoliter (liquid)	do	26.417 gallons.
Kilogram (kilo)	do	2.2046 pounds.
Kilometer	do	0.621376 mile.
League (land)	Paraguay	4,633 acres.
Libra	Argentine Republic	1.0127 pounds.
Do	Central America	1.043 pounds.
Do	Chile	1.014 pounds.
Do	Cuba	1.0161 pounds.
Do	Mexico	1.01465 pounds.
Do	Peru	1.0143 pounds.
Do	Uruguay	1.0143 pounds.
Do	Venezuela	1.0161 pounds.
Liter	Metric	1.0567 quarts.
Livre	Guiana	1.0791 pounds.
Manzana	Costa Rica	1.5-6 acres.
Marc	Bolivia	0.507 pound.
Meter	Metric	39.37 inches.
Pie	Argentine Republic	0.9478 foot.
Quintal	do	101.42 pounds.
Do	Brazil	130.06 pounds.
Do	Chile, Mexico, and Peru	101.61 pounds.
Do	Paraguay	100 pounds.
Do. (metric)	Metric	220.46 pounds.
Suerte	Uruguay	2,700 cuadras (*see* Cuadra).
Vara	Argentine Republic	34.1208 inches.
Do	Central America	33.874 inches.
Do	Chile and Peru	33.367 inches.
Do	Cuba	33.384 inches.
Do	Mexico	33 inches
Do	Paraguay	34 inches.
Do	Venezuela	33.384 inches.

METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

METRIC WEIGHTS.

Milligram (1/1000 gram) equals 0.0154 grain.
Centigram (1/100 gram) equals 0.1543 grain.
Decigram (1/10 gram) equals 1.5432 grains.
Gram equals 15.432 grains.
Decagram (10 grams) equals 0.3527 ounce.
Hectogram (100 grams) equals 3.5274 ounces.
Kilogram (1,000 grams) equals 2.2046 pounds.
Myriagram (10,000 grams) equals 22.046 pounds.
Quintal (100,000 grams) equals 220.46 pounds.
Millier or tonneau—ton (1,000,000 grams) equals 2,204.6 pounds.

METRIC DRY MEASURE.

Milliliter (1/1000 liter) equals 0.061 cubic inch.
Centiliter (1/100 liter) equals 0.6102 cubic inch.
Deciliter (1/10 liter) equals 6.1022 cubic inches.
Liter equals 0.908 quart.
Decaliter (10 liters) equals 9.08 quarts.
Hectoliter (100 liters) equals 2.838 bushels.
Kiloliter (1,000 liters) equals 1.308 cubic yards.

METRIC LIQUID MEASURE.

Milliliter (1/1000 liter) equals 0.27 fluid dram.
Centiliter (1/100 liter) equals 0.338 fluid ounce
Deciliter (1/10 liter) equals 0.845 gill.
Liter equals 1.0567 quarts.
Decaliter (10 liters) equals 2.6417 gallons.
Hectoliter (100 liters) equals 26.417 gallons.
Kiloliter (1,000 liters) equals 264.17 gallons.

METRIC MEASURES OF LENGTH.

Millimeter (1/1000 meter) equals 0.0394 inch.
Centimeter (1/100 meter) equals 0.3937 inch.
Decimeter (1/10 meter) equals 3.937 inches.
Meter equals 39.37 inches.
Decameter (10 meters) equals 393.7 inches.
Hectometer (100 meters) equals 328 feet 1 inch.
Kilometer (1,000 meters) equals 0.62137 mile (3,280 feet 10 inches).
Myriameter (10,000 meters) equals 6.2137 miles.

METRIC SURFACE MEASURE.

Centare (1 square meter) equals 1,550 square inches.
Are (100 square meters) equals 119.6 square yards.
Hectare (10,000 square meters) equals 2.471 acres.

The metric system has been adopted by the following-named American countries: Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Honduras, Mexico, Paraguay, United States of America, and Venezuela.

PUBLICATIONS.

The International Bureau of the American Republics was established as the representative of the International Union entered into in 1890 by the independent States of this continent, for the publication in four languages of their tariff laws and all laws and provisions which might be enacted by them relating to trade and navigation, for the collection and publication of useful statistics and information, and for the promotion by these and other proper means of greater and closer commercial relations between the countries of the Union. In pursuance of this purpose, the Bureau has published for distribution a number of Handbooks, Reports, Codes of Commercial Nomenclature, a Commercial Directory of the American Republics, including the European dependencies in Central and South America and the West Indies, and a Monthly Bulletin, which is now in its ninth year and is the official organ of the Bureau. Many of these publications, especially the Handbooks, have naturally through the course of time become obsolete, and it is therefore necessary to bring them down to date. New editions have been published of the Handbooks of Guatemala, Venezuela, Mexico, and Brazil, but the work of revising the others has not as yet been completed. In the meantime, it has been deemed prudent to withdraw from circulation all those which need revision.

Below is given a list of the publications of the Bureau available for distribution.

Payment is required to be made in cash, money orders, or by bank drafts on banks in New York City or Washington, D. C., payable to the order of the INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS. Individual checks on banks outside of New York or Washington, or postage stamps, can not be accepted.

PRICE LIST OF PUBLICATIONS.

No.		Price.
4	Money, Weights, and Measures of the American Republics, 1891	$0.05
30	First Annual Report of the Director, 1891. (See also Vol. 1, Part 1, Reprints of Publications.) No charge	
68	Handbook of Guatemala, 1897. (Revised edition)	.25
73	Third Annual Report of the Director, 1893. No charge	
74	Fourth Annual Report of the Director, 1894. No charge	
75	Import Duties of United States, 1897 (English)	.10
76	Import Duties of United States, 1897 (Spanish)	.10
77	Import Duties of United States, 1897 (Portuguese)	.10
78	Import Duties of United States, 1897 (French)	.10
80	Fifth Annual Report of the Director, 1895. No charge	
81	Sixth Annual Report of the Director, 1896. No charge	
83	Seventh Annual Report of the Director, 1897. No charge	
84	Handbook of Alaska, 1897	.25
86	Price List of Publications of the Bureau of American Republics, 1897. Free on application	
87	Reciprocity and Trade, 1897	.05
88	Spanish-American Trade, 1897	.05
91	Commercial Directory of the American Republics, 1898 (Vols. 1 and 2)	5.00
92	Eighth Annual Report of the Director, 1898. No charge	
93	Handbook of Venezuela, 1899 (English)	.25
	Handbook of Venezuela, 1899 (Spanish)	.25
94	Worthington Commercial Report, 1899 (Chile, Argentine Republic, Brazil, and Uruguay)	.35

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VALUE OF LATIN-AMERICAN COINS.

The following table shows the value, in United States gold, of coins representing the monetary units of the Central and South American Republics and Mexico, estimated quarterly by the Director of the United States Mint, in pursuance of act of Congress:

ESTIMATE JULY 1, 1902.

Countries.	Standard.	Unit.	Value in U. S. gold or silver.	Coins.
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC	Gold	Peso	$0.965	Gold—Argentine ($4.824) and ½ Argentine. Silver—Peso and divisions.
BOLIVIA	Silver	Boliviano	.382	Silver—Boliviano and divisions.
BRAZIL	Gold	Milreis	.546	Gold—5, 10, and 20 milreis. Silver—½, 1, and 2 milreis.
CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES—				
Costa Rica	Gold	Colon	.465	Gold—2, 5, 10, and 20 colons ($9.307). Silver—5, 10, 25, and 50 centimos.
British Honduras	Gold	Dollar	1.000	
Guatemala Honduras Nicaragua Salvador	Silver	Peso	.382	Silver—Peso and divisions.
CHILE	Gold	Peso	.365	Gold—Escudo ($1.825), doubloon ($3.650), and condor ($7.300). Silver—Peso and divisions.
COLOMBIA	Silver	Peso	.382	Gold—Condor ($9.647) and double condor. Silver—Peso and divisions.
CUBA	Gold	Peso	.926	Gold—Centen ($5.017) alphonse ($4.823). Silver—Peso.
ECUADOR	Gold	Sucre	.487	Gold—10 sucres ($4.8665). Silver—Sucre and divisions.
HAITI	Gold	Gourde	.965	Gold—1, 2, 5, and 10 gourdes. Silver—Gourde and divisions.
MEXICO	Silver	Dollar	.415	Gold—Dollar ($0.983), 2½, 5, 10, and 20 dollars. Silver—Dollar (or peso) and divisions.
PERU	Gold	Sol	.487	Gold—Libra ($4.8665). Silver—Sol and divisions.
URUGUAY	Gold	Peso	1.034	Gold—Peso. Silver—Peso and divisions.
VENEZUELA	Gold	Bolivar	.193	Gold—5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 bolivars. Silver—5 bolivars.

Paraguay has no gold or silver coins of its own stamping. The silver peso of other South American Republics circulates there, and has the same value as in the countries that issue it.